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Country Programme Benin (2015-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Benin, Republic of (BJ)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Under the support to the school meals programme, 114,754 primary schoolchildren in 620 schools in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and South regions received daily meals composed of local maize, beans, rice, vegetable oil and iodised salt from January to December. In line with the foreseen handover strategy, the school meals programme has been completed and handed over to the Government under the national school meals programme. This was also achieved through the capacity strengthening of government counterparts.

WFP school meals implemented in partnership with non-governmental organizations contributed to increasing children's school enrolment and attendance rates (1 percent increase with respect to 2016). In 2017, the number of children enrolled increased compared to 2016. In all assisted schools, the average enrolment rate for boys and girls increased by over 12 percent in one year, with the proportion being almost the same for boys and girls.

Since 2015, WFP has been concentrating its efforts on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months in the North of the country. The nutrition support for vulnerable group has affected positively the districts of Karimama and Malanville in terms of nutritional status of the targeted beneficiaries. Improvements compared to 2016 were also observed in terms of the MAM recovery rate, whereas the rate changed from 92.8 in 2016 to 94 percent in 2017.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Benin is a low-income developing coastal country of West Africa bordering Nigeria in the east, Niger in the north, Togo in the west and Burkina Faso in the northwest with a total surface area of 114,763 km². It has a total population of 10.9 million, composed of 51.2 percent women and 17.4 percent children under 5, and an annual population growth rate of 2.75 percent [1]. Benin is ranked 167 out of 188 countries, according to the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index, and 35 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line [2].

Agriculture is the economy's key sector, however, structural problems in this sector persist, negatively affecting food security, nutrition and the trade balance. These include the lack of modern farming technologies, poor soil condition and weak post-harvest infrastructure, such as storage, preservation and processing. Recurrent floods and droughts have exacerbated an already fragile nutritional situation of the most vulnerable regions. The preliminary findings of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) conducted in 2017 estimate that 1.41 million people in the country (13.1 percent of the population) are moderately food insecure, of which 1.8 percent are severely food insecure, and 2.3 million have limited food consumption. The report further notes that 37 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from chronic malnutrition and 12 percent severe stunting.

According to Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), a nationwide survey published in March 2015 by National Institute of the Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE), the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is at 4.5 percent, while the prevalence of chronic malnutrition exceeds 35 percent. However, regional disparities persist, particularly in the northern part of the country (Karimama and Malanville districts), where the GAM rate is at 10 percent and prevalence of stunting is at 35 percent. The factors contributing to these levels of malnutrition are poor maternal nutrition, inadequate feeding practices, food insecurity, lack of diversified diet and poor hygiene.

The prevalence of HIV in the general population is estimated at 1.2 percent with regional disparities that exceed the national average. The rate reaches 2.2 percent in the Couffo department and 2.1 percent in the Mono department [3].

In Benin, 70 percent of the population is illiterate. Although gross school enrolment rates are high (74.9 percent), retention rates are low. These figures reduce substantially in actual terms with a 52.3 percent net enrolment rate and a 70.5 percent completion rate. Districts in the north are mostly affected where high drop-out rates can be seen. The completion of primary school remains the major challenge for the current education system [4].

The situation of women remains challenging in terms of access to education, health and productive assets, as confirmed by the 2015 Gender Inequality Index, where the country is classified 144 out of 159 countries compared with 142 out of 155 in 2014.

The Government is responding to reduce poverty under the *Programme d'Action du Gouvernement*, which prioritizes the following pillars: (i) consolidating democracy, rule of law and good governance; (ii) engaging in the structural transformation of the economy; and (iii) improving living conditions of the population. To this end, the Government of Benin developed a number of plans to achieve these objectives, including: (i) the Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development, where Benin puts nutrition at the heart of development using nutrition specific or sensitive interventions through a multi-sectorial approach; and (ii) the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Recovery, a framework for all agricultural interventions in Benin.

