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Programme

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# Benin

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

Benin is one of the flagship countries in West Africa when it comes to school feeding. The government of Benin has committed to establishing a sustainable national school meals programme, and its commitment is reflected in the high level of funding dedicated to the existing national school feeding programme, with a USD 270 million allocation from Benin's national budget towards the programme for the next five years.

WFP's strategy is designed to support the government in its objective to make school feeding a long-term pathway to achieve sustainable development and zero hunger by 2030. WFP Benin is working on advancing its main development programme - school feeding while strengthening its capacity, ability, and readiness to respond to emergency operations. The implementation of the national integrated school-feeding programme in 3,850 public primary schools is the main activity of the WFP Benin Country Strategic Plan. Thanks to WFP's strong partnership with the Government and the programme's broad coverage, 717,206 children received a nutritious and healthy meal every school day, with the dual aim of promoting school attendance, and providing food security to vulnerable households. WFP is supporting the Government of Benin in its institutional capacity building, through the development of law in favour of school feeding, and technical capacity to ensure a gradual handover for the implementation of the programme.

Following the recent Government's commitment to scale up the coverage of the school feeding programme to 75 percent of all primary public schools, WFP is in the process of including an additional 1,729 schools in the programme by the end of April 2022. WFP is pursuing an advocacy campaign targeting local authorities to encourage their involvement and community mobilization in the school feeding programme. This also constitutes an entry point for strengthening the national social safety nets and local development. In addition, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture have developed a strategy to facilitate the procurement of locally produced food commodities for the school canteens. To better understand the context, a mapping exercise was conducted for local smallholder farmers and their capacity strengthening needs, in addition to the delivery of training sessions. Over the past year, WFP's monitoring outcomes show an improvement in the school drop-out rate, decreasing from 15.5 to 12.5 percent (yet remains 2.5 percent above target); retention rates also improved from 84.5 to 87.5 percent between 2020 and 2021 (slightly lower than the target, by 0.9 percent).

WFP is also working on the development of a national model for school feeding, which is being tested in pilot schools. This model is the keystone of WFP's handover roadmap, to support the transition from a WFP-led school feeding programme to a government-led school feeding programme. Partnership agreements were established with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Vegetable Centre and with two stakeholders from the private sector, Moov and MTN. Partners built infrastructure to support the school canteen programme, such as the kitchens and refectories, and supported community gardening activities. In 2021, in collaboration with the National University of Abomey Calavi, WFP commissioned a baseline study on the nutritional status of school children in 30 pilot schools for the national model. The overall findings of the study show that global malnutrition combined with anaemia and vitamin A deficiency are serious public health problems across almost all targeted schools. The results from this study will help tailor the package of health and nutrition interventions implemented in the model schools.

To help strengthen data collection and analysis for evidence generation, WFP is providing valuable inputs to the national food security analysis and Cadre Harmonisé exercise, with the aim of improving the capacity of national and local institutions. Currently, WFP is conducting a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

To respond to the Government's appeal for humanitarian assistance following the flooding disaster in late 2019, WFP introduced a Strategic Outcome focused on crisis response into its programmatic framework. The country office utilized cash-based transfers as a modality for the first time in 2021, transferring over USD 200,000 through mobile money transfers.

# 740,359

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



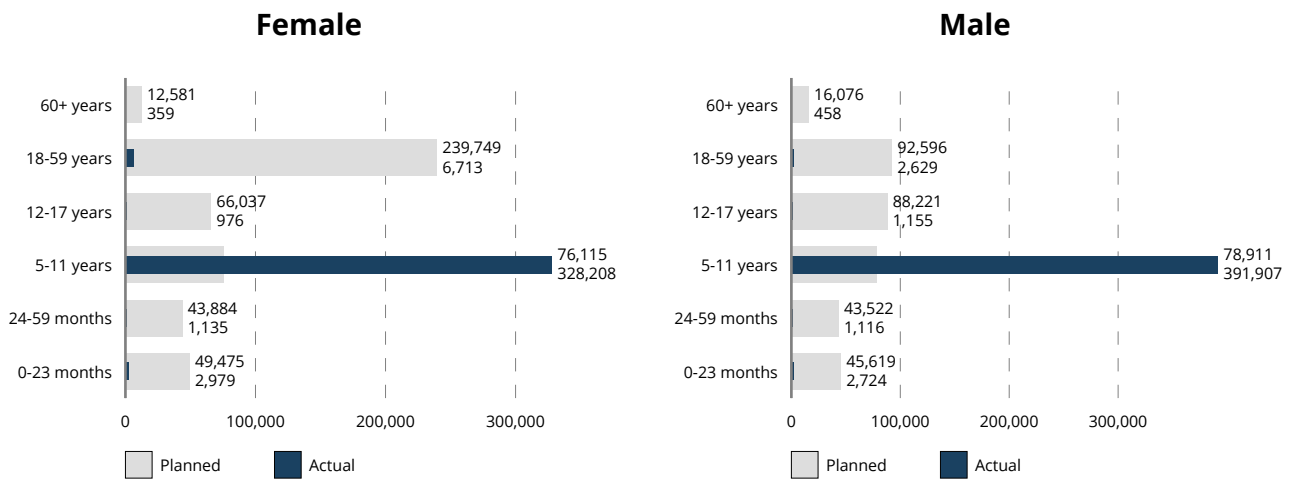
46%  
female



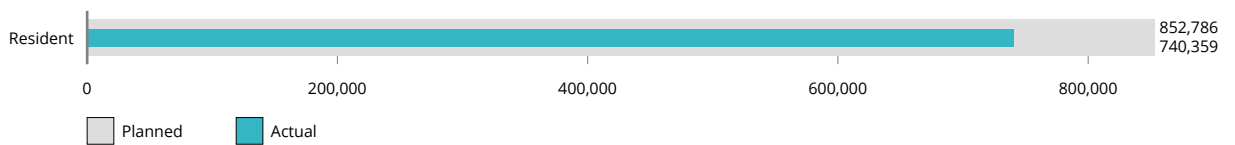
54%  
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,697 (48% Female, 52% Male)

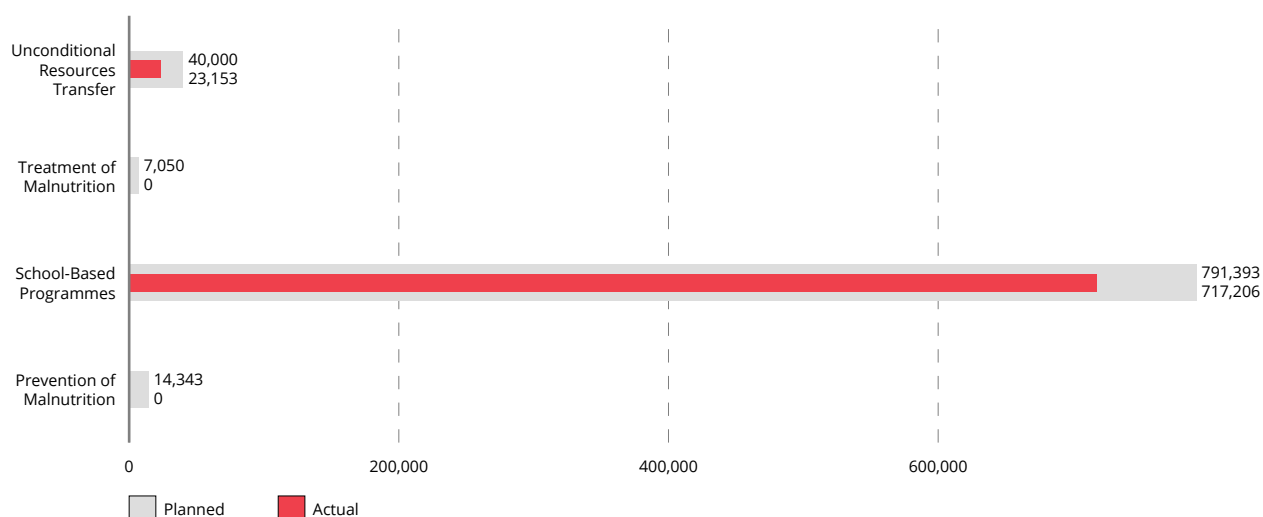
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



732,161

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 798,216 total planned  
( 335,721 Female, 396,440 Male)



8,198

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 15,000 total planned  
(4,649 Female, 3,549 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



18,203 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 27,151 mt total planned



