



## **BENIN INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2018)**

<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 Jan 2018 - 31 Dec 2018</b>
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>5,606,870 USD</b>
<b>Gender and Age Marker Code * <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2A</b>

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<sup>1</sup> See [WFP Gender Marker Guide](#) for how to calculate a Gender Marker Code.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Benin is a low-income and food-deficit country, with an estimated population of 10.9 million and a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 762.1 in 2015. Despite some progress, food insecurity, wasting and stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies persist among large segments of the population, with disparities among regions and between rural and urban households.

In September 2016, the Government of Benin presented its roadmap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to bilateral and multilateral partners. This roadmap is broken down into several stages, the main ones being: i) ownership by SDG stakeholders, ii) integration and budgeting of SDGs into national policies and planning, iii) financing of SDGs, and iv) the establishment of a monitoring framework for Benin. The Government intends to maintain its leadership in the operationalization of the SDGs and its alignment with the Government Action Programme (GAP).

The transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (t-ICSP) supports the Government in its efforts and takes important steps towards WFP's strategic direction for a strengthened national and local capacity whereby the Government and communities independently own, manage and implement food and nutrition security programmes by 2030.

This t-ICSP presents WFP's assistance to the Republic of Benin for the year 2018. It updates Benin CP 200721 (7/2015–6/2018) and extends it by six months until December 2018. Benin Country Programme 200721 has three main components: i) school feeding under a multi-sector approach (integrating education, nutrition-sensitive intervention, health, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation), ii) nutrition, and iii) assets creation for the most vulnerable districts, in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018) for Benin. This reflects consultations with partners and is in line with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

In line with the strategic orientation of the Government, this WFP transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan aims to contribute to the following strategic outcomes:

- School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round.
- Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021.
- Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018.

The t-ICSP will contribute to the achievement of the Government Action Programme (GAP, 2016-2021), its Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development, its Strategic Plan for Agriculture Development, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018), and the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is further aligned with WFP's strategic results 1, 2 and 3.

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## 1. COUNTRY ANALYSIS

### 1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1. Benin has maintained a democratic culture, characterized by regular elections and institutional stability for more than two decades. With a population of 10.9 million, it is a low income and food-deficit country. Benin's population is predominantly rural and with 51.2 percent women and 17.4 percent children under the age of five. Over 36 percent of this population remains poor and life expectancy is 59 years for men and 62 years for women.<sup>2</sup> The population growth rate is 3.2 percent, among the highest in Africa, and with a GDP per capita of USD 762.1,<sup>3</sup> it is ranked 167<sup>th</sup> out of 188 countries on the 2016 UNDP Human Development Report, and 144<sup>th</sup> out of 155 countries on the 2015 Gender Inequality Index (2016 UNDP HDR). Despite political stability and the improvement of certain socio-economic indicators, the country still faces many challenges.
2. The agricultural sector is the main source of wealth creation at the national level and is an important source of foreign exchange. However, structural problems and natural disasters negatively affect food security, nutrition and the trade balance. Poverty levels are high and the number of people living on less than the international income poverty line of USD 1.90 per day increased by 1.5 million between 2003 and 2011 to 5.2 million people (53.1 percent).<sup>4</sup>
3. Gender analyses show that women are affected disproportionately and differently by poverty; this is reflected in literacy rates and other social indicators; in particular, women's access to education, health and productive assets is constrained. The Gender Development Index shows that gross national income is USD 1,673 for women compared with USD 2,287 for men; and that the expected years of schooling for women is 10.5, compared with 13.7 for men. The percentage of men with at least some secondary education (30.8 percent) is almost double that of women (15.8 percent).<sup>5</sup>
4. 70 percent of adult men and women in Benin are illiterate. School enrolment is high, but significant dropout rates (14.57 percent for girls and 14.42 percent for boys)<sup>6</sup> and regional disparities remain. Despite investment by the Government and partners in education, the quality of instruction and premises is poor and retention rates are low. Teachers are in short supply and insufficiently trained; frequent strikes destabilize the education system. National net enrolment is high overall, but only 60 percent in some northern districts; there is no major disparity between boys and girls. Overall, 23 percent of children – 28.2 percent of girls and 18.4 percent of boys – do not complete primary school, and only 24 percent of primary schoolchildren can read and write in French.

### 1.2. PROGRESS TOWARDS SDG 2

#### ➤ *Progress on SDG 2 targets*

5. Despite some improvements, the food and nutrition situation in Benin continues to be classified as “serious” in the 2016 Global Hunger Index,<sup>7</sup> and much of the population is confronted with food insecurity, wasting and stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies. Rates of prevalence vary at times strongly among regions and between rural and urban households.

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<sup>2</sup> Benin Health Profile, WHO 2015

<sup>3</sup> World Bank 2015

<sup>4</sup> See World Bank, <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/BEN>

<sup>5</sup> See UNDP Human Development Report 2016

<sup>6</sup> Statistics Directory 2015-2016, Ministry of Maternal et Primary Education

<sup>7</sup> See GHI, <http://ghi.ifpri.org/countries/BEN/>

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**Access to food:**

6. While data is insufficient to demonstrate the full evolution of the food security situation in Benin, the 2015 National Human Development Report on Agriculture, Food Security and Human Development in Benin confirms an improvement in the prevalence of undernourishment.
7. A Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2013 estimated that 11 percent of the population is moderately and severely food insecure and 34 percent have limited or poor food consumption. However, these rates often conceal regional disparities. The same analysis found that 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 Karimama district.
8. The analysis also showed food insecurity at 15 percent in rural households and 8 percent in urban households; among rural households headed by women the rate is 19 percent compared with 14 percent of households headed by men. Poor or inadequate food consumption affects 23 percent of the population, compared with 12 percent in 2008. Food consumption scores reach 48 percent in Atacora region and 49 percent in Mono. Poor households, especially those headed by women, often face difficulties in accessing food.
9. The CFSVA showed that the key factors contributing to food insecurity in Benin are: i) poverty and market dependence; ii) high food prices; iii) limited means of production among those engaged in subsistence agriculture; iv) difficult physical access to markets; and v) natural disasters. The long lean season compounds the situation and contributes to increased food insecurity of households.