The Development Plan of Education Sector emphasises the importance of school meals to improve retention rates. This plan includes the government policy to free primary education and secondary education only for girls. In addition, the Government's new policy on school meals is based on a multi-sector approach linking education, nutrition and local food production. The Government of Benin has signed four agreements for school years 2017–2021, transferring funds to WFP (XOF 27.2 billion, equivalent to USD 49.5 million) to implement school meals programme in 1,574 schools through the integrated approach of school meals.

The Government is very sensitive to gender inequality and has developed and initiated several strategies to reduce women suffering and inequalities such as: the free delivery by the cesarean section decreed by the Government in 2014 and micro-credits to women to enable them to carry out income-generating activities.

[1] *Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (RGPH 4)*, INSAE, 2013.

[2] *Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages*, INSAE, 2016.

[3] *Enquête Démographique et de Santé*, INSAE, 2012.

[4] MICS, INSAE, 2015.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP continued to support the Government of Benin to achieve national and global objectives through Country Programme 200721. The programme focuses on an integrated approach of the school meals programme, nutrition support to malnourished children and resilience strengthening of vulnerable communities to address food and nutrition insecurity issues in Benin. These components are aligned with the national poverty reduction strategy, the roadmap for strengthening food and nutrition security in Benin for 2015–2018, as well as support the Government to take up the 2030 Agenda, with specific focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. Furthermore, these activities will be mainstreamed under WFP upcoming Transitional-Interim Country Strategic Plan for 2018, as well as Country Strategic Plan 2019–2023.

WFP ensured close collaboration with the National Directorate for School Meals, and the ministries in charge of primary education and of plan and development, for the coordination of WFP school meals activities. According to the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) analysis, 3 out of the 5 pillars are emerging in Benin school meals programme. This reflects the efforts made by all stakeholders in the sector in particular of the School Food Directorate with the support of technical and financial partners including WFP.

For nutrition components, WFP coordinates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to be more effective and efficient in districts of Karimama and Malanville. The coordination in nutrition project is developed to alleviate the rate of undernourished children and to address nutrition issues among pregnant and lactating woman, through sensitisation and training. WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Health in Karimama and Malanville districts, deemed the most vulnerable districts according to social indicators. Due to the nutrition situation, these districts are defined as the convergence zone for interventions under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018, and they benefit from the focus of interventions of all financial and technical partners.

To better support the Government in achieving zero hunger, WFP continues its participation in several fora, including: (i) UNDAF where WFP actively contributes to outcomes 1, 3 and 6; (ii) the Scaling Up Nutrition movement; (iii) the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) - Sahel and West Africa for better advocacy around food and nutrition security as well as resilience; and (iv) the working technical group for Education and the National Food and Nutrition Council (SP-CAN), the umbrella structure coordinating nutrition activities in Benin.

WFP is partnering with the Institute of Development Studies in the United Kingdom to boost gender mainstreaming from the field, through the continuation of phase two of the "Innovations from the field: Gender Mainstreaming from the ground up" project launched in June 2015. This knowledge sharing project 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.

WFP Benin continues to use its logistics system to support Sahel countries in food transport through the port of Cotonou and corridor activities, while also managing the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP Benin received funding from multilateral contributions and private donors, reaching 57 percent of the needs for the Country Programme 200721. Important funding from the Government allowed to implement school meals programme in 1,574 schools for government canteens under the Trust Fund 201090. To address operational funding challenges, WFP advocated with government counterparts for additional funding as well as government ownership of the school meals programme. Although WFP managed to implement the key activities of school meals and nutrition, the country office did not reach all the intended people. Planned duration of the prioritised activities was adjusted and resilience building activities were not implemented. WFP continued to develop innovative programmes, such as the integrated approach of school meals where canteens are linked to local production, health, hygiene and nutrition sensitisation, making schools the entry point for the local development.