US\$ 200,176

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 355,455 total planned

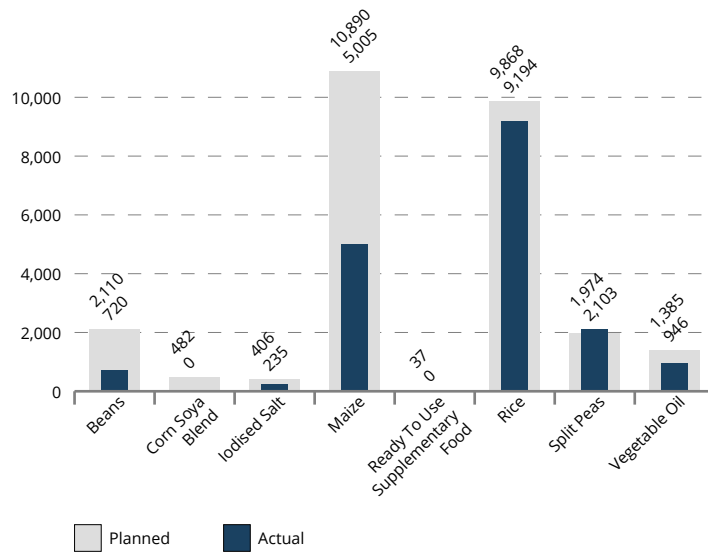


US\$ 0

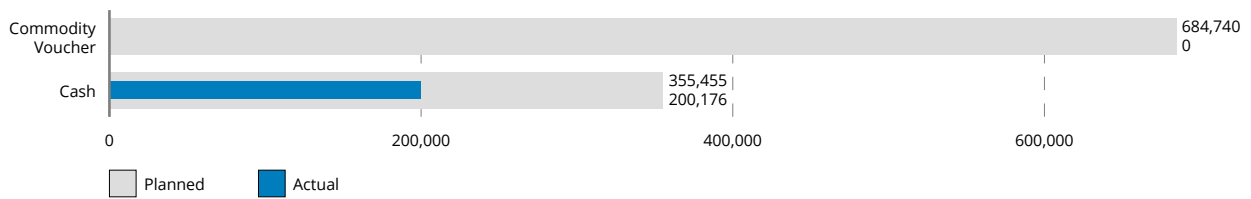
**total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021**

of \$US 684,740 total planned

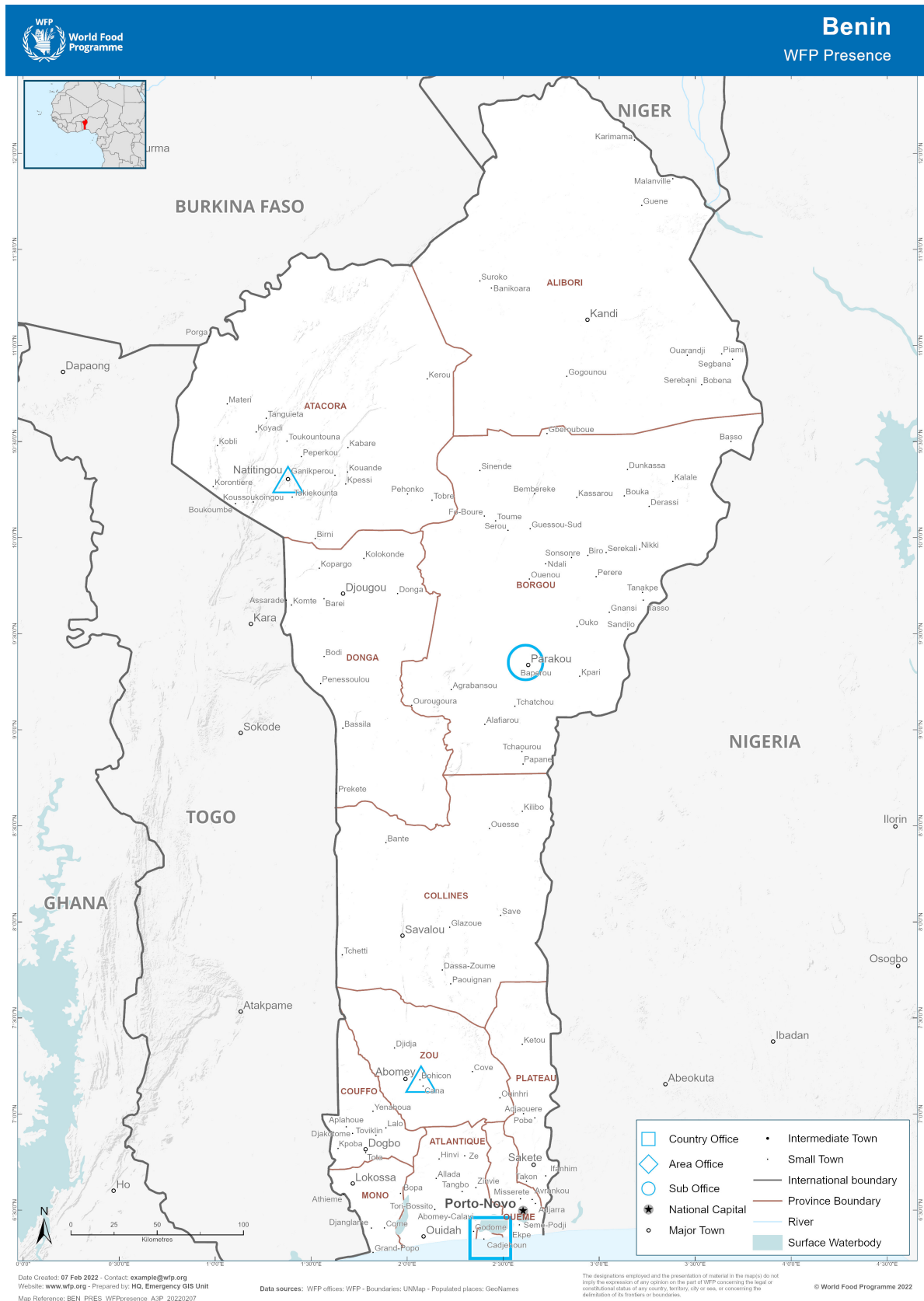
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Sharing its borders with Togo, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Niger, Benin has 121 kilometres of coastline along the Gulf of Guinea and benefits from a stable democratic regime. In April 2021, the country held its presidential elections and President Patrice Talon was re-elected for a five-year term. [1]

The population totalled 11.8 million in 2019 (51 percent of whom are women), with a fertility rate of 5.7 children per woman and a life expectancy of 61.2 years. The poverty rate was 45.9 percent in 2020, with an unemployment rate of 2.4 percent, and 90.1 percent of workers employed in the informal sector in 2019. [2]

In 2020, Benin ranked 163 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index. [3] Benin's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and the informal re-export and transit trade with Nigeria (20 percent of GDP). [4] With the COVID-19 crisis, real GDP declined to 3.8 percent in 2020, compared to a 6.4 growth rate over the 2017-2019 period. Public spending has been the main driver of growth and inflation has reached 3 percent at the start of 2021, with a rise in food prices. [5] The education system faces persistent challenges and only 38 percent of the population is literate. The quality of education and the school environment is poor, and in many rural districts, the net enrolment rate at primary schools remains below 50 percent, particularly among girls. In 2018-2019, only 54.8 percent of learners were able to complete primary education. [6] Regarding the health plan, 32.2 percent of children suffered from chronic malnutrition and 11 percent in its severe form. [7]

Food insecurity mostly affects impoverished rural households and deteriorates during the lean season (March to July) and in the aftermath of shocks. A survey of 1,500 households in December 2020 showed that 51 percent of heads of households had had employment constraints between March and December 2020, with 61 percent of households reporting a loss or decline in income. [8] In rural areas, the shock came from the increase in the price of inputs and the decrease in the selling price. According to the 2017 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), there are 1.09 million food insecure people in Benin. [9]

Contributing to national efforts in addressing these challenges and in line with Sustainable Development Goals 2 Zero Hunger and 17 Partnerships for the goals, WFP Benin's Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023 has 4 Strategic outcomes. Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP supports the Government of Benin in implementing a national integrated school feeding programme in a way that relies on and stimulates local food production. Regarding **Strategic outcome 2**, which aim to address the nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations in line with national protocols, including children aged 6-23 months, children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, the country office could not implement most of its activities due to a lack of financial resources. Meanwhile, through **strategic outcome 3**, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to local and national institutions on early warning food security monitoring systems. Finally, **strategic outcome 4** focuses on crisis response, provision of food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations, and was implemented in the northern region.

As of 13 December 2021, there have been 24,897 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 161 deaths. As of 27 December 2021, 10.9 percent of the population was vaccinated and 1.3 million vaccine doses had been administered. [10] Benin experienced the third peak of increase in COVID-19 cases in the period August to September 2021, with an average of up to 1,800 cases and 6 deaths per week. The rapid capacities strengthening of healthcare centres, the free treatment of patients, as well as the establishment of new laboratories and screening centres have made it possible to reduce the number of deaths. To contribute to the national COVID-19 response plan and the global UN coordination, WFP Benin adapted its risk mitigation strategy, as well as its emergency preparedness, response, and coordination capacity. As the lead of the UN COVID-19 taskforce group on logistics and resource mobilization, WFP developed common service solutions to facilitate the importation of medical equipment and materials donated to the Government. WFP also helped to reinforce the resilience of vulnerable communities whose vulnerability was worsened by COVID-19 in the Northern region of the country (Karimama and Malanville communes). The project provided food assistance to 4,000 households and nutritional care products with infant flours to 5,000 children to treat acute malnutrition. Within the school canteens programme, WFP, through its local partners represented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and radios, has emphasised community sensitization and raised the school community's awareness on strict compliance with barrier measures against COVID-19, such as wearing masks and regular handwashing.

The national reference epidemic treatment centres of Allada and Calavi play a leading role in the response strategy put in place by the Beninese authorities. Health professionals have been the main actors in the fight against COVID-19. The training of health and emergency medical personnel and the establishment of 80 rapid response teams were critical in the response to the pandemic. Thanks to the World Bank's project to strengthen regional disease surveillance systems (REDISSE), Benin was able to make up for more than 20 years of delay in epidemiological surveillance and screening. Support from the United Nations System (UNS), the United States Embassy and the World Bank has made available thermal cameras and handwashing terminals on 15 surveillance sites at the airport, port, and border crossings across the country. This support also allowed for the construction and equipment of five treatment centres. In addition, this joint support has contributed to the setting up of 13 laboratories and 89 screening centres, the purchase of personal protective equipment for health workers as well as the acquisition of nine medical ambulances. [11] With the technical and financial support from the partners, including the UNS, the Government has organized accelerated vaccination campaigns.

## Risk Management



### **Risks anticipated that actually materialized**

The low capacity of food suppliers to meet their delivery commitments has been an anticipated risk that materialized in several stages throughout the year. This would have caused significant food disruptions in schools' canteen if the existing mitigations measures had not been respected, as the Benin country office didn't rely on a single supplier and was able to use alternative options. In addition, the low engagement and participation of local communities remain one of the main anticipated risks faced by the school feeding programme.