**End malnutrition:**

10. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) has worsened in Benin from 32 percent in 2011<sup>8</sup> to 34 percent in 2014.<sup>9</sup> At the national level, global acute malnutrition (GAM) improved slightly from 5.2 percent in 2011<sup>10</sup> to 4.5 percent in 2014.<sup>11</sup> A SMART survey in 2016 revealed that the prevalence of global acute malnutrition was 15.1 percent (above the emergency threshold) for Karimama and 9.2 percent for Malanville, while the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition was 9.1 percent for Karimama and 7.6 percent for Malanville. It also showed a prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) at 39 percent in Karimama and 37.7 percent in Malanville. The HIV prevalence among adults is 1.2 percent according to UNAIDS (2013).
11. Stunting and wasting are caused by poor maternal nutrition, inadequate feeding practices, food insecurity, lack of diversified diet and poor hygiene. Women return to agricultural work a few days after giving birth, which reduces breastfeeding, and infants are usually entrusted to grandparents who may persist with traditional feeding practices. Men receive more food at meals than women and children, and they control decision-making; husbands in Alibori region, for example, may not allow their wives to take wasted children to therapeutic feeding centres.

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<sup>8</sup> See EMICOV 2011

<sup>9</sup> See MICS 2014

<sup>10</sup> See EMICOV 2011

<sup>11</sup> See MICS 2014

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## **Smallholder productivity and incomes:**

12. In Benin smallholders comprise 36 percent of householders and make up 34.3 percent of the GDP.<sup>12</sup> 36 percent of households depend solely upon agricultural (crop) production for income, and another 30 percent depend on crop production, livestock or fishing for income. In general, farming households only cultivate small areas and at the national level around 50 percent cultivate less than 2 ha. Furthermore, women play a large role in agriculture, with around 70 percent of women living in rural areas where they comprise 60-80 percent of agricultural labor and contribute up to 44 percent of the activity necessary to feed their families. Smallholders in the regions of Mono, Couffo, Alibori, Borgou, Collines, Atacora and Donga are particularly vulnerable to shocks and the lean season. This is due to the initial position of insecurity, poor soil fertility and inadequate operationalization of agricultural policy. In addition, climate risks could affect Benin's agriculture-based economy and lead to setbacks in the progress made by smallholder farmers in times of good harvest.
13. Despite continued vulnerability, increased opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment provided by the Government, WFP and its partners have led to positive trends in smallholder productivity and incomes over the past years. Nevertheless, smallholders do not have suitable access to and have difficulties integrating (local) markets. The lack of land titles by most smallholder farmers hinders the ability to invest in equipment such as drip irrigation, or to get access to loans.<sup>13</sup>

## **Sustainable food systems:**

14. Benin is predominantly a rural society and more than 70 percent of the population depends on employment in the agricultural sector. Agriculture contributes almost 35 percent of the Country's GDP and 80 percent of export income.
15. 93 percent of total agricultural production goes into food production. The three main crops cultivated in Benin and their share of total agricultural production are cassava (39.42 percent), yams (32.80 percent) and corn (15.24 percent).<sup>14</sup> These, as well as beans, rice, peanuts, cashews, pineapples, other tubers, and vegetables and fruits are grown for local subsistence and for export to neighboring countries through informal cross-border trading activities.
16. The sustainability of Benin's food systems is threatened by population growth, soil erosion, exposure to natural disasters, reduced land productivity, land and environmental degradation, and climate change. Poor and food-insecure populations in the areas most vulnerable to climate change have limited capacity to cope with these threats. In spite of these challenges, efforts have been made to strengthen the agricultural sector's capacity to adapt to the effects of climate change as well as to promote practices that improve land and soil quality. These efforts are supported by the Government, technical partners and donors.

### **➤ *Macro-economic environment***

17. Benin's economic growth, estimated at 6.5 percent in 2014 and 5.2 percent in 2015, has slowed down for three key reasons: i) disturbances in the electrical grid; ii) unfavorable rainfall; and iii) the decline in economic activity in neighboring Nigeria. The public deficit, on the other hand, has risen with the increase in public investment and re-current expenditures. Projections estimate a growth of 5.5 percent in 2016 and 5.7 percent in 2017 as a result of support given to the agricultural sector and to investments in infrastructure.

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<sup>12</sup> See RGPH 2012

<sup>13</sup> See USDA GAIN Report 2014

<sup>14</sup> See INSAE 2014

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The larger political economic direction in 2016 and 2017 should fall within the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and with a view toward 2030.

18. Looking to the near- and mid-term, Benin's economy faces a number of challenges. Reducing regional disparities remains an issue for Benin and achieving a balanced and sustainable development throughout the country is one of the key axes of the national strategy. Additional challenges include: i) an education deficit; ii) lack of employment for young people; and iii) deficiencies in transport and energy, economic diversification, and directives for an effective governance.

➤ *Key cross-sectorial linkages*

19. All strategic outcomes will contribute to SDG 2, with particular synergy with SDG 4 on education and SDG 5 on gender equality for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, as well as with SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth for Strategic Outcome 3. Additionally, all strategic outcomes contribute to varying degrees to Strategic Result 5 on capacity strengthening (SDG 17.9).
20. While WFP's work in Benin aims to contribute to SDG 2 and exhibits synergies with the above SDGs, it will contribute as well to further SDGs through their strongly interlinked nature and the multi-sectoral approach of the WFP.

### **1.3. HUNGER GAPS AND CHALLENGES**

21. Prior to Benin's Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), its key hunger gaps and challenges have been identified in the 2015 National Report on Human Development<sup>15</sup> and the 2014 Global Vulnerability and Food Security Analysis (AGVSA) for Benin.<sup>16</sup> These two documents identified the following main gaps and challenges:

- More than one tenth of the population is food insecure, while a third is at risk of food insecurity;
- Almost a quarter of all households in Benin have inadequate food consumption, and this proportion rises to one third among rural households;
- The departments of Couffo, Mono and Atacora exhibit the highest levels of food insecurity in Benin, though these levels vary within the departments;
- Poverty, market dependence and elevated food prices, as well as access to financial support;
- Subsistence agriculture through rudimentary means of production, characterized by low yields;
- Unequal access to resources and opportunities, particularly in terms of gender;
- Physical access to markets in rural areas can be difficult, particularly between June and October and due to frequent floods; and
- Other recurring natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, and further impacts from climate change.