Since Benin enjoys a peaceful and stable political environment, donors tend to give priority to other United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations, whose mandate revolve 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 number of staff needed. However, the country office managed to achieve the expected results through the realignment of functions and strengthening of core national 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 10 long-term agreements in several areas including travel, transit equipment, generator repairs and maintenance, banking services and catering.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	263	326	589
Children (5-18 years)	61,635	53,119	114,754
Adults (18 years plus)	-	1,921	1,921
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	61,898	55,366	117,264





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,380	97	286	34	48	1,844
Total Food Distributed in 2017	1,380	97	286	34	48	1,844

Supply Chain

The supply chain unit ensures the storage and distribution of food items from local, regional and international purchases, supporting school meals and nutrition activities in Benin, as well as other operations in the region. In 2017, the total tonnage of food dispatched was 2,842 mt for WFP operations in Benin.

As part of the implementation of its operations in Benin, since 2015, WFP has encouraged a policy for the local procurement of cereals (white maize) and beans (white beans). Local food procurement is undertaken on the basis of competitive, fair and transparent procedures and in accordance with WFP procurement policy, through limited consultations with suppliers. A shortlist of food suppliers is periodically updated with support from the procurement unit of the Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa in Dakar. Tenders are launched online and also through the In-Tend system. Procured food items meet quality requirements at the national and international levels and certified by superintendent according to the WFP directives.

WFP facilitates and ensures the management of transit cargo destined for land-locked countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad). Cargo arrives by sea at the port of Cotonou, and then shipped to the interested countries by transit and transport agencies. All foods received are from direct international purchases or stocks of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The country office is also involved in crises and emergencies (currently Maidiguri in Nigeria) – by facilitating transport corridor of food from Lomé.

The port of Cotonou plays an important role in WFP Benin activities. It covers 40 to 60 ha 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 changes 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. WFP has been working closely with the Government, as well as other stakeholders (private companies, freight forwarders and transporters) for all port operations.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	271	-	271
Iodised Salt	-	62	62
Maize	850	-	850
Total	1,121	62	1,182
Percentage	94.8%	5.2%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	41
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	20
Rice	1,275
Split Peas	168
Vegetable Oil	157
Total	1,660

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The extension of the multi-sectorial approach of school meals integrating education, health, nutrition, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation, from 562 in 2016 to 620 schools assisted by WFP in 2017, is a quality improvement in the implementation of the programme. This approach, implemented with local community involvement and in partnership with other organizations, places emphasis on activities such as nutrition education, menu development, deworming and development of school gardens/farms.

Monitoring reports from targeted schools have often been delayed or incomplete but the system was improved through the involvement of the two local non-governmental organizations – *Femmes Actrices pour le Développement Communautaire* (FADeC) and *Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement et l'Environnement* (GRADE) – recruited for the monitoring and community intermediation. Data collection methods are being revised based on lessons learned from the WFP past and ongoing operation. As a result, WFP will introduce new monitoring tools such as monitoring data collection with smartphones through Mobile Data Collection and Analysis (MDCA) to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of WFP operations. WFP will ensure that partners, including government counterparts in charge of monitoring, will receive additional training to support implementation of these tools.

A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment was undertaken in April 2017 to evaluate the government capacity to effectively implement a home-grown school feeding programme. The key outcome of the SABER exercise was that the policy framework for school meals was in place, and recommended strengthening community involvement and linkages to smallholder farmers. These assessments concluded that the recently approved School Feeding Policy and the Social Protection Policy provide a strong framework, and institutional capacity and coordination are in place. However, operational implementation of school meals was weak and required improvement on various fronts including nutritional quality of school meals, community involvement and oversight, linkages to smallholder farmers, and monitoring and evaluation. Going into 2018, the focus of the support to school meals will be based on these recommendations to strengthen the community involvement and linkages to smallholder farmers.

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 on 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 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.

Story Worth Telling

Abeni is a 10-year old girl who attends the Dohodji Primary School, located in the commune of Toviklin in Couffo department, a border town close to Togo. She is a brilliant girl who likes to go to school. However, as per a regular practice in the region, she was withdrawn from school to support her parents in the cowpea fields in Kpalimé, a border town in Togo.