In 2021, a major anticipated risk was the armed group attacks in northern Benin, which did occur and led to the interruption of the school canteen programme in some schools located in the affected zone. Precautionary measures were immediately taken by Management and field monitors followed by mitigations actions to shelter WFP's assets.

### **Risks anticipated but that did not materialize**

The risk of fraudulent reporting by implementing partners was anticipated due to cases discovered during the 2019 audits, but thanks to the strict implementation of the mitigation measures, such as termination of contracts with said implementing partners, no other cases were identified in 2021. However, this risk is still monitored and the mitigation actions are maintained.

The reputational risk due to misinformation was anticipated but did not materialize, thanks to communication mitigation measures already in place, including the communication watch and others.

### **Risks not anticipated but that emerged**

The scarcity of cereals and beans on the local market was a risk that had not been anticipated, but that affected the operation of school canteens, as suppliers were unable to deliver to WFP, which in turn couldn't provide cereals and beans to school canteens. The impacts of this risk were exacerbated by the lack of security stocks in Benin.

# Partnerships

Throughout 2021, WFP Benin has maintained its position as a promoter of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

WFP's primary donor is the host Government, funding 90 percent of the school feeding programme through its own resources, making it a unique donor government in the West African region. WFP has also strengthened partnerships with 34 partners, including the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, China, United Nations agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international NGOs.

WFP continued to provide technical support to national actors as part of its Country Strategic Plan capacity strengthening activity, in line with the national capacity development strategy, including a gradual hand-over of the integrated national school feeding Programme (PNASI) and its institutionalisation within the broader national social protection system. Through involvement in the Education Technical Group, WFP ensures school canteens are included in the national education strategies. WFP participated in the national workshop on the validation of the PNASI's monitoring indicators organized by the Ministry of Primary and Preschool Education, which led to the alignment of monitoring indicators. The Government sought and is receiving technical assistance from the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) for capacity building in the development of the national law on school feeding.

WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries on the formulation of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program project proposal. Furthermore, WFP trained their staff on mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping to enable the monitoring of food security indicators at the national level and shared regular bulletins to ease the review of food security strategies.

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the national statistics and demography institute to conduct the second Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2021. For the Home-Grown School Feeding model, WFP is exploring partnership opportunities with Chatham House in the United Kingdom and the Wageningen University in the Netherlands, which already supports WFP on food security activities.

In the framework of South-South cooperation, WFP shared its integrated school feeding programme experiences with a delegation of the First Lady and officials of Burundi. WFP works at the community level by involving local authorities and non-governmental organisations cooperating partners (8 local NGOs, EDUCO, World Vegetable Center, and DirectAid) and the private sectors (MTN, and Moov Africa) for the effective implementation and use of an integrated and multi-sectoral approach to school feeding as an entry point to promote local economies and development. WFP also engaged negotiations with Agence Française de Développement and Enabel on the climate-resilience of food production systems and the agroecological transition.

Despite COVID-19 challenges, WFP continued to play leadership roles in delivering emergency assistance and strengthening the government capacities on crisis responses. WFP supported the review of the National Contingency Plan and reinforced the capacities of the National Agency of Civil Protection and the Mayors on emergencies preparedness and management.

WFP collaborated and signed MoUs with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for joint activities on school feeding and nutrition. WFP and UNDP collaborated on the UN Trust Fund project design to improve youth and women's resilience to violent extremism and climate change. WFP and UNICEF developed jointly an advocacy message for universal access to safe water in schools. WFP also undertook its first cash-based transfers (CBT) operations and assisted more than 4,000 crisis-affected households in the North. Synergies with UN sister agencies were enhanced to improve coordination and joint programming. Finally, the partnership with the Ministry of Environment, UNDP, and UNICEF resulted in a joint concept note on green production related to school feeding in the framework of the Green Climate Fund proposal.

In terms of donor engagement, WFP made efforts to secure and diversify funding sources to enhance the sustainability of the PNASI and scale up its support to vulnerable communities. WFP and Choithrams Foundation renewed their partnership for the period 2021-2023 to support WFP's school feeding activities, and WFP signed a new partnership with the China International Development Cooperation Agency in the areas of food security and emergency response in the Southern of Benin communities affected by flooding and COVID-19.

WFP is expanding its strategic partnerships to ensure Benin's achievements are preserved in the long term.

# CSP Financial Overview

During 2021, the overall funding level of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) in Benin was quite satisfactory, but with significant disparities between strategic outcomes. Unlike the school-feeding programme (strategic outcome 1) and the crisis response programme (strategic outcome 4) which were fully funded, strategic outcomes 2 and 3 suffered from a severe lack of funding that prevented implementation at scale of planned activities. In fact, strategic outcome 3 received no funding, while funding for strategic outcome 2 covered only 4 percent of the needs-based plan.


























Through strategic outcome 1, WFP supports the Government in implementing a national school feeding programme in more than 3,800 public primary schools, representing a 51 percent national coverage. While needs were fully resourced in 2021, the amount of available resources of USD 36.4 million includes directed multi-year contributions received, and cover the entire CSP period through the end 2023. The latter were contributions from the Government of Benin, the largest donor of the school feeding Programme, but also from foreign donor governments, including the Netherlands and Germany through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and the private Choithrams Foundation.









Under strategic outcome 2 aiming to improve the nutritional status of targeted populations, WFP received in 2021 a country envelope funding of USD 31.6 from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to support the livelihood and nutrition of local groups of people living with HIV in five departments of Benin.

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

Meanwhile, the crisis response related strategic outcome 4 introduced in 2019 allows WFP to implement emergency food and nutrition assistance to address humanitarian needs of flood-affected victims. In 2021, WFP attracted emerging donors and partners under this strategic outcome. In addition to the internal advance from WFP's Immediate Response Account to implement emergency food assistance and capacity-strengthening activities, WFP received a contribution of USD 1.1 million from the Swiss Cooperation Agency. The latter aimed to support the implementation of the Resilience COVID-9 Borgou Alibori (RECOBA) project (July 2020-December 2021), a food assistance project contributing to address the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in northern communes of the country. In addition, WFP received a grant of USD 1 million from China, which was used to buy 73 percent of the planned food in 2021, while the remaining quantity will be purchased in 2022. The purchased food will be distributed in 2022. In addition, the crisis response was funded by 108 percent, and the fund received were used to buy 99 percent of the planned food and to support the cash-based transfer implementation.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

|  | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan   | Available Resources   | Expenditure   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 01: Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round                            | <br>26,537,442.0   | <br>16,935,562.0   | <br>36,415,155.0   | <br>23,021,881.0   |
| 02: Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023                      | <br>724,933.0      | <br>0.0            | <br>31,649.0       | <br>10,676.0       |
| 03: National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023 | <br>456,157.0      | <br>0.0            | <br>332,220.0      | <br>0.0            |
| 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises                                   | <br>1,612,377.0  | <br>1,594,376.0  | <br>1,718,732.0  | <br>1,186,793.0  |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific  | <br>0.0          | <br>0.0          | <br>230,094.0    | <br>0.0          |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>   | <br>29,330,909.0 | <br>18,529,938.0 | <br>38,727,850.0 | <br>24,219,350.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC)  | <br>1,429,646.0  | <br>804,759.0    | <br>1,755,618.0  | <br>672,471.0    |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>  | <br>30,760,555.0 | <br>19,334,697.0 | <br>40,483,468.0 | <br>24,891,821.0 |

|                             |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) |  1,999,436.0  |  1,256,755.0  |  755,984.0    |  755,984.0    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>          |  32,759,992.0 |  20,591,453.0 |  41,239,452.0 |  25,647,805.0 |

# Programme performance

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



**717,206** students supported with food, including 390,123 boys and 327,083 girls



**476,652 non food items** were distributed to schools, including 154,993 plastics bowls, 150,981 cups, 154,993 spoons and 1,877 scales



**3,849** schools assisted in 77 communes

Strategic outcome 1 aims to ensure the provision of healthy and nutritious daily meals to schoolchildren in vulnerable rural areas, to increase school enrolment and attendance rates, and contribute to improving their nutritional status. It is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 Zero Hunger and 17 Partnerships for the Goals, and also contributes to SDG 4 Quality Education and SDG 5 Gender Equality. Strategic outcome 1 has been fully resourced in 2021 thanks to the Government of Benin, which is the main donor, and to the Netherlands, Germany, and the Choithrams International Foundation.

Activity 1 under strategic objective 1 involved providing integrated, inclusive, and gender-transformative school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production. In 2021, WFP Benin delivered nutritious food prepared with mixed commodities (maize, rice, beans, split peas, vitamin A and D fortified oil, and iodine-enriched salt), in all targeted public primary schools in all 77 communes of Benin.

WFP facilitated the purchase and quarterly transportation of the food commodities to the schools and coordinated the implementation of the programme at the field level in conjunction with eight local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The NGOs were responsible for ensuring adequate management of food stocks in the schools, strengthening the capacities of the school canteen management committees, mobilising the local communities around the canteen activities, advocating with local authorities and key persons for innovations, schooling, and school retention, and data monitoring. 474 NGO field workers were deployed.

During the year, advocacy with local authorities represented a great part of WFP's activities. In addition to continued advocacy during various meetings, five missions were organised in the South and the North, and the Mayors of 27 communes out of 77 were met. Key challenges and subsequent actions were discussed, including the installation of drinking water points within the schools, improvement of existing kitchens, school gardening, and other smallscale food production activities. In addition, the importance of more innovative and effective sensitisation of communities on girls' attendance to school, and community engagement in the canteen activities were discussed.