### **1.4. KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES**

➤ *Government priorities*

22. In Benin, reducing levels food insecurity and poverty, especially in rural areas, is a national priority. Through its Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development, Benin has put nutrition at the heart of development with specific intervention activities and nutrition-sensitive interventions within a multi-sectoral approach. One of the priorities highlighted in

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<sup>15</sup> This report focuses on "agriculture, food security and human development in Benin".

<sup>16</sup> See AGVSA 2014

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this plan is the implementation of nutrition sensitive activities at the community level. Benin has also developed a Strategic Plan for Agriculture Development which emphasizes strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers to promote local production and food security. Gender equality commitments, as found in the National Policy for Gender Promotion, are cross-cutting and provide a basis for WFP's pursuit of a gender-transformative approach in Benin.

23. The new Government Action Programme (GAP) covering a period of 5 years (2016-2021) is divided into three pillars:
  - Consolidating democracy, the rule of law and good governance;
  - Initiating structural transformation of the economy; and
  - Improving the living conditions of the populations.
24. The Government plans to act simultaneously on the political, administrative, economic and social levels to revitalize the country's economy. Thus, several reforms will be initiated. In the 6th Strategic Axis under Pillar 3 of the GAP, the improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable households is considered a priority. This will involve the establishment of a new social protection policy and access to basic social services for all. The 5th Strategic Axis under Pillar 2 aims improve educational performance. To support this, the Government intends to extend its school canteens programme from its current 29 percent of primary schools nationwide to 51 percent.
  - *United Nations and other partners*
25. Based on lessons learned during the previous UNDAF (2009-2013), the following six axes of cooperation were identified within the framework of the UNDAF 2014-2018:
  - Inclusive growth, employment, food security, gender equality and social protection;
  - Health, including HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, family planning and basic sanitation;
  - Basic education;
  - Protection against social vulnerability and abuse;
  - Governance, participation and decentralization; and
  - Environment, crisis and disaster management, and climate change.
26. It is also expected that the UNDAF 2014-2018 will be reviewed to be aligned with the SDGs and the GAP.

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## **2. STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS FOR WFP**

### **2.1. WFP'S EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED**

27. The multi-sectoral school meals approach, which is nutrition sensitive and integrates education, agriculture, health, hygiene and sanitation, is an innovative way of implementing school meals as safety net programmes. While piloting the approach in 50 schools, emphasis has been put on activities, such as nutrition education, diversification and introduction of fresh and local food in the meals, deworming, and school gardens. A community mobilization activity to support and sustain the approach was conducted in partnership with a national NGO. Benin also develops South-South cooperation and benefits from WFP Center of Excellence in Brazil's support.
28. Based on the recommendations of the National Forum on School Meals Programme, held in November 2015, WFP continues to support the Government in the implementation of the national school meals policy. The implementation of the gender mainstreaming activity from the ground up has shown positive results and reinforces community participation. This activity ensures that men as well as women in the beneficiary communities are involved in

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the management of school canteens and the monitoring of malnourished children.

29. The last monitoring survey showed an improvement in the nutritional status of children and Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls (PLW/G) in the project area. Complementary actions with UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA and WHO through a joint nutrition project in the north of Benin has led to a reduction in the level of malnutrition. Food distribution to caretakers of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) enabled a better adherence to the treatment. To sustain nutrition results, men need to be more involved in nutrition activities and be targeted to participate in nutrition education.
30. WFP will conduct a decentralized evaluation on the use of the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) modality in the assets creation activities for vulnerable communities in the north in 2018.

## **2.2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR WFP**

31. In line with Government priorities, the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021), the current Country Programme, and the Global Strategic Framework of the Committee on World Food Security, three Strategic Outcomes have been identified and aligned with WFP Strategic Results 1, 2 and 3, respectively.
32. The activities identified to contribute to the realization of SDG 2 are related to sustainable and integrated school meals, nutrition, asset creation and access to market. All of these activities integrate government and community capacity building and the synergy built around them will ensure effective response. An activity on strengthening smallholder farmers' capacity of production will be developed to enable implementation of a home grown school feeding project. To further support food and nutrition security, all activities aim to advance gender equality through a transition to a gender-transformative approach.

## **2.3. STRATEGIC CHANGES**

33. Benin has begun preparing for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In September 2016, the Government presented its roadmap to bilateral and multilateral partners. This roadmap is broken down into several stages, the main ones being: i) ownership by SDG stakeholders, ii) integration and budgeting of SDGs into national policies and planning, iii) financing of SDGs, and iv) the establishment of a monitoring framework for Benin. The Government intends to maintain its leadership in the operationalization of the SDGs and its alignment with the Government Action Programme (GAP).
34. The Country Programme ends in June 2018 and a six month extension Budget Revision will be submitted for the period of July to December 2018. The transition ICSP will cover the period from January to December 2018.
35. Following the Benin National Zero Hunger Strategic Review process which is planned to begin in mid-2017, a five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) will be formulated, to cover the period from January 2019 to December 2023.

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## **3. WFP STRATEGIC ORIENTATION**

### **3.1. DIRECTION, FOCUS AND INTENDED IMPACTS**

36. This t-ICSP presents WFP's assistance to the Republic of Benin for the year 2018. It updates Benin CP 200721 (7/2015–6/2018) and extends it by six months until December 2018. Benin Country Programme 200721 has three main components: i) school feeding under a multi-sector approach (integrating education, nutrition-sensitive intervention, health, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation), ii) nutrition, and iii) assets creation for the most

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vulnerable districts, in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018) for Benin.