This all changed when WFP started providing meals at the Dohodji Primary School and other schools, as part of the expansion plan for the school year 2017/18. After two months, Abeni was informed by a fellow student that the school started benefiting from WFP-supported school canteens. Excited by this news, she rejoined the school the very next day. When asked by a teacher, Abeni stated, "Now that my school has been equipped with the canteen, I will have enough to eat a good meal, stay in school and fulfil my dream of continuing my studies and becoming a doctor." In Benin, WFP sustains the Government in providing school meals to 110,635 schoolchildren in 620 schools, thus supporting Abeni and fellow students to have a brighter future.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP provided daily nutritious meals to primary schoolchildren, complemented by key essential package interventions such as nutrition and health education, water and sanitation, deworming, installation of fuel-efficient stoves and school gardens. WFP implemented the school meals programme in 11 departments. Targeting was based on enrolment rates and the level of food insecurity, focusing on provinces reporting high levels of food insecurity, chronic malnutrition and low school completion rates.

During 2017 school year, WFP provided food assistance to 114,754 children in 620 schools. The meals were enriched in nutrients (vitamins and minerals) with local vegetables provided by the local community and from the school gardens. For health and environment protection, WFP supported the construction of fuel-efficient stoves in assisted schools. To promote hygiene and health, WFP supported the installation of tippy taps for handwashing before and after meals, while the Ministry of Health distributed deworming tablets in schools.

A partnership was formed with a local non-governmental organization (NGO) to enhance community mobilization; 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 NGOs – *Femmes Actrices pour le Développement Communautaire* (FADeC) and *Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement et l'Environnement* (GRADE) – 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 schools.

For school meals activities, WFP works in direct collaboration with the School Feeding Directorate. Joint monitoring visits to schools were undertaken with government officials. In addition, WFP Benin received financial support from the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil on capacity strengthening activities. This included supporting government staff participation to the 2017 Global Child Nutrition Foundation event in Canada.

The country office actively participated in the Education Sector Working Group with the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), bilateral agencies and NGO representatives. The objective of this working group is to exchange best practices and enhance coordination and collaboration among partners. WFP participated with other technical and financial partners in committee meetings for the elaboration of the new Education Sector Plan.

WFP planned to implement prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities targeting children and pregnant and lactating women. For prevention of malnutrition activities, children aged 6-23 months received a ration of 92 g of ready-to-use supplementary food. For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, children aged 6-59 months received a ration of 200 g of Super Cereal Plus, while pregnant and lactating women received a ration of 250 g of Super Cereal and 25 g of vegetable oil. With available funding, WFP conducted exclusively activities for the treatment of malnutrition in 10 boroughs of the districts of Karimama and Malanville. Nutrition education and counselling were implemented whenever possible and helped to 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.

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

Similarly to nutrition activities, WFP planned to implement food assistance-for-assets activities through cash-based transfers in vulnerable district of Malanville in the North of Benin. However, due to limited resources, these activities were not implemented.

Results

The school meals programme was largely successful. In 2017, average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools improved of 25 percent (from 4 in 2016 to 5 in 2017). In all assisted schools, the average enrolment rate for boys and girls increased by 12.64 percent in one year, with the proportion being almost the same for boys and girls. In addition, with the opening of the new school year in September 2017, the programme was extended to new communes in Ouémé and Plateau, increasing the number of assisted children, as food assistance also attracted new schoolchildren in assisted schools. The increases observed in