Various community initiatives were encouraged set up. For instance, (i) school gardening by the communities alone, or with the support of technical partners (EDUCO NGO, World Vegetable Center, UN International Fund for Agricultural Development IFAD); (ii) the provision of porridges to the schoolchildren as breakfast in addition to the lunch provided through the programme, (iii) participation of local voluntary workers in the construction of improved infrastructure blocks including a kitchen, a store, and a refectory. With regards to the latter, two schools were supported by two private Telecoms enterprises. Hence, the private sector has also been called upon to support the school communities in their efforts to improve the existing infrastructures. Access to drinking water was facilitated through partnership with donors like Direct Aid (3 schools) and EDUCO (1 school), and the involvement of the National Agency for water supply in rural areas.

WFP's contracts with the 15 local radios were renewed and interactive broadcasts and releases were done on a regular basis. This increased public awareness and knowledge of the programme. More radios will be contracted in 2022 targeting villages with no school canteens.

Nutrition-sensitive activities were implemented through which nutrition education sessions were organised. In addition to the essential nutrition practices, the sessions emphasized school gardening to encourage more utilisation of fresh

produce in the preparation of more meals. Educational games on nutrition (such as puzzles and cards) were developed for the schoolchildren. Good hygiene practices were also highlighted. Over 400 women cooks from 295 beneficiary schools were trained; selected both by the training teams and the school canteen management committees from 28 of the 77 communes in the country. In total, 13,495 women cooks were involved in meal preparation in the schools at the end of 2021. The first group of trained cooks will train their counterparts. Other training sessions for the cooks are planned for 2022. Growth monitoring through anthropometric measurements was also carried out during the year.

Capacity strengthening of smallholder farmers was implemented in view of operationalising the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach: targeting 15 cooperatives of maize producers from 6 communes, in total 350 people, including 32 percent women. These cooperatives are expected to provide 56 tons of white corn to 91 neighbouring schools. Testing of the overall national HGSF model has been ongoing in 30 pilot schools.

Much attention has been given to gender in the activities, through the sensitization of communities on girls' attendance to school and the inclusion of women in capacity strengthening activities for smallholder producers. Women are also well represented in the school canteen management committees. The country office obtained a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 3 out of 4 indicating a very good level of integration of gender and age considerations in its programming.

In 2021, WFP Benin worked on the development of a social protection strategy. A mission from the regional bureau for West Africa is planned in 2022 to support the mapping of the sector and finalise the strategy. WFP Benin actively participates in meetings of the technical group of partners on Social protection and is currently contributing to the revision of the country's Holistic Social Protection Policy.

The following outputs were reached under SO1 :

- All schools planned were reached, some of them were merged due to constraints such as the insufficient numbers of students or reassignment of teachers, which led to 99.9 percent reach rate;
- All schools have adequate handwashing stations to support good hygiene practices and limit the spread of COVID-19 ;
- 113 percent of rations were provided (the increase in the number of students explains the recorded rate) ;
- 100 percent of non-food items (NFI) were distributed to the schools, such as plastic bowls, cups, spoons, scales, pots, large aluminum basins.

During the school year, 91 percent of beneficiaries were reached in the 3,232 schools funded by the government, and 92.8 percent of beneficiaries were reached in the 617 schools funded by the other three donors.

The planned cash-based transfer (CBT) activities were not carried out. The country office will better understand in 2022 how it will be conducted under the school feeding activity. [1]

There is improvement in the dropout rate from 2020 to 2021, from 15.5 to 12.5 percent, however, it remains 2.5 percent above the target. A 3 percent improvement is noticed in the retention rate compared to 2020. The gender ratio didn't change between 2021 and 2020 due to some contextual considerations in Benin that the school feeding program can't address. Contrary to the trend from 2019 to 2020, the pass rate has decreased in 2021 compared to 2020, from 89 to 79 percent.

Collaboration with ministries continued, especially the Ministry of Maternal and Primary Education (MEMP), the Ministry in charge of Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Actions will be taken in 2022 to operationalise formal partnership with the Ministry of Health, to reinforce nutrition and health interventions (nutrition education, immunization, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, and medical visit for the canteen cooks). WFP will also seek more collaboration with the private sector and the authorities at decentralised levels.

A lesson learned from 2021 is that local food purchases for the schools are important to facilitate diversification of the food basket with the rich variety of locally produced foods, including animal protein foods, and to mitigate disruptions in the supply chain, as was the case during the first half of the year. Additionally, innovative options are needed to retain cooks operating in the schools mainly on a voluntary basis.

The final evaluation of the integrated national school feeding programme, jointly managed by WFP and MEMP, is ongoing. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations of this evaluation will be used to inform and guide future decisions regarding the WFP-Government partnership.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | 3                   |



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



**80 women living with HIV** received support to carry-out income-generating activities and saw their living conditions and treatment outcome improve



The **national guide for the nutritional care of people living with HIV** was updated, in partnership with the Ministry of Health

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and of pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), while supporting Benin's health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behavioural change.

Despite the efforts made to mobilize funding, nutrition response activities aiming at reducing the prevalence of malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women could not be undertaken due to the lack of resources. Nevertheless, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to national partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, which enabled the updating of the national guidelines for the nutritional care of people living with HIV.

The updating of the national guidelines for the nutritional care of people living with HIV (PLHIV) took place in two phases. WFP evaluated the use of the old guide in the health centers and collected users' expectations to inform the development of the new guide. Consultations were carried out with doctors, health workers, PLHIV, mediators, and other stakeholders to gather inputs, which helped in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the document. These steps allowed for the updating of the guide in the relevant and current context. Afterward, the national nutrition management guide was updated with the Ministry of Health and the participation of representatives of people living with HIV as well as mediators. To ensure better support, the new guide was enhanced with more tools including explanatory tables with images and indicators to facilitate the assessment and monitoring of their nutritional status. WFP and the Ministry of Health plan to disseminate the updated guidance in 2022. In addition, a training manual on the new guidance will be developed with the plan to train all stakeholders involved in the overall management of people living with HIV in 2022.

Women living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy (ART) supported by WFP have also benefited from a strengthening of their technical capacity through their participation in women's groups. Five women's groups in the Mono and Couffo departments received agricultural and agro-food processing equipment for carrying out income-generating activities and improve their livelihood and their level of food and nutritional security. These groups have increased their production capacity including the acquisition of arable land, implementation of out-of-season agriculture, and introduction of rice production. As a result, members' incomes and living conditions have improved as well as their treatment outcomes: out of the 80 members of these groups, there is a 0 per cent ART default rate and more than 90 percent of them have already reached viral suppression.

Since the planned activities weren't implemented due to a lack of funding, the Gender and Age Marker score couldn't be calculated for strategic outcome 2.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change | N/A                 |

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



WFP provided **trainings** to partners to improve data quality assurance in the implemented activities



WFP and the government are working in **30 pilot schools** to support the handover of the school feeding programme's management from WFP to the government

Strategic outcome 3 aims for local and national institutions to strengthen their capacities and improve their inclusive systems for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, in particular for better-integrated school feeding and better food security by 2023. To this end, Activity 3 provides technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender-responsive school feeding, food security, preparedness, and emergency preparedness and response.

During the reporting period, WFP received approximately 20 percent of the planned annual budget by the end of the year. Activities planned under the strategic outcome were not implemented. However, the country office implemented activities that are independent of the use of financial resources, such as the development of the school feeding model, the development of strategic partnerships and capacity building tools, as well as the strengthening of the South-South cooperation, according to WFP South-South and Triangular Cooperation Policy (2021).

As part of the transition and handing over of the school feeding programme management to the government, WFP has continued the joint piloting of the school feeding programme in the identified 30 pilot schools, out of the 3,849 school that benefit from WFP's school feeding programme. The pilot will be carried out during the two next year of the Country Strategic Plan. It is an integral part of the roadmap process drawn up and validated by the government to support the transfer of competence from WFP to the Government, within the framework of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme. The government's stakeholders have been involved in this process. Particular emphasis was placed on the community mobilization phase, and the development of strategic partnerships for the construction of water points and infrastructure dedicated to the canteen, in particular kitchens, stores, and the canteens themselves. A study was also conducted on the nutritional status of the school children in the pilot schools. This study revealed a poor nutritional situation. Indeed, 72 percent of the school children had a vitamin A deficiency, 46 percent were anemic, 16.4 percent had parasitosis and 16 percent suffered from stunting. The study also recommended much more consumption of animal protein, fruits and vegetables locally produced. It was conducted by the Faculty of Agronomic Sciences of the University of Abomey-Calavi, with the authorization of the Minister of Nursery and Primary Education and the involvement of school principals.

A trainer's manual and audio-visual awareness tools have been developed to facilitate the training of school canteen management committees. To strengthen monitoring of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme, the Country Office provided remote training to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and programme unit staff on mobile operational data acquisition (MODA) and the country office's tool for managing programme operations effectively (COMET) and data quality assurance. Both MODA and COMET are corporate WFP tools used by the country office to monitor activities' performance. These trainings allowed the NGOs to understand better the importance of data quality. Furthermore, Government stakeholders understood how NGOs can help ensure data quality and the need for them to have a national platform for data quality assurance.

To improve the monitoring system, the monitoring and evaluation team has been strengthened. In response to the integrated national school feeding programme (PNASI) mid-term evaluation recommendations, a workshop to harmonize monitoring indicators was conducted with government actors using a learning approach. This is also part of the transition process.

Capacity building actions were carried out for small producers and government actors in the field of emergency preparedness and response. Publications of the weekly mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) bulletin continued and are shared with stakeholders. The preparatory phase of the Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food and Nutrition Security, and Food Systems (AGVSAN-SA) was carried out at the end of 2021.

During this year, steps to improve the synergy of actions for more efficiency in the interventions were initiated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Memorandums of

Understanding (MoUs) were signed and action plans were developed clearly defining areas and fields of cooperation.