37. The t-ICSP provides the framework for WFP's contribution to achieve national food and nutrition security targets. This guides WFP's interventions and strategy in the context of the Interim Country Strategic Plan during which time Benin will conduct a Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), which will integrate gender both in process and content. Once completed the ZHSR will inform WFP's strategy for achieving SDG 2 in Benin.
38. The vision is for WFP to continue to provide efficient assistance to support the government effort to address food and nutrition insecurity. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening government capacities and learning through WFP expertise to better manage its own food and nutrition programmes. Another focus will be on the participation of communities and local authorities, as well as the integration of gender considerations from the start.
39. In alignment with the Government's strategy and WFP's commitments on accountability to affected populations, communities will be at the centre of all action, ensuring equitable participation and ownership for activities to be incorporated into local development plans and structures.
40. The plan aims to contribute to the following strategic outcomes:
  - School-aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food all year-round.
  - Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) in targeted areas have improved nutritional status in line with national target by 2021.
  - Smallholder and vulnerable communities in Benin have improved livelihoods and stronger resilience to recurrent shocks by 2018.

## **3.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES, FOCUS AREAS, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND KEY ACTIVITIES**

### **3.2.1. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN BENIN HAVE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD ALL YEAR-ROUND**

#### *➤ Outcome description*

41. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to ensure adequate access to safe and nutritious food for school children throughout the year. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to provide food assistance to school children in Benin through an integrated approach that aims to achieve multi-sectoral impact including through partnerships, capacity strengthening and technical support to stakeholders at local, regional and national levels. Interventions include the provision of nutrition sensitive school meals in areas with high rates of food insecurity and low enrolment, and institutional capacity strengthening to manage the school meals programme. All interventions seek to integrate gender with the aim of empowering women, men, girls and boys and de-constructing discriminatory gender roles.
42. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1).
  - *Focus Areas*
43. This strategic outcome will address the root causes of inadequate access to safe and nutritious food and low education indicators.
  - *Expected outputs*
44. Activities under Strategic Outcome 1 contribute to its achievement through the following outputs:
  - Targeted school children (Tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school (Output category A2) in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase

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school enrolment (SR1) (SDG3) (SDG 4) (SDG 5)

- Targeted school children (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacity to manage the national school meals programme (Output category C) in order to enhance their food and nutrition security (SR1)

- *Key activities*

45. Pillar 3 of the Government Action Programme (2016-2021) emphasizes the need to improve people's living conditions, particularly through the strengthening of basic social services and social protection (Strategic Axis 6). WFP has been supporting the Government with school canteen projects for several years. A pilot integrated school meals project is currently ongoing, and should be extended to other schools during the transitional Interim Country Strategy Plan. Building on partnerships with Government, such as the Ministries of Education, Development, Health, Agriculture, Finances and Social Affairs, as well as with United Nations Agencies, such as FAO, WHO, UNDP, and national and international NGOs, WFP will carry out the following activities to contribute to ensuring that school children in Benin have adequate access to safe and nutritious food throughout the year, whilst supporting gender equality through an integrated approach.

46. **Activity 1:** *Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children. (Activity category 4 / Modality: Food).* This activity targets 127,308 school children (46 percent girls) in areas with high rates of food insecurity and low enrolment rates with a food basket (maize, rice, white bean, vegetable oil, salt). It will contribute to increasing access to primary education and improving retention, especially among girls. It aims to achieve convergence with activities implemented by WFP and other partners that address education, nutrition, health, hygiene, sanitation and local production. WFP will ensure gender balance in school feeding management committees and encourage women to take leadership positions. In addition, WFP will encourage women's and men's participation in school meals activities. This is part of Benin's participation in the WFP and Institute of Development Studies in the UK (IDS) innovative action learning and knowledge sharing programme: "Innovations from the Field: Gender Mainstreaming from the Ground-Up".

47. **Activity 2:** *Provide capacity strengthening to relevant government institutions (Activity category 9 / Modality: Capacity Strengthening).* This activity targets 200 stakeholders at the local, regional and national level with interventions that aim to enhance the Government's capacities to manage the national school meals programme. National ownership of the school feeding progressed in 2015 through the organization of the second national forum on school meals with participation of the high-level delegations. WFP will provide technical assistance to ensure smooth implementation of the action plan of the school meals national policy adopted in the forum. Through workshops and training, government counterparts are expected to successfully implement the National School Feeding Policy action plan. Trainings will also aim to enhance counterpart knowledge of the link between school feeding and local production. WFP will also assist Government in conducting another edition of school meals diagnosis through the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) tool. SABER will provide a snapshot of Benin's policy framework and programme implementation.

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**3.2.2. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS AND PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN AND GIRLS (PLW/G) IN TARGETED AREAS HAVE IMPROVED NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN LINE WITH NATIONAL TARGET BY 2021**

➤ *Outcome description*

48. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to enhance the nutritional status of malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), as well as provide supplementary feeding to children 6-23 months at risk of stunting. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to provide nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition, and blanket supplementary feeding, nutrition education and complementary activities to prevent stunting. Interventions include the provision nutritious foods to malnourished children 6-59 months and PLW/G, supplementary feeding to children 6-23 months at risk of stunting, cooking demonstrations, active screening and training at the household level, and behavior change communication. All interventions seek to integrate gender with the aim of empowering women, men, girls and boys and de-constructing discriminatory gender roles.
49. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 2 – End malnutrition (SDG target 2.2).

➤ *Focus Areas*

50. This strategic outcome will address the root causes of malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and undernourished pregnant and lactating women and girls in targeted areas.

➤ *Expected outputs*

51. Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 contribute to its achievement through the following outputs:
- Targeted beneficiaries (children 6-59 months and PLW/G, Tier 1) receive nutritious foods (Output category B) in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition (SR2)
  - Targeted children (6-23 months, Tier 1) receive blanket supplementary feeding and benefit from nutrition education and complementary activities (Output category B and C) in order to prevent stunting (SR2)

➤ *Key activities*

52. Pillar 3 of the Government Action Programme (2016-2021) emphasizes the need to improve people's living conditions, particularly through the strengthening of basic social services and social protection (Strategic Axis 6). Building on partnerships with Government, such as with the Ministry of Health and decentralized structures (DDS, sanitary zones), as well as with other United Nations agencies, such as WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and national and international NGOs, WFP will carry out the following activities for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, whilst supporting gender equality through an integrated approach.
53. **Activity 3:** *Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G (Activity category 5 / Modality: Food).* This activity targets 3,404 malnourished children 6-59 months (48 percent girls) with Plumpy'Sup, 1,685 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition with nutritious food and 300 caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition with assorted food per day and per person.
54. **Activity 4:** *Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting (Activity category 6 / Modalities: Food/Capacity Strengthening).* This activity targets 6,362 children 6-23 months at risk of stunting through the provision Super Cereal Plus per child per day as blanket supplementary feeding. It also provides active screening and strengthens capacities

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of households through a targeted community approach to screen for early detection of malnutrition cases, and gives cooking demonstrations. In addition, WFP provides behavior change communication to men and women at the household level and at health centres, and strengthens the capacity of government structures, for example Health Zones and the *Direction Départementale*, to address chronic malnutrition.