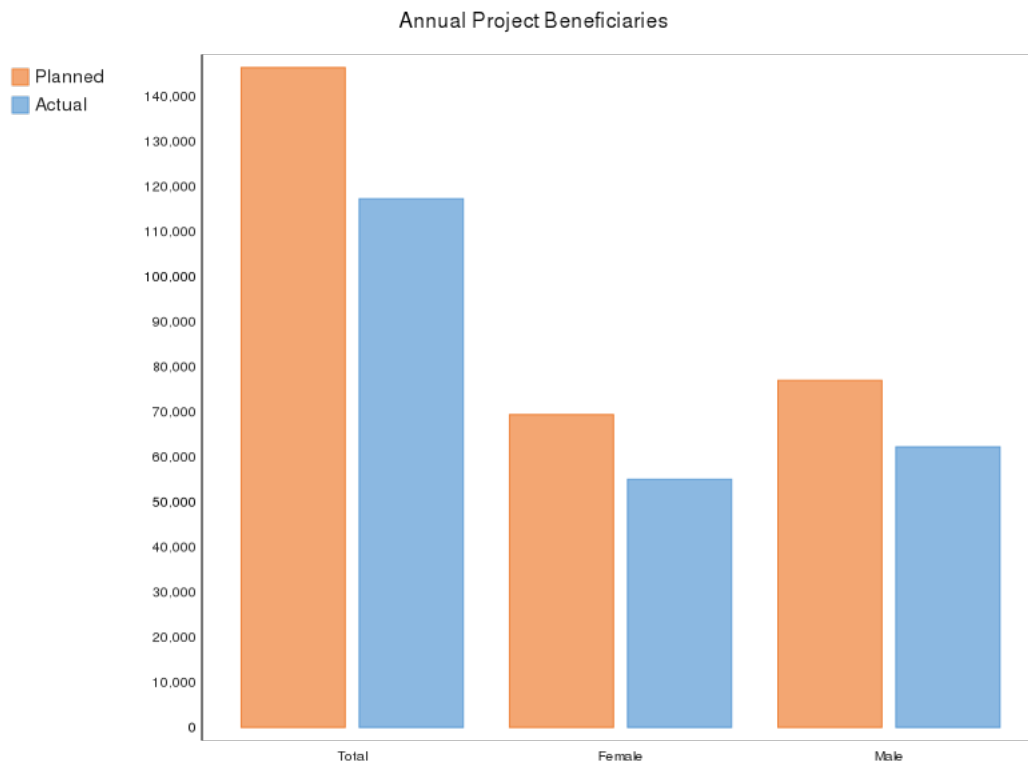
Ouémé and Plateau departments are the result of new enrolments and, to a lesser extent, migrations from non-assisted to assisted schools.

The project reached a gender ratio of 0.84 and a retention rate of 93.5 percent in WFP-supported primary schools. The retention rate for boys was 93 percent while that of girls was 94 percent, marking an improvement with respect to 2016. Promotion rate improved for girls reaching 69.89 percent in 2017, compared with 69.09 percent in 2016.