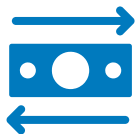
The areas of cooperation with UNDP were related to the supply of school canteens with quality local food products; the professionalization of local agricultural producers, and the standardization of the quality of agricultural products. WFP also collaborated with UNDP for strengthening the link between agricultural production and processing cooperatives (particularly women's) supported by UNDP, within the supply chain of the school feeding programme.

The main areas of cooperation with UNICEF were nutrition, education, child protection, social protection, resilience, and emergencies. The two agencies are also working in synergy for activities such as capacity building, advocacy, joint mobilization of resources, and on the conduction of vulnerability surveys and joint thematic studies.

In addition, discussions on the drafting of the law in favor of school feeding have started with the Government with the support of the Center of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM). Thus, a technical committee was set up by the Government, and a concept note and a multisector committee have been prepared and approved.

Since the planned activities were not put in place due to lack of funding, the Gender and Age Marker score could not be calculated

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



**8,198** people received **USD 200,176** of assistance through the cash-based transfers modality



WFP delivered **training** on nutrition to **3,298** women and girls

Under strategic outcome 4, contributing the Sustainable Development Goal 2 'achieving Zero Hunger, WFP focused this year on addressing the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable segments of crisis-affected populations through general food distributions (GFD) and the cash-based transfers (CBT) modality.

In 2020, WFP had received a contribution of USD 1.1 million from the Swiss Cooperation Agency to implement the RECOBA project (July 2020-December 2021) - a food assistance project contributing to address the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in northern communes of the country. In 2021, through the RECOBA project, WFP put in place a food assistance response project aiming to address the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the northern communes of the country (Borgou and Alibori). This project also integrates a recovery building component, providing resilience strengthening support to smallholder farmers.

Overall, in 2021, WFP provided food assistance and nutritional support with GFD to 14,955 beneficiaries through the REBOCA project. This action was implemented in June.

Moreover, WFP also assisted CBT, using the mobile money modality and cash out, in December 2021 to 4,965 beneficiaries and to 3,233 children aged 0-23 months, to ensure the availability of enriched flour.

In addition, WFP received another contribution of USD 1 million from the China Cooperation Agency to implement an intervention to address floods and COVID-19 affected populations (August 2021-July 2022).

These activities had a positive impact on the food consumption score of the beneficiaries, with 48.1 percent of them reporting an acceptable food consumption score, 17.5 percentage points above the 2021 target.

While the CBT was ongoing, a help desk was set up at each distribution site managed by WFP staff. WFP ensured beneficiaries were aware of the help desk and used the facility. Post-distribution monitoring reports accordingly revealed that the beneficiaries were aware of the existence of the help desk to solve the issues faced.

WFP targeted vulnerable households headed by women and mothers of young children diagnosed as malnourished. In parallel to food and nutrition assistance, WFP delivered trainings to sensitise 3,298 women and girls on basic nutrition education and cooking preparations.

Through the resilience component of the RECOBA project, WFP trained 72 producers cooperative (2,285 members of which 890 women) on crops production and crops storage techniques. Then the 5 best cooperatives among them were coached to join the shortlist of WFP suppliers of local maize and they were asked to supply 100mt of it.

All activities were conducted concerning COVID-19 preventive measures and were used as an opportunity to sensitise the population with messages on COVID-19 sanitary practices.

The China Cooperation Agency contribution was used by WFP to put in place a food assistance response project aiming to address the socio-economic impacts of floods and the COVID-19 pandemic in the southern districts of the country (Ouémé with Aguegue, Adjohoun and Dangbo communes and Mono with Athieme and Grand Popo communes). For this intervention, WFP plans to reach 50,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households) in the 5 communes. The foods procurement actions were launched at the end of 2021, and the distribution will be done during the first quarter of 2022.

Other activities under this crisis response strategic outcome were also put in place. These include:

- The updates of the Minimum Preparedness Plan (MPA) that reached 60 percent of the unit of WFP Benin country office.
- The participation in the National platform of risk reduction meeting, including the update of the National Contingency Plan

- The contribution to the regional mapping of food insecurity (cadre harmonisé), and
- The support to the National Civil Protection Agency, acting under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, which functioned as the lead implementing agency in disaster and preparedness activities.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the crisis response activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4 associated with activity 4.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination | 4                   |

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In Benin, poor access to education for women is one of the major causes of their unfavorable position in the society. 68.9 percent of women are illiterate compared to 46 percent of men. [1] Violence perpetrated against women and girls remains a concern. Sexual violence cases reported have been on the rise. In 2018, 27 percent of women aged 15-49 were victims of physical violence. [2]

Created in 2009, the institute for women's promotion had not been very active. The Benin Government on 21 July 2021 reorganized the institute to become the National Institute for Women, directly attached to the presidency of the Republic of Benin. The Institute now has a legal personality and financial autonomy to promote women on all levels.

WFP Benin and its cooperating partners continue to sensitize school feeding committees and community members on girls' education and women empowerment. Actions include sensitization about the causes of girls' dropout from schools, including early marriage, and experience sharing by educated women from the community who are seen as role models, to stimulate more girls' enrollment and retention in schools.

As a result of WFP's support for women empowerment, 5,352 women assume leadership positions in the school feeding committees in 3,440 schools, as reported in a recent survey. Among them are 460 presidents of the committees, 909 storekeepers, and 2,217 treasurers.

WFP Benin also strengthened the capacities of women through initiatives including the nutrition education and hygiene training of 403 women cooks in the schools who are using and sharing with others knowledge on food categories and cooking techniques for a healthy diet. The cooks apply the rules of personal and environmental hygiene, with emphasis on hygiene during the preparation of meals. Some cooks are paid a minimum flat rate, while others work on a voluntary basis but benefit from their community recognition. Those women are now considered references for good cooking practices.

Positive results were also seen through the project Resilience COVID 19 Borgou Alibori (RECOBA) through which nutrition education was delivered for 3,298 mothers of children aged 6-23 months to prevent and treat moderate malnutrition. The skills learned are used by women in their homes to produce enriched baby flour and porridge to feed their babies.

Capacity strengthening activities were also carried out for 890 women out of 2,285 smallholder farmers, including 5 all-women cooperatives of 186 members. The participants improved their knowledge and practice of better use of fertilizers, post-harvest loss minimization, marketing technique, WFP procurement process, and cooperative management as documented in the report.

WFP and partners also supported 10 groups of people living with HIV (104 women and 23 men) for the implementation of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to improve their level of food, nutritional security, and their health. This allowed them to obtain microcredits to further boost their activities, encourage their associative spirit, and the dynamization of the groups.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

WFP Benin has put in place a range of measures to ensure the protection of and accountability to the beneficiaries, and respect of their rights, during the implementation of school feeding, nutrition, capacity building and support for flood victims' activities.

Regarding school feeding activities, school children assisted by WFP are entitled to healthy and nutritious food, and quality controls are regularly carried out by an approved superintendent to ensure that food purchased locally, regionally and/or internationally are of good quality and suitable for human consumption. For example, 615 mt of rice to be delivered to WFP in 2021 by some local suppliers did not meet WFP's quality standards and were rejected.

Once delivered to the schools, where the food is stored for the duration of the assistance, 12 WFP staff and 400 non-governmental organizations' (NGO) mediators visit monthly the 3,849 schools supported by WFP's school feeding programme to check the food storage conditions, the cleanliness of the kitchens, as well as the conditions under which the student consume the food. WFP staff and the NGO's mediators also provide advices to the directors, the school storekeepers and the school canteen management committees members on food storage and preparation's conditions.

To ensure student's are provided with healthy and nutritious food, WFP had discussions with the government of Benin in 2021 and received its approval to buy food on the international market, if the national market does not meet the quality criterias.

In collaboration with several partners, handwashing devices were made available in each school. The school children in every 3,849 schools have been able to wash their hands before and after meals, and before entering their classrooms in the morning, as part of the protective measures against COVID-19. In schools where proper devices were not made available, empty jerry cans of oil provided by WFP are used and placed in front of each class for hand washing. Awareness messages have been developed by the team in charge of nutrition to inform students, cooks and teaching staff about the need to protect themselves and others against contamination by washing their hands properly.

To allow the school canteen to buy tomatoes, onions and other ingredients to prepare the sauce, to add to WFP's food ration, schools ask for a small contribution of 25 francs per student per day. Student protection measures have been strengthened by WFP to ensure that all students eat at the school canteen, and that no student is deprived of that right if their families haven't paid the canteen fees requested for the proper operation of the canteen and the preparation of the food. In the past it had been noted during the monitoring activity that in certain schools, the student did not eat when their families had not paid the canteen fee.

WFP encouraged discussions with the communities through the mediators of its NGO partners to sensitize the communities to let girls complete their primary cycle. Customary practices in rural areas sometimes force some girls and boys to drop out of school to be enrolled in convents or to help parents with farm and household chores. The dropout rate for girls (12.72 percent) is slightly higher than for boys (12.34 percent)

The right to information on the ration provided is a key element of accountability to the assisted beneficiaries. Although many students know that the food they receive at the school canteen is provided by WFP and the government, the students' knowledge of the actual ration that they are entitled to and are provided with remains an area of improvement for WFP. Information regarding the choice of schools that are assisted is also an area of improvement.

With regard to the emergency activity and support to the beneficiaries affected by the floods, the post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey organized after the distribution of WFP food assistance revealed that 17,5 percent of households declared that they were informed about the assistance provided. This information realtes to how the beneficiaries were chosen, what is the ration their entitled to receive, and how many months the ration provided covers.