### 3.2.3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: SMALLHOLDER AND VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN BENIN HAVE IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS AND STRONGER RESILIENCE TO RECURRENT SHOCKS BY 2018

#### ➤ *Outcome description*

55. In line with WFP's aim to support SDG 2 (achieving zero hunger), this strategic outcome aims to improve the livelihoods of smallholders as well as enhance their resilience and that of vulnerable communities to recurrent shocks. To contribute to this, interventions under this strategic outcome intend to develop farming assets of community members that increase their resilience to natural shocks and climate change, and provide smallholders with market support and purchases to increase their productivity and income. Interventions include the provision of asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities, with particular emphasis on Karimama, Malanville and other target areas with low income and food insecure populations. All interventions seek to integrate gender with the aim of empowering women, men, girls and boys and de-constructing discriminatory gender roles.
56. This strategic outcome directly supports WFP Strategic Result 3 – Smallholders have improved productivity and incomes (SDG target 2.3).

#### ➤ *Focus Areas*

57. This strategic outcome will build resilience among communities and smallholders by improving livelihoods and building assets.

#### ➤ *Expected outputs*

58. Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 contribute to its achievement through the following outputs:
- Community members (Tier 2) benefit from farming assets (Output category D) in order to improve their livelihoods and resilience to natural shocks and climate change (SR3)
  - Food insecure vulnerable populations (Tier 1) receive conditional food assistance (A2) in order to create assets and meet their basic food needs during the lean season (SR1, SR3)
  - Smallholders (Tier 1) benefit from WFP market support and purchases (Output category F) in order to increase their productivity and income (SR3)

#### ➤ *Key activities*

59. Pillar 2 of the Government Action Programme (2016-2021) emphasizes the need to engage the structural transformation of the economy, particularly through improving economic growth and increasing agricultural productivity (Strategic Axis 4). Moreover, Pillar 3 underlines the need to improve the living conditions of populations, specifically by strengthening basic social services and social protection (Strategic Axis 6). Building on partnerships with FAO, IFAD, World Bank, UNDP, CARE International, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry of Development, WFP will carry out the following activity to improve the livelihoods and resilience of smallholders and vulnerable communities confronted with recurrent shocks, whilst supporting gender equality through an integrated approach.

60. **Activity 5:** *Provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities (Activity category 2 / Modalities: Food/CBT/Capacity Strengthening).* This activity targets

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9,800 beneficiaries (50 percent women and 50 percent men) in Karimama, Malanville and other target areas. These areas are characterized by low incomes, food insecure populations, and people with a poor food consumption score and coping strategy index. Assessments have shown that markets in the district of Malanville are well stocked, whereas those in Karimama are not. WFP therefore plans to use in-kind transfers in Karimama and cash-based FFA in Malanville. The cash transfer value matches the cost of four food baskets during the lean season. An NGO partner will supervise activities identified by communities and will contract a micro-finance institution to transfer funds to beneficiaries. WFP and NGO representatives will be present at cash distributions. On account of the fact that few households benefit from cash transfers and in light of the experience of international NGOs implementing cash transfers in the area, cash will be favoured over vouchers. This activity also targets 1,000 beneficiaries (50 percent women and 50 percent men) to receive smallholder market support. WFP will strengthen small farmers' capacity and utilize its purchase power to buy locally produced food to create a sustainable synergy with the Schools Meals Activity. Development of partnerships with FAO, IFAD and World Bank will permit to enhance agricultural market access for smallholder farmers.

### **3.3. TRANSITION AND EXIT STRATEGIES**

61. During the period of this transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan and alongside its direct assistance interventions, WFP will continue to work with the Government and strengthen its capacities to address issues around food insecurity and malnutrition in Benin. WFP Benin's exit and transition strategies concerning the activities described in this t-ICSP are as follows.
62. Activities 1 and 2: In order to reduce food insecurity and strengthen institutional capacities, WFP has been supporting the Government with school canteen projects for several years. A pilot integrated school meals project is currently ongoing, and should be extended to other schools during the t-ICSP. Implementation of the activities will be carried out jointly with the Government with a strong focus on cross-cutting issues and a very inclusive gender-transformative approach and community participation. Government contribution and participation will ensure and enable activities' sustainability. WFP will continue developing strong partnerships with other agencies and NGOs.
63. Activities 3 and 4: WFP will continue to support the Government in efforts to reduce undernutrition among targeted populations, to provide food rations to caretakers of severely malnourished children in a therapeutic feeding center to encourage compliance, and to provide blanket supplementary feeding for six months. WFP will also continue reinforcing capacity building of the local health workers and Government officials at the national level.
64. Activity 5: Targeting communities based on recently initiated asset creation activities, WFP will continue to build collaboration with local NGOs to implement the 3-pronged approach activities and create assets for vulnerable target populations in Karimama and Malanville in order to improve resilience to shocks stemming from natural disasters and risks related to climate change. WFP will strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity and utilize its purchasing power to buy locally produced food to create a sustainable synergy with the Schools Meals Activity. Development of partnerships with FAO, IFAD and World Bank will enable enhanced agricultural market access for smallholder farmers.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1. BENEFICIARY ANALYSIS

65. Activities for Strategic Outcome 1, which supports access to food for primary schoolchildren, will target districts with low education indicators and high food insecurity levels. The 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) identified areas with high moderate acute malnutrition and stunting rates, where children aged 6–59 and 6–23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition will be assisted through Strategic Outcome 2. For Strategic Outcome 3, WFP will continue targeting livelihood activities for increasing resilience to climate change among the most vulnerable communities in northern Benin and support smallholder access to market. WFP’s beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE will be used for beneficiary registration. For all activities, gender analysis will inform targeting.