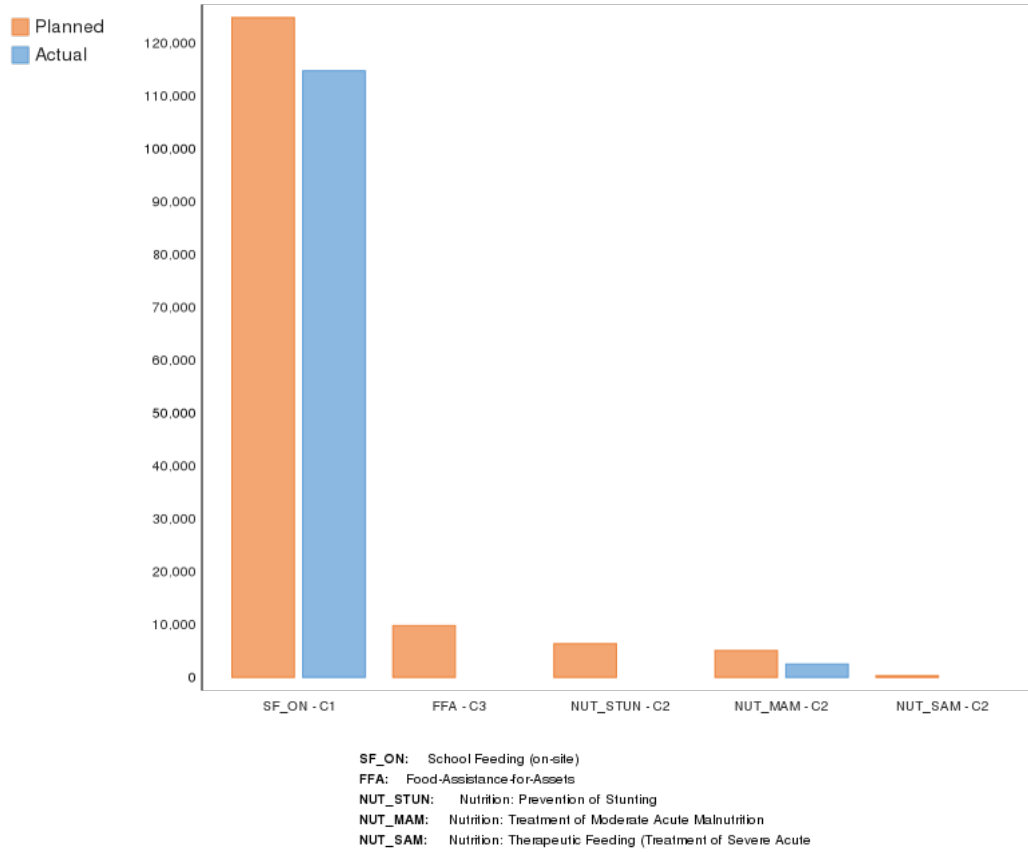
The progress shows the success of complementary actions implemented, including sensitisation of parents, community members and local authorities on the importance of education and school meals, and installation and use of handwashing devices.

Due to limited resources, WFP had to reduce its assistance to beneficiaries under the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. As a result, less than 50 percent of planned beneficiaries were enrolled in the programme and received the necessary assistance. It should be noted that, despite limited resources, more pregnant and lactating women, with respect to the plan, approached the health centres located in the ten assisted boroughs. This increase can be attributed to the precarious nutritional living conditions of pregnant and lactating women.

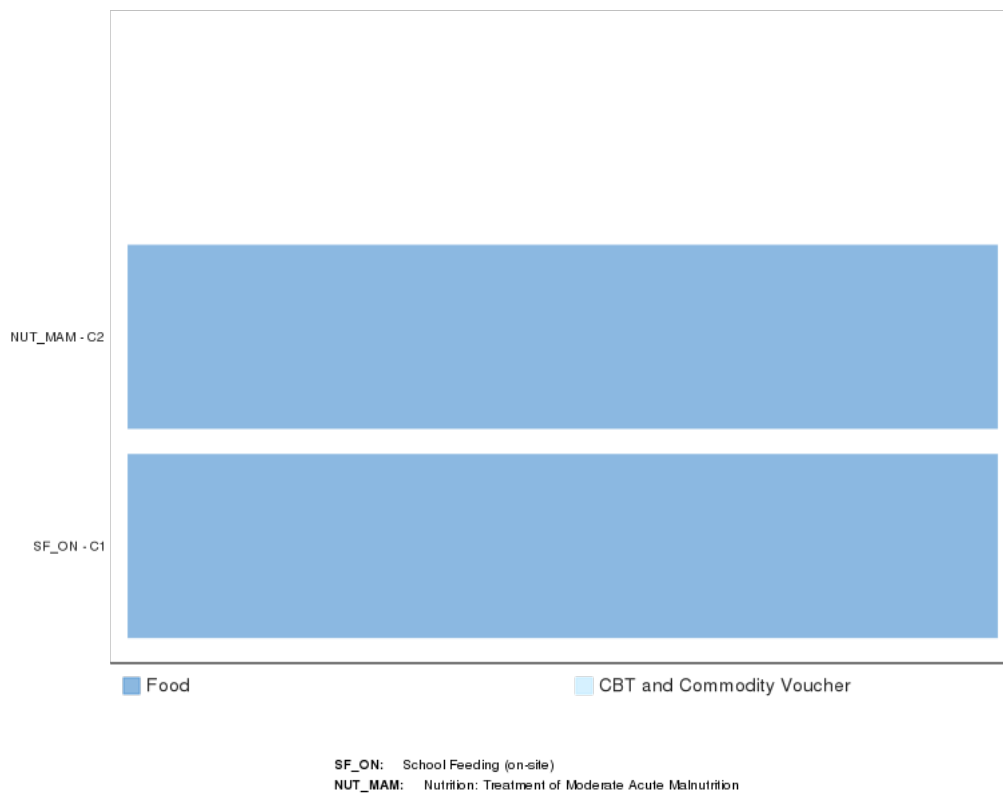
WFP was not able to conduct nutrition-sensitive food assistance for assets using cash-based transfers due to the lack of resources. WFP plans to resume and expand these activities in 2018, while strengthening sensitisation and communication for behaviour change activities focusing on adequate infant and young child feeding practices.