This rate is low compared to WFP's goal to reach a rate of more than 80 percent of beneficiaries who must have knowledge of WFP's assistance. Details by regions show that 64 percent of households in Karimama territory were informed. Efforts will be made during the next distributions for households to be better informed about WFP

programme. 59 percent of assisted households report being informed of WFP program by the town criers in the village or at church; while 41 percent of households report being informed by a neighbour.

Although the management of beneficiary complaints during the distribution was organized by the team in charge of the distribution, 67 percent of households declared that they were not aware of the existence of a complaints management committee during the distribution, while 33 percent said they were informed. The rate of informed households about the complaints mechanism deserves to be improved during future distributions, to reach a level of 90 percent or higher.

98 percent of assisted households felt that they were treated with dignity and respect by the distribution teams. This result was achieved thanks to the awareness and knowledge of the staff involved in the distribution and targeting processes regarding the respect of humanitarian principles and the dignity of the beneficiaries. 98 percent of the beneficiaries assisted considered that the sites chosen by WFP to organize the distribution were safe and well secured.

With regard to vulnerable groups of people living with HIV (PLHIV) who have been supported by WFP, steps are taken at the health centers' level to ensure that information relating to PLHIV is strictly confidential.



# Environment

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

Climate change and its adverse effects have serious repercussions on populations and affect human safety. The main consequences of climate change in Benin in 2020-2021 are floods, droughts, and irregular rainfalls.

The 2021 flood affected several municipalities in Northern Benin and in some areas in the south, thus creating situations of food and nutritional insecurity, health problems, population displacements, etc.

Rains irregularity has an impact on the agricultural calendar, negatively affecting agricultural production and consequently generating food insecurity. Additionally, the price increase of staple foods, the complications related to foods import and export (which has been exacerbated due to specific measures related to COVID-19 such as border closures), travel restrictions, etc. have disrupted WFP local foods supply system and the regular food assistance operations, especially the school canteens programme, because of a supply shortage of local commodities, especially maize.

In response to the 2021 flood, and after a needs assessment was conducted, the country office has undertaken to provide assistance to the affected populations in the concerned communes (Karimama and Malanville). In this regard, an emergency project called RECOBA was set up, thanks to financial support from the Swiss Cooperation Agency, in order to provide food assistance to the victims of these floods. This project consists of identifying the victims of the floods, strengthening the production capacities of small agricultural producers, and providing food through general distribution or cash-based transfers (CBT). Finally, the interventions made it possible to assist 3,924 of the most vulnerable households and 3,233 mothers of children aged in the communes of Malanville and Karimama. Through the RECOBA assistance, 65 percent of the beneficiaries were reached through general food distribution and 35 percent with the CBT modality.

Faced with the food crisis that has prevailed in Benin since the end of November 2020, WFP has taken necessary actions to reduce the food crisis' impact on the regular operation of school canteens. The main action was to quickly look at the international Global Commodity Management Facility to purchase missing commodities and avoid a funding shortage. As for the deterioration of roads to access schools during the rainy season, WFP and its partners (local non-governmental organisations) have intensified their advocacy to the decentralized and local authorities for the recovery or development of rural roads giving access to schools.

The school feeding program in its implementation is intended to be integrated and takes into account the environment's protection. In the Country Strategic Plan design and through activities implementation, WFP works to promote interventions/strategies that respect the environment. To this end, it is recommended in all schools with canteens to use innovative improved stoves to reduce the consumption of wood energy in all its forms (such as firewood and charcoal) in order to curb deforestation and its consequences on the environment. For instance, more than 50 percent of schools have installed a traditional alternative for energy saving.

# WFP against malnutrition

Since 2017, WFP in Benin has been providing expertise to the Government in the implementation of the school feeding program. In this program, which engages several actors, the beneficiary communities have a role to play at the grassroots level to make school feeding sustainable over time.

Four years after the implementation of the National Integrated School Feeding Program (PNASI), getting a hot meal at school is now a reality for more than 717,206 children in public elementary schools in Benin. WFP's goal is now to ensure the sustainability of the programme over time. To achieve this, each one has a part to play. The beneficiary communities actively participate in making the programme sustainable around the schools. In Dangbo Commune, the Fingninkanme public primary school is one of 53 elementary schools that benefit from WFP's feeding programme. The community fully supports the programme. I can tell that we have a community that is very committed to the school canteen, says Dah Kindji Pierre, the school director.

The parents were very appreciative of the school canteen programme when it was set up at Fingninkanmè school. "When the children eat at school, they don't go home. They stay in school and only come back in the evening. This allows parents to go about their business serenely because they know that their children will have lunch at school," says Roger Tossou. Understanding their responsibility to keep the canteen operational, Fingninkanmè parents bring in-kind donations to complement WFP's basket. "Our contribution consists of bringing firewood, palm nuts for the soup, fish, condiments, and vegetables that we produce in our farms," says the president of the parents' association. Roger Tossou also shares that the village has a field dedicated to the canteen where they grow "corn, cassava, potatoes, taro, chili peppers" to offer a variety of meals to the children at the canteen.

In the commune of Dangbo, Fingninkanmè school has a modern canteen, a result of the community's commitment to the school feeding programme. Indeed, it is one of the 20 schools covered by the WFP-Choithrams partnership which had a refectory, a kitchen, a garden, a mill, and a borehole built, and received support for income-generating activities for women in the community. "I can tell that it is thanks to this community that we got this," said Director Pierre Dah Kindji.

A group of women prepare meals in the school canteen kitchen and carry out income-generating activities to support the school canteen. They work in the agricultural transformation of simple cassava flour into flour enriched with soya milk, coconut milk, or pineapple juice. A part of their production goes back to the canteen as a gift. Once parents understand the importance of school canteens in schools, it helps us a lot, says the director.

George Montcho, who was locally elected as the village chief in Fingninkanme, is resolutely turned towards the protection of the canteen. Despite his advanced age, he is supportive of all initiatives that target the canteen. The director of the school shared that two years ago, there were burglaries in almost all the schools in the Zoungû district, except in the Fingninkanmè school, because the community decided not to store food at the school but at the village chief's house. "I made the sacrifice of leaving one of my rooms to serve as a store for the food," says George Montcho, who says he is "very happy when the children eat at school".

George Montcho shares that he use the griots [1] to call meetings with the village. At these meetings, "I explain to them that the school canteen is a help for our children and that we must contribute to keep it sustainable," the village chief emphasizes.

# Data Notes

## Overview

Data for the outcome 2 and outcome 3 are missing due the lack of fundings. Activities were not undertaken

## Context and Operations

[1] World bank Report, 2021

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

[3] Enquête Démographique et de la Santé, 2017

[4] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), WFP Benin 2017. A more recent CFSVA is currently ongoing, a report is expected to be published mid-2022.

[5] Our World in Data, Coronavirus vaccination status [https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations?country=OWID\\_WRL](https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations?country=OWID_WRL)

[6] Official site of the Government of Benin: [https://instad.bj/images/docs/insae-statistiques/enquetes-recensements/EDS/2017-2018/1.Benin\\_EDSBV\\_Rapport\\_final.pdf](https://instad.bj/images/docs/insae-statistiques/enquetes-recensements/EDS/2017-2018/1.Benin_EDSBV_Rapport_final.pdf)

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] 39,570 school children were planned to receive assistance through cash-based transfers, but this modality was not delivered as it was not suitable.

Data tables: 600,348 beneficiaries receiving food transfers in schools supported by the Government of Benin under the beneficiary Group "Activity Supporter" are students.

116,858 beneficiaries receiving food transfers in schools supported by others donors such as Choitrams and the Kingdom of Netherlands under the beneficiary Group "Student (primary schools)" are also students.

## Strategic outcome 02

All planned beneficiaries and food under the strategic outcome 2 were not reached because the related activity was not undertaken due to the lack of funding

## Strategic outcome 03

Due to the lack of funding to conduct the activity, the outputs and outcome indicator were not collected as initially planned.

## Strategic outcome 04

6,000 and 3,843 beneficiaries to be assisted with food were assisted with cash-based transfers.

Disaggregation by sex for the Food Consumption Score indicators was not considered during the baseline survey, as the variable "sex of the head of household" was not included in the questionnaire

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] : <http://unesco.org/en/country/bj>

[2] : INSAE and ICF. 2019. Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Bénin, 2017-2018.

The indicator "Decisions jointly made by women and men" not considered for the baseline 2020, as the variable was not included in the questionnaire

## WFP against malnutrition

[1] A griot is a person often used by the village chief in rural areas in Africa to deliver important messages to his community or to mobilize it around any subject. With its bell, the griot circulates in the village either early in the day, 5:00 a.m., before the village members leave to work in the fields, or in the evening, around 7:00 p.m, when they're back from the fields, to deliver important messages from the village chief.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

|  <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> |                  |        |      |         |      |  |        |         |         |         |          |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1:<br>Support countries to achieve zero hunger   |                  |        |      |         |      | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)  |        |         |         |         |          |
| SDG Indicator   | National Results |        |      |         |      | SDG-related indicator  | Direct |         |         |         | Indirect |
|   | Unit             | Female | Male | Overall | Year |  | Unit   | Female  | Male    | Overall |          |
| Prevalence of undernourishment  | %                | 29.1   | 35.1 | 32.2    | 2021 | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security                             | Number | 327,083 | 390,123 | 717,206 |          |
|   |                  |        |      |         |      | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 13,580  | 9,573   | 23,153  |          |