**TABLE 1: FOOD & CASH TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES  
BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME & ACTIVITY**

Strategic Outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	Provide nutrition sensitive meals to school children	58 562	68 746	127 308
Strategic Outcome 2	Provide nutritious foods to malnourished children and PLW/G	3 619	1 770	5 389
	Provide supplementary feeding to children at risk of stunting	3 054	3 308	6 362
Strategic Outcome 3	Provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities	5 400	5 400	10 800
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>70 635</b>	<b>79 224</b>	<b>149 859</b>

### 4.2. TRANSFERS

#### 4.2.1. FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFERS

66. Calorie-rich maize and beans will be locally purchased. Rice, one of the foods most popular with local communities, is also part of the school feeding food basket. Rations for school feeding and FFA are based on WFP standards, the food consumption gap and community habits. Nutrition interventions also follow WFP recommendations. Cash and voucher (C&V) transfers will be used in Malanville district only.

**TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day)<sup>17</sup> or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (US\$/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY**

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome 1	Strategic Outcome 2				Strategic Outcome 3	
Activity	Activity 1	Activity 3			Activity 4		Activity 5
Beneficiary type	Primary schoolchildren	Children aged 6-59	Pregnant and lactating women and girls	Caretakers	Children aged 6-23 month	Vulnerable households	
Modality	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBT
Maize	75	-	-	450	-	450	-
Rice	75					-	-
Beans	15	-	-	60	-	60	-
Split peas	15					-	-
Oil	10	-	25	25	-	25	-
Salt	3	-	-	5	-	5	-
Supercereal (with sugar)	-	-	250	50	-	-	-
Supercereal Plus (with sugar)	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Plumpy'Sup	-	92	-	-	-	-	-
Total kcal/day	745	500	1 281	2 234	787	2 068	-
% kcal from protein	-	10	14	10.6	17	49.41	-
cash (US\$/person/day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24
Number of feeding days	165	90	270	30	180	180	180

**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS & VALUE**

Food type / cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (US\$)
Cereals	3 349.33	1 302 392
Pulses	656.64	400 851
Oil and Fats	232.46	204 565
Mixed and Blended Foods	343.22	255 197
Other	93.42	118 758

<sup>17</sup> Verify that the ration is in line with WFP guidelines in terms of energy, protein, fat, and micronutrient content (use the NUTVAL food basket calculator on the PGM, along with specific WFP programmatic guidance). For commodity vouchers and cash-based transfer values see relevant manual.

<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>4 675.07</b>	<b>2 281 763</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (US\$)	-	108 000
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – US\$)</b>		<b>2 389 763</b>

#### **4.2.2. CAPACITY STRENGTHENING INCLUDING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

67. Capacity strengthening and technical assistance will be provided for all strategic outcomes. Strong partnerships with ministries will facilitate the development of skills and capabilities that support national ownership and sustainability.
68. WFP will continue to support the exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise through South–South cooperation with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to strengthen the capacities of the Government and communities in managing integrated school meals programmes. At the country and regional levels, WFP will facilitate the sharing of experiences, knowledge, skills and best practices to improve food security and nutrition. With the involvement of FAO, UNICEF and WHO, WFP will strengthen the capacity of health workers at community and national levels to prevent chronic malnutrition. Communication for behavior change based on family practices, health care practices, and hygiene and nutrition education will be promoted for men and women in targeted communities. WFP will also focus on strengthening national and local capacities with regard to smallholder farmers’ market access, information systems, gender competencies, vulnerability analysis and mapping, and food security monitoring systems. Finally, WFP will work with UNDP to strengthen Government capacity at the national and regional level by periodically revising existing contingency plans and providing early warning and risk analysis tools. At the local level, training support will be provided to the local Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change.

#### **4.3. SUPPLY CHAIN**

69. Food is sourced through national, regional and international procurement and WFP’s Global Commodity Management Facility. Local food procurement will be prioritized. Food is procured in accordance with ethical standards and the principles of competition, transparency, separation of duties and accountability. WFP will contract with an independent company to ensure food quality and safety.
70. WFP will continue to use its logistics capacity to deploy assistance to hinterland countries. WFP Benin is supporting logistics activities for the “Corridor” by forwarding food commodities and Global Commodity Management Facility stocks to WFP offices in the Sahel region through the port of Cotonou.
71. WFP supports Benin Government in warehouse and stock management training as high standards of food quality remain a shared goal. Building Government’s capacity in reducing delivery times between schools and distribution centers is planned, options could go from increased fleet capacity and management by the government or through a partnership with the private sector.
72. It is planned to provide training to Government’ storekeepers in order to support better management of warehouses to ensure regular supply of school canteens.
73. Delivery mechanisms for CBTs include mobile money.

#### **4.4. COUNTRY OFFICE CAPACITY AND PROFILE**

74. WFP will maintain the comparative advantage of its field presence, with the sub-office in Parakou covering northern departments.

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75. National UNVs will be hired for Government support in school meals policy development. Experts in partnerships with Government, CBTs, social protection and safety nets, climate change and resilience will be needed for the t-ICSP.
  76. The development of skills among WFP staff will focus on capacity development, policy engagement, social protection, nutrition, resilience, market support, CBTs, vulnerability analysis, gender, research and partnering.

#### **4.5. PARTNERSHIPS**

77. In accordance with its partnership strategy, WFP will increase its focus on strategic partnerships with a view to achieving joint outcomes. WFP will leverage its long-term relationship as a trusted partner of the Government of Benin to achieve maximum impact with its interventions, together with the Ministries of Development, Education, Women's Affairs, Health and Agriculture. WFP will work with the National Food and Nutrition Council, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and other stakeholders to reduce malnutrition.
78. Through the UNDAF and to strengthen synergy, coherence and efficiency, WFP will continue developing joint projects by using the other agencies' comparative advantage and complementarities. FAO and WFP will collaborate on food security assessments and nutrition-sensitive agriculture. WFP will partner with UNICEF on nutrition and the integrated school meals programme, and with UNDP on livelihoods and resilience.
79. In the framework of the t-ICSP collaboration with the Government and WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger will continue in order to consolidate the multi-sectoral approach to school feeding.
80. Cooperation and coordination with national and international NGOs, will be strengthened, particularly for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, community mobilization and school meals activity monitoring, and gender equality.