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	618	172	27.9%
Dried Fruits	-	30	-
Iodised Salt	62	18	28.5%
Maize	1,545	683	44.2%
Rice	1,545	696	45.1%
Split Peas	-	114	-
Vegetable Oil	206	94	45.8%
Subtotal	3,975	1,808	45.5%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition			
Beans	1	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	114	32	27.9%
Iodised Salt	0	-	-
Maize	4	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	79	2	2.4%
Sugar	7	-	-
Vegetable Oil	12	2	20.7%
Subtotal	217	36	16.7%
Food Transfer-C3-FFA			
Beans	52	-	-
Iodised Salt	4	-	-
Maize	389	-	-
Vegetable Oil	22	-	-
Subtotal	467	-	-
Total	4,658	1,844	39.6%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C3-FFA			

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	174,000	-	-
Total	174,000	-	-

Performance Monitoring

To support monitoring activities, 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. In addition, a monitoring plan was developed and implemented in 2017.

The regular monitoring of school meals and nutrition activities enabled to collect and follow up on 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 2017 an online monitoring database using smartphones for data collection, and will expand the use of it in 2018.

Monitoring and evaluation activities are an integral part of all country programme activities, cross-cutting between nutrition, school meals and resilience. WFP monitoring plan included the implementation of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys, and track the progress of project indicators and outcomes with respect to the plan. Tracking the indicator allowed WFP programme staff to review strategies, adjust operations and focus on results. All data collected from PDM is recorded in WFP's Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET). Qualified staffing was available to ensure the monitoring and reporting activities in the country office.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2017, WFP and partners continued to strengthen gender mainstreaming throughout all programmes. In the school meals programme, end-of-year reports from the field showed that women's participation in food distribution management committees, as well as their leadership in the committees largely surpassed the targets. WFP built on past experiences to further strengthen their roles in programme management. The inclusion of women in leadership positions ensured that women have increased influence in the management of food distributions, resulting in better-organized distributions. Women were at the front-line in mobilizing the communities to install and maintain kitchen gardens and for the preparation of food. In the communities around the schools, mostly women used the experience and knowledge gained from schools to install household kitchen gardens.

In 2017, proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees was at 45 percent. 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.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

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

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

WFP put in place a feedback and complaints 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. It is worth noting that the country office identified gaps in reporting on protection indicators and has committed to taking actions to improve in 2018.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ George Fominyen

Student eating a school meal at Hounli Public Elementary School in Apkromisséréte in the Ouémé department.

Explanatory notes:

No tracking is available for food assistance-for-assets indicators as activities were not conducted.