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | male   | 364,945 | 399,989 | 110%                 |
|                      | female | 487,841 | 340,370 | 70%                  |
|                      | total  | 852,786 | 740,359 | 87%                  |
| <b>By Age Group</b>  |        |         |         |                      |
| 0-23 months          | male   | 45,619  | 2,724   | 6%                   |
|                      | female | 49,475  | 2,979   | 6%                   |
|                      | total  | 95,094  | 5,703   | 6%                   |
| 24-59 months         | male   | 43,522  | 1,116   | 3%                   |
|                      | female | 43,884  | 1,135   | 3%                   |
|                      | total  | 87,406  | 2,251   | 3%                   |
| 5-11 years           | male   | 78,911  | 391,907 | 497%                 |
|                      | female | 76,115  | 328,208 | 431%                 |
|                      | total  | 155,026 | 720,115 | 465%                 |
| 12-17 years          | male   | 88,221  | 1,155   | 1%                   |
|                      | female | 66,037  | 976     | 1%                   |
|                      | total  | 154,258 | 2,131   | 1%                   |

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| 18-59 years          | male   | 92,596  | 2,629  | 3%                   |
|                      | female | 239,749 | 6,713  | 3%                   |
|                      | total  | 332,345 | 9,342  | 3%                   |
| 60+ years            | male   | 16,076  | 458    | 3%                   |
|                      | female | 12,581  | 359    | 3%                   |
|                      | total  | 28,657  | 817    | 3%                   |

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident         | 852,786 | 740,359 | 87%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area                   | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Prevention of Malnutrition       | 14,343  | 0       | 0%                   |
| School-Based Programmes          | 791,393 | 717,206 | 90%                  |
| Treatment of Malnutrition        | 7,050   | 0       | 0%                   |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 40,000  | 23,153  | 57%                  |

## Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities                             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food             |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                                   | 1,974                     | 652                      | 33%                  |
| Iodised Salt                            | 395                       | 235                      | 60%                  |
| Maize                                   | 9,868                     | 4,499                    | 46%                  |
| Rice                                    | 9,868                     | 9,194                    | 93%                  |
| Split Peas                              | 1,974                     | 2,103                    | 107%                 |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 1,316                     | 918                      | 70%                  |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04 |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                                   | 135                       | 68                       | 50%                  |
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 194                       | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Iodised Salt                            | 11                        | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Maize                                   | 1,012                     | 506                      | 50%                  |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 56                        | 28                       | 50%                  |
| No one suffers from malnutrition        |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                                   | 1                         | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 288                       | 0                        | 0%                   |

| Commodities                     | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Iodised Salt                    | 0                         | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Maize                           | 9                         | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 37                        | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 13                        | 0                        | 0%                   |

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality                    | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                        | 355,455                    | 200,176                   | 56%                  |
| Commodity Voucher           | 684,740                    | 0                         | 0%                   |

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round |                            |                          |                 | Root Causes    |                |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Output Results  |                            |                          |                 |                |                |
| Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production |                            |                          |                 |                |                |
| Detailed Indicator  | Beneficiary Group          | Sub Activity             | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual         |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers   | Activity supporters        | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 19,669         | 0              |
|   |                            |                          | Male            | 13,278         | 0              |
|   |                            |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>32,947</b>  | <b>0</b>       |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers   | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 2,915          | 0              |
|   |                            |                          | Male            | 3,708          | 0              |
|   |                            |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>6,623</b>   | <b>0</b>       |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers   | Activity supporters        | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 373,717        | 273,547        |
|   |                            |                          | Male            | 252,277        | 326,801        |
|   |                            |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>625,994</b> | <b>600,348</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers   | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 55,365         | 53,246         |
|   |                            |                          | Male            | 70,464         | 63,612         |
|   |                            |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>125,829</b> | <b>116,858</b> |
| A.2: Food transfers   |                            |                          | MT              | 25,393         | 17,601         |
| A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers   |                            |                          | US\$            | 684,740        | 0              |

| Output Results  |  |                 |            |             |
|---|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production   |  |                 |            |             |
| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator   | Unit of measure | Planned    | Actual      |
| A: Targeted school children (equitably girls/boys) receive nutritious meals every school day, including food produced by smallholder farmers, in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and improve school enrollment and retention |  |                 |            |             |
| School feeding (on-site)  |  |                 |            |             |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed   | A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed                         | non-food item   | 794        | 794         |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed   | A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.) | non-food item   | 462,844    | 476,652     |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted   | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted                                       | site            | 3,852      | 3,849       |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted   | A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations           | school          | 3,852      | 3,852       |
| A.8: Number of rations provided   | A.8.1: Number of rations provided  | ration          | 88,967,832 | 100,251,347 |

| Outcome Results   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Outcome Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
| <b>Target Group: SMP - Location: Benin - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Gender ratio  | Overall | 0.84     | ≥0.9           | ≥0.84       | 0.84           | 0.84           | 0.88           | WFP programme monitoring |



|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      |            |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|------|------------|
| Pass rate   | Female  | 87   | ≥96 | ≥85 | 78.62 | 87   | 69   | WFP        |
|   | Male    | 93   | ≥86 | ≥85 | 79.28 | 93   | 67   | programme  |
|   | Overall | 89   | ≥96 | ≥85 | 78.98 | 89   | 68   | monitoring |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):<br>Drop-out rate  | Female  | 12   | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12.72 | 12   | 5.5  | WFP        |
|   | Male    | 19   | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12.34 | 19   | 5    | programme  |
|   | Overall | 15.5 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 12.51 | 15.5 | 5.5  | monitoring |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):<br>Retention rate | Female  | 88   | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87.28 | 88   | 94.5 | WFP        |
|   | Male    | 81   | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87.66 | 81   | 95   | programme  |
|   | Overall | 84.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87.49 | 84.5 | 94.5 | monitoring |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | WFP        |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | programme  |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | monitoring |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | WFP        |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | programme  |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | monitoring |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | WFP        |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | programme  |
|   |         |      |     |     |       |      |      | monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023  |                              |  |                 | Root Causes  |          |
|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| <b>Output Results</b>  |                              |  |                 |              |          |
| <b>Activity 02: Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change</b> |                              |  |                 |              |          |
| Detailed Indicator   | Beneficiary Group            | Sub Activity                             | Unit of measure | Planned      | Actual   |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Activity supporters          | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female          | 364          | 0        |
|  |                              |  | Male            | 336          | 0        |
|  |                              |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>700</b>   | <b>0</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Children                     | Prevention of stunting                   | Female          | 2,160        | 0        |
|  |                              |  | Male            | 2,340        | 0        |
|  |                              |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>4,500</b> | <b>0</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Children                     | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female          | 2,160        | 0        |
|  |                              |  | Male            | 2,340        | 0        |
|  |                              |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>4,500</b> | <b>0</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female          | 888          | 0        |
|  |                              |  | Male            | 962          | 0        |
|  |                              |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>1,850</b> | <b>0</b> |
| A.2: Food transfers  |                              |  | MT              | 349          | 0        |

|  |   |                  |         |                      |  |
|--|---|------------------|---------|----------------------|--|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 03: National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023</b>  |   |                  |         | <b>- Root Causes</b> |  |
| <b>Output Results</b>  |   |                  |         |                      |  |
| <b>Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response</b>                    |   |                  |         |                      |  |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator  | Unit of measure  | Planned | Actual               |  |
| C: School children benefit from strengthened capacity provided to national institutions for effective implementation of a sustainable, gender responsive and inclusive scaled-up, cost-effective National Integrated School Meals Programme, in order to ensure access to food |   |                  |         |                      |  |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities  |   |                  |         |                      |  |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual       | 30      |                      |  |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided                                      | unit             | 2       |                      |  |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)   | C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized  | training session | 2       |                      |  |
| C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)   | C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed   | unit             | 1       |                      |  |

|  |                              |                                  |                 |                        |               |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises</b>      |                              |                                  |                 | <b>Crisis Response</b> |               |
| <b>Output Results</b>  |                              |                                  |                 |                        |               |
| <b>Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination</b> |                              |                                  |                 |                        |               |
| Detailed Indicator   | Beneficiary Group            | Sub Activity                     | Unit of measure | Planned                | Actual        |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers  | All                          | General Distribution             | Female          | 8,955                  | 2,965         |
|  |                              |                                  | Male            | 6,045                  | 2,000         |
|  |                              |                                  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>15,000</b>          | <b>4,965</b>  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers  | Children                     | General Distribution             | Female          | 0                      | 1,684         |
|  |                              |                                  | Male            | 0                      | 1,549         |
|  |                              |                                  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>0</b>               | <b>3,233</b>  |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | All                          | General Distribution             | Female          | 14,925                 | 8,929         |
|  |                              |                                  | Male            | 10,075                 | 6,026         |
|  |                              |                                  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>25,000</b>          | <b>14,955</b> |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Children                     | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female          | 2,880                  | 0             |
|  |                              |                                  | Male            | 3,120                  | 0             |
|  |                              |                                  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>6,000</b>           | <b>0</b>      |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers  | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female          | 3,843                  | 0             |
|  |                              |                                  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>3,843</b>           | <b>0</b>      |
| A.2: Food transfers  |                              |                                  | MT              | 1,409                  | 602           |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers  |                              |                                  | US\$            | 355,455                | 200,176       |

| Output Results   |  |                 |         |        |
|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination                                    |  |                 |         |        |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator                                       | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| B: Crisis-affected Children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and other nutritionally vulnerable population populations affected by crises receive specialized nutritious food |  |                 |         |        |
| General Distribution   |  |                 |         |        |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided   | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt              | 197     | 0      |

| Outcome Results   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Outcome Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> ALIBORI - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution  |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |            |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score   | Female  |          |                |             | 43.8           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    |          |                |             | 49.7           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 30.4     |                | ≥30.4       | 48.1           |                |                | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score   | Female  |          |                |             | 38.1           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    |          |                |             | 33.7           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 55.4     |                | ≤55.4       | 34.8           |                |                | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score   | Female  |          |                |             | 18.1           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Male    |          |                |             | 16.7           |                |                | WFP survey |
|   | Overall | 14.3     |                | ≤14.3       | 17             |                |                | WFP survey |