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## **5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION**

### **5.1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS**

81. Monitoring will rely on decentralized government structures and partnerships with NGOs that have the capacities to collect periodic and timely data. WFP developed and deployed an electronic data collection system to regional education directorates in Benin to facilitate the collection, analysis and reporting in real-time on school meals output and outcome indicators in 50 pilot schools. This will be expanded to all schools benefiting from the school meals programme during the t-ICSP implementation period in 2018. In addition, WFP will prepare a Monitoring, Review and Evaluation Plan, conduct a baseline survey for outcome indicators and carry out joint quarterly post-distribution monitoring. Joint monitoring missions with other United Nations agencies (UNICEF, WHO, FAO and WFP) providing essential minimum education packages will focus on Karimama and Malanville regions.
82. District and school inspectors and local NGO agents will report each month on nutrition and school feeding components.
83. WFP M&E systems will be aligned with the regional M&E strategy and will be gender-responsive. Standard Operating Procedures are in place that identify roles and responsibilities at country office and sub-office levels. The CO Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) is fully functional with ongoing training to strengthen staff knowledge, skills and use. WFP's expertise and experience in developing the corporate SCOPE platform could benefit the Government of Benin in reflecting and designing a national beneficiary management platform and feedback mechanisms.

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## 5.2. RISK MANAGEMENT

84. Each activity will be implemented in collaboration with national ministries and United Nations agencies as outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. WFP will coordinate with government counterparts, partners and other United Nations agencies through thematic working groups, the United Nations country team and mechanisms such as the local Scaling Up Nutrition initiative.

85. The new gender policy will be mainstreamed in all activities, and emphasized in field level agreements with partners. Nevertheless, inadequate integration of or opposition to the advancement of gender equality poses a risk to the full, successful implementation of the T-ICSP.

➤ *Contextual Risks*

86. The political and security context is stable enough for development programmes. To mitigate the risks associated with lack of leadership, weak financial capacity and scarcity of skilled government staff, WFP will provide advice and training for the government counterpart with a view to eventual handover. To mitigate the risk of the rainy season compromising access to vulnerable communities, WFP will pre-position food to ensure timely deliveries.

➤ *Programmatic Risks*

87. There are risks of exploitation, abuse (including sexual abuse) and exploitation against women and girl beneficiaries during food distribution. Though these risks are considered low in Benin, there is a need to tackle them through mitigation measures. To do so, WFP and its partners will, for example, set up feedback and complaint mechanisms, and will ensure equal access for both women and men.

➤ *Institutional Risks*

88. Benin is classified as being at United Nations security level low. WFP country and field offices, and operating procedures are in compliance with the minimum operating security standards.

89. Procurement will comply with WFP guidelines. There are good opportunities for local purchases in view of the availability of cereals and pulses and stable food prices. Maize will be procured locally; procurement of rice and beans will depend on prices and availability. The aim is to purchase 50 percent of food requirements locally.

90. Since January 2017, the Country Programme is experiencing severe funding constraints. Efforts are underway to ensure a maximum commitment on the part of the Government and donors.

## 6. RESOURCES FOR RESULTS

### 6.1. COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Strategic Outcome 1	4 031 249	-	-	-	-	4 031 249
Strategic Outcome 2	880 597	-	-	-	-	880 597
Strategic Outcome 3	695 024	-	-	-	-	695 024
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 606 870</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>5 606 870</b>

91. The t-ICSP has a budget of USD 5.6 million, reflecting efforts to increase government ownership, which lie at the core of WFP activities, and pay particular attention to Karimama and Malanville districts, which are defined as the convergence zone for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018. WFP plans to strengthen government capacity to manage its own school feeding programme linked with local production and in a multi-sectoral approach. WFP will continue to carry out and expand on interventions from the Country Programme for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition. Finally, WFP will continue to support the Government in building community resilience through asset creation. At least 13 percent of funds will be allocated to gender equality activities.
92. The objective of the first strategic outcome is to ensure adequate access to safe and nutritious food school children throughout the year. This is the largest outcome with a budget of USD 4 million, representing 72.79 percent of the resources.
93. Strategic outcome two aims to improve the nutritional status of children 6-59 and pregnant and lactating women and girls through the provision of nutritious foods and blanket supplementary feeding that targets children 6-23 months at risk of stunting. This is combined with increasing efforts towards behavior change in health centres and at the household level, training of households to conduct screening of children for early detection of malnourishment, as well as cooking demonstrations. At a total cost of USD 0.880 million, this outcome makes up to 15.70 percent of the budget.
94. The third outcome promotes increased resilience amongst vulnerable communities and smallholders in areas with low income and food insecure populations. In total, USD 0.695 million (or 12.39 percent of the budget) is allocated to provide asset creation and livelihood support to vulnerable communities in order to build resilience to shocks stemming from natural disasters and risks related to climate change.
95. Since the strategic outcomes are interlinked and with complementary activities, there will be a clear division of responsibilities to avoid duplication and that funds spent relate to outcomes achieved so that assistance is provided efficiently and with accountability.

### 6.2. RESOURCING OUTLOOK

96. The t-ICSP is expected to be mainly funded by Government and, to some extent, by the private sector. Contributions remained stable, and based on donors' interest, WFP is well positioned to maintain similar funding levels until the end of 2018.
97. It is expected that strategic outcome one will receive funding covering the duration of the CSP. Based on already confirmed contributions and favorable indications from donors,

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strategic outcome one and two would be at 80 percent, and strategic outcome three at 50 percent.

### **6.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY**

98. Resource mobilization and communication strategies highlight WFP's strategic direction and the support it can provide to Benin to contribute to the achievement of national SDG targets. WFP will advocate for long-term and flexible funding arrangements from traditional donors and the Government of Benin.
99. In line with the new strategic direction, WFP will continue its engagement with donors through meetings with local bilateral donors. These meetings ensure regular communication on results and constraints, and increase accountability and transparency, thereby facilitating opportunities for finding new sources of funding. WFP also engages with private-sector donors and has received positive indications regarding their future support.

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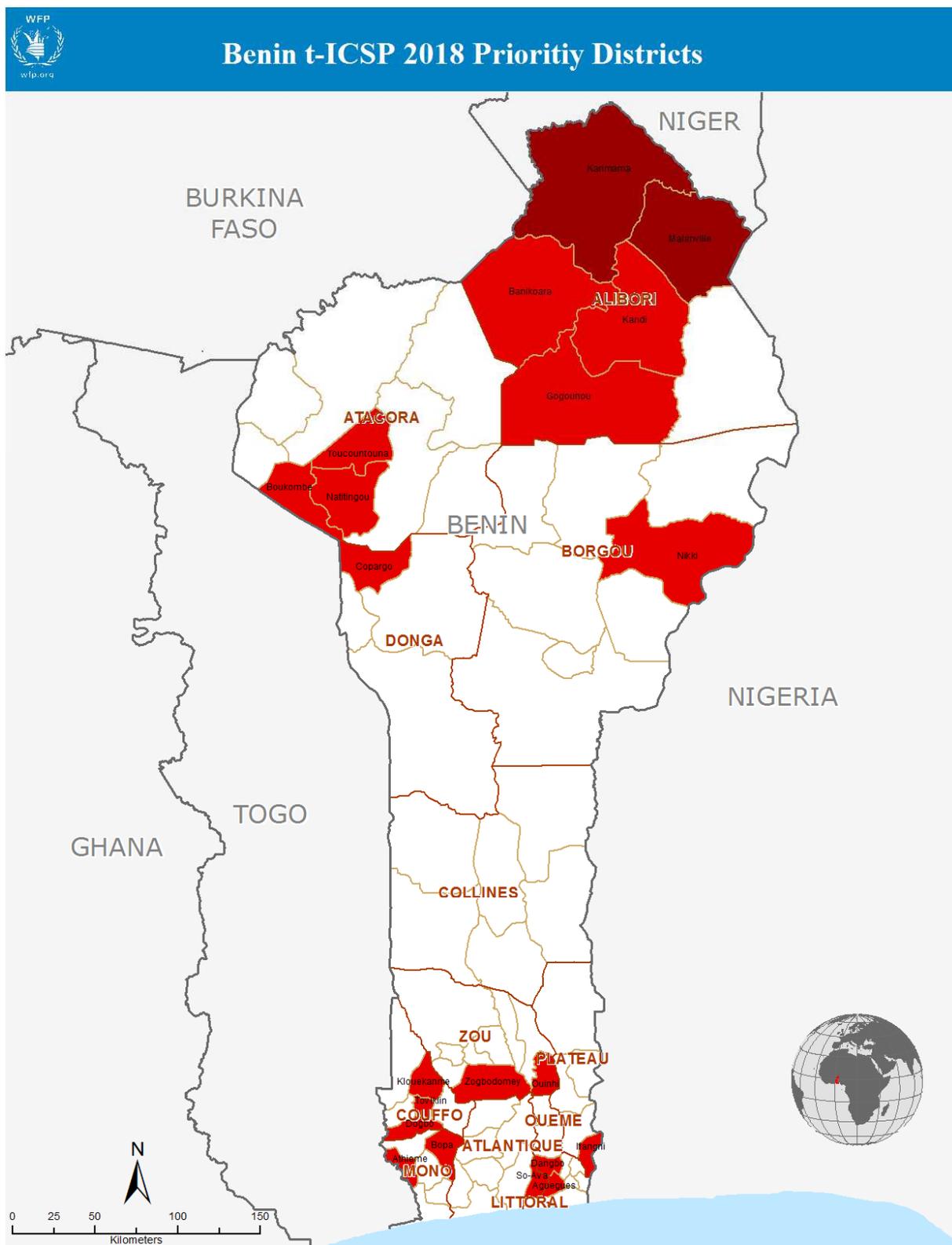
**ANNEX I: SUMMARY OF LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF BENIN  
TRANSITIONAL – INTERIM COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN 2018**

(SEE COMET VERSION)

## ANNEX II: INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN

<b>WFP Strategic Results / SDG Targets</b>	<b>SR 1 SDG 2.1</b>	<b>SR 2 SDG 2.2</b>	<b>SR 3 SDG 2.3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>WFP Strategic Outcomes</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 1</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 2</b>	<b>Strategic Outcome 3</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Root causes</b>	<b>Root causes</b>	<b>Resilience building</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	2 771 377	565 168	454 615	<b>3 791 160</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	628 418	177 492	131 540	<b>937 450</b>
<b>Adjusted DSC (%)</b>	367 728	80 328	63 400	<b>511 456</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	3 767 523	822 988	649 555	<b>5 240 066</b>
<b>ISC (7%)</b>	263 727	57 609	45 469	<b>366 805</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 031 249</b>	<b>880 597</b>	<b>695 024</b>	<b>5 606 870</b>

# ANNEX III: MAP



Date Created: 06 Jan 2015  
 Contact: [omep.gis@wfp.org](mailto:omep.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org)  
 Prepared by: HQ, OMEP GIS  
 Map Reference:  
 BEN\_PRO\_PriorityDistrictsEng\_A4P

- International boundary
- Department boundary
- Commune boundary
- Nutrition and Resilience priority district
- School Feeding priority district

Data sources: WFP, UNGI/WG, SALB  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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## ANNEX IV: ACRONYMS

AGVSA	Global Vulnerability and Food Security Analysis ( <i>Analyse Globale de la Vulnérabilité et de la Sécurité Alimentaire</i> )
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CP	Country Programme
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
C&V	Cash and Voucher
DDS	Directorate of the Department of Health ( <i>Direction Départementale de la Santé</i> )
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GAP	Government Action Programme ( <i>Programme d'actions du gouvernement</i> )
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
t-ICSP	transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW/G	pregnant and lactating women and girls
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SR	Strategic Result
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHSR	Zero Hunger Strategic Review

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*Cleared by:* Abdou Dieng, Regional Director, Regional Bureau on 15 June 2017