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	76,997	69,386	146,383	62,230	55,034	117,264	80.8%	79.3%	80.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	67,409	57,423	124,832	61,967	52,787	114,754	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition)	4,688	7,063	11,751	263	2,247	2,510	5.6%	31.8%	21.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-FFA)	4,900	4,900	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	2,497	2,497	4,994	2,295	2,295	4,590	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
Children (5-18 years)	64,912	54,926	119,838	59,672	50,492	110,164	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
By Residence status:									
Residents	67,409	57,423	124,832	61,604	53,150	114,754	91.4%	92.6%	91.9%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	3,054	3,308	6,362	162	218	380	5.3%	6.6%	6.0%
Children (24-59 months)	1,634	1,770	3,404	101	108	209	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	-	1,985	1,985	-	1,921	1,921	-	96.8%	96.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,688	7,063	11,751	263	2,247	2,510	5.6%	31.8%	21.4%

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-C3-FFA									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	980	980	1,960	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	1,960	1,960	3,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	1,960	1,960	3,920	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	4,900	4,900	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	124,832	-	124,832	114,754	-	114,754	91.9%	-	91.9%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	5,089	-	5,089	2,510	-	2,510	49.3%	-	49.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	6,362	-	6,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,800	5,000	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	124,832	-	124,832	114,754	-	114,754	91.9%	-	91.9%
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	5,089	-	5,089	2,510	-	2,510	49.3%	-	49.3%

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: Prevention of Stunting	6,362	-	6,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Therapeutic Feeding (Treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition)	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,800	5,000	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	67,409	57,423	124,832	61,967	52,787	114,754	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
Total participants	67,409	57,423	124,832	61,967	52,787	114,754	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
Total beneficiaries	67,409	57,423	124,832	61,967	52,787	114,754	91.9%	91.9%	91.9%
Food Transfer-C3-FFA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	4,900	4,900	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	4,900	4,900	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	4,900	4,900	9,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	708	654	1,362	162	218	380	22.9%	33.3%	27.9%

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 (24-59 months)	1,062	980	2,042	101	108	209	9.5%	11.0%	10.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,685	1,685	-	1,921	1,921	-	114.0%	114.0%
Total beneficiaries	1,770	3,319	5,089	263	2,247	2,510	14.9%	67.7%	49.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	3,054	3,308	6,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,054	3,308	6,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Records aggregation, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=50.00	22.00	45.00	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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Record aggregation, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>10.00	0.00	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 - , Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Scholl Record - , Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Scholl Record -</i>	=90.00	85.00	92.34	93.50

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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2016</i>	=90.00	85.00	92.31	94.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report - SPR 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and M&E annual report</i>	=90.00	85.00	92.36	93.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report -</i>	=6.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School Record and annual M&E report -</i>	=6.00	5.00	5.00	5.50
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and annual M&E report - SPR 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record and annual M&E report</i>	=6.00	5.00	3.00	4.50
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record</i>	=77.00	69.84	66.16	70.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM record, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record</i>	=77.00	68.58	69.07	69.89
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, School record</i>	=0.95	0.90	0.84	0.87
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>BENIN, Project End Target: 2018.06, Saber process, Base value: 2014.03, WFP survey, Saber process, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Saber process, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Saber process 2017</i>	=3.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	70.00	92.80	94.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health center register, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.40	0.30	0.30
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health Center register, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	13.40	9.10	10.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KARIMAMA AND MALANVILLE, Project End Target: 2018.06, Health center register, Base value: 2016.09, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	15.00	4.50	4.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0.00	65.00	55.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	45.00	41.50
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	15.00	30.00	15.00
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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.40	16.90	15.60	-
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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous 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	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous 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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	25.00	57.93	-
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, Previous 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, Previous 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				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	11	11	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	24	24	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	2	2	100.0%
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	2,765	2,765	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	715	715	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	8,000	8,000	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	-	45.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	40.00	-	50.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=75.00	80.00	-	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	20.00	-	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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	80.00	-	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	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BENIN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-FFA				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	84.90	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	89.40	-	-

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)		
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>		0.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BENIN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2018.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Nutrition		
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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</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</i>	=3.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BENIN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	169
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	41
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	40
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	500
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	1,150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	168
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	121
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-10	Maize	-	230
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-05	Beans	-	48
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-05	Maize	-	120
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-05	Rice	-	125

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03581-05	Vegetable Oil	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-03773-01	Beans	-	54
Private Donors	WPD-C-03773-01	Iodised Salt	-	22
		Total	-	2,824