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |              |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination                      |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |              |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source       |
| <b>Target Group:</b> FLOOD AFFECTED - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |              |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall |          | =50            | =50         | 44.8           |                |                | WFP survey   |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men                   | Overall | 74       | =25            | =25         | 34.8           | 74             |                | Joint survey |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women                 | Overall | 26       | =25            | =25         | 20.4           | 26             |                | Joint survey |

## Protection indicators

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

### Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination

| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> FLOOD AFFECTED - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -   | Female  | 100      | =100           | =100        | 95.2           | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Male    | 100      | =100           | =100        | 94.3           | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Overall | 0        | =100           | =100        | 94.6           | 100            |                | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -                                       | Female  | 100      | =90            | =100        | 100            | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Male    | 100      | =90            | =100        | 98.3           | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Overall | 100      | =90            | =100        | 98.8           | 100            |                | -                        |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -   | Female  | 92       | =90            | =90         | 100            | 95             |                | -                        |
|  | Male    | 95       | =90            | =90         | 98.3           | 92             |                | -                        |
|  | Overall | 93       | =90            | =90         | 98.8           | 93             |                | Joint survey             |

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

### Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination

| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source                   |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> FLOOD AFFECTED - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution     |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female  | 100      | =100           | =100        | 10.5           | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Male    | 100      | =100           | =100        | 20             | 100            |                | -                        |
|  | Overall | 100      | =100           | =100        | 17.5           | 100            |                | WFP programme monitoring |

## Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Activity 01: 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex     | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| <b>Target Group:</b> SMP - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)   |         |          |                |             |                |                |                |        |
| Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -   | Overall | 100      | =100           | =100        | 100            | 100            |                | -      |

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Prisca Dossou is a student in the Lago primary school, in the Dangbo commune. She benefits every school day from WFP's school feeding programme.

**World Food Programme**

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



# Financial Section

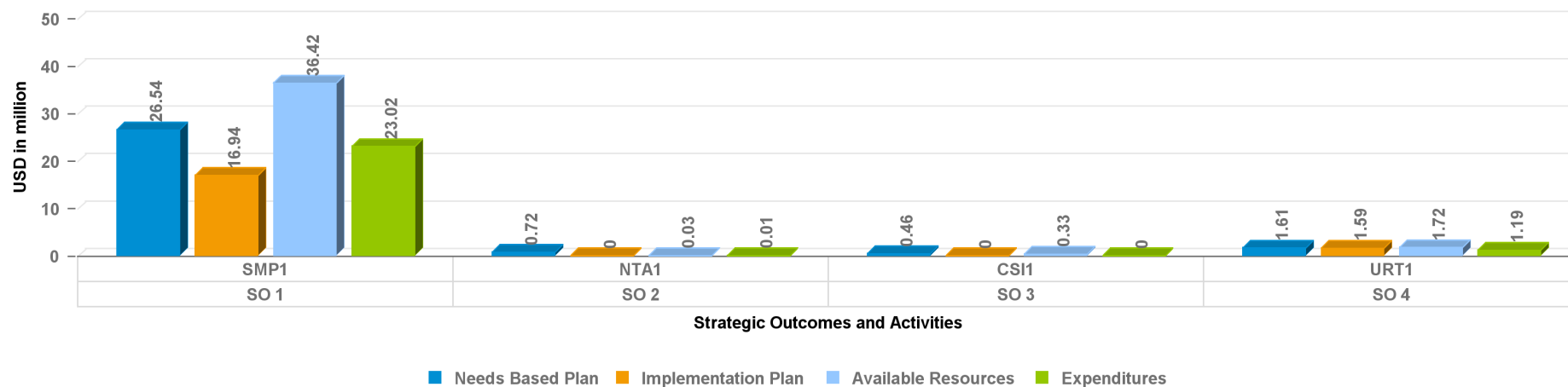
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome   | Activity   | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|---|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1   | Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises              | Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination   | 1,612,377         | 1,594,376           | 1,718,732           | 1,186,793         |
|   | Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round       | 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production   | 26,537,442        | 16,935,562          | 36,415,155          | 23,021,881        |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 0                   | 0                   | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>      |   |  | <b>28,149,819</b> | <b>18,529,939</b>   | <b>38,133,887</b>   | <b>24,208,674</b> |
| 2   | Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023 | Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change | 724,933           | 0                   | 31,649              | 10,676            |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |   |  | <b>724,933</b>    | <b>0</b>            | <b>31,649</b>       | <b>10,676</b>     |

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome  | Activity  | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|--|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 5  | National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023 | Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response | 456,157           | 0                   | 332,220             | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |  |   | <b>456,157</b>    | <b>0</b>            | <b>332,220</b>      | <b>0</b>          |
|  | Non SO Specific  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 0                   | 230,094             | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>   |  |   | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            | <b>230,094</b>      | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>   |  |   | <b>29,330,910</b> | <b>18,529,939</b>   | <b>38,727,850</b>   | <b>24,219,350</b> |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>   |  |   | <b>1,429,646</b>  | <b>804,759</b>      | <b>1,755,618</b>    | <b>672,471</b>    |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>  |  |   | <b>30,760,556</b> | <b>19,334,698</b>   | <b>40,483,468</b>   | <b>24,891,821</b> |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>   |  |   | <b>1,999,436</b>  | <b>1,256,755</b>    | <b>755,984</b>      | <b>755,984</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   |  |   | <b>32,759,992</b> | <b>20,591,453</b>   | <b>41,239,452</b>   | <b>25,647,805</b> |



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

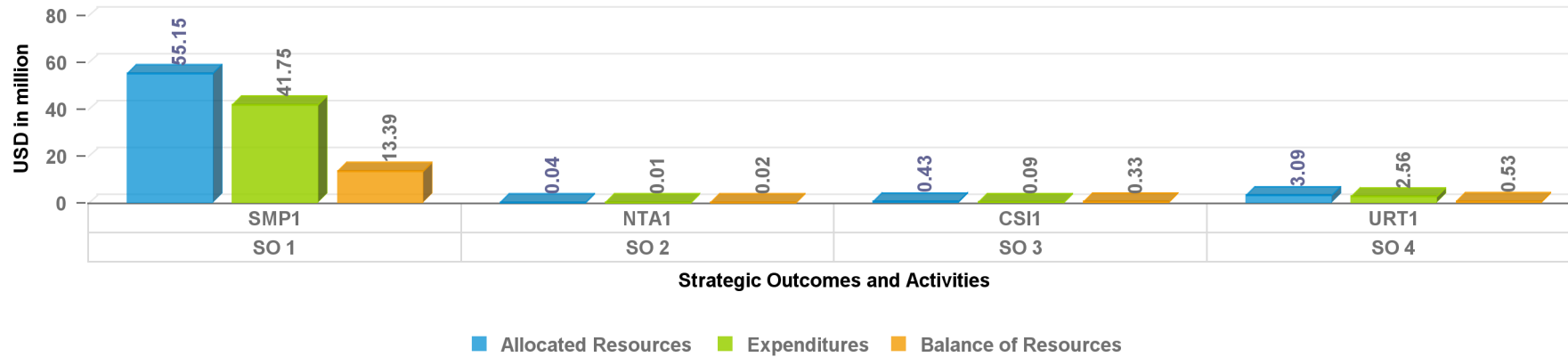
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome   | Activity   | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises        | Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination   | 5,284,706         | 1,751,511               | 1,341,554              | 3,093,065           | 2,561,126         | 531,939              |
|  | Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round | 1. Provide integrated, inclusive and gender responsive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production | 61,548,486        | 55,147,540              | 0                      | 55,147,540          | 41,754,265        | 13,393,274           |
|  |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 0                       | 0                      | 0                   | 0                 | 0                    |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b> |   |  | <b>66,833,192</b> | <b>56,899,051</b>       | <b>1,341,554</b>       | <b>58,240,605</b>   | <b>44,315,392</b> | <b>13,925,213</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome  | Activity  | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2  | Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023                      | Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change                        | 2,044,768         | 35,764                  | 0                      | 35,764              | 14,791            | 20,973               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>                            |  |   | <b>2,044,768</b>  | <b>35,764</b>           | <b>0</b>               | <b>35,764</b>       | <b>14,791</b>     | <b>20,973</b>        |
| 5  | National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023 | Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response | 1,245,795         | 425,847                 | 0                      | 425,847             | 93,627            | 332,220              |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |  |   | <b>1,245,795</b>  | <b>425,847</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>425,847</b>      | <b>93,627</b>     | <b>332,220</b>       |
|  | Non SO Specific  | Non Activity Specific   | 0                 | 230,094                 | 0                      | 230,094             | 0                 | 230,094              |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>   |  |   | <b>0</b>          | <b>230,094</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>230,094</b>      | <b>0</b>          | <b>230,094</b>       |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>   |  |   | <b>70,123,756</b> | <b>57,590,756</b>       | <b>1,341,554</b>       | <b>58,932,310</b>   | <b>44,423,810</b> | <b>14,508,500</b>    |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>   |  |   | <b>3,510,966</b>  | <b>2,385,091</b>        | <b>65,761</b>          | <b>2,450,852</b>    | <b>1,367,704</b>  | <b>1,083,148</b>     |

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# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
|                  |                   |          | 73,634,722       | 59,975,847              | 1,407,315              | 61,383,162          | 45,791,515   | 15,591,647           |
|                  |                   |          | 4,786,257        | 2,616,930               |                        | 2,616,930           | 2,616,930    | 0                    |
|                  |                   |          | 78,420,979       | 62,592,778              | 1,407,315              | 64,000,093          | 48,408,445   | 15,591,647           |

This donor financial report is interim



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Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures