



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

# Benin

## Annual Country Report 2022

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>16</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	18
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	22
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>23</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	23
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	24
ENVIRONMENT	25
<b>Extra Section</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>29</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	29
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>30</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	30
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	30
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	31
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	31
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	31
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	32
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	33
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	38

# Overview

In 2022, WFP continued the implementation of the Country Strategy Plan 2019-2023 (1) to support the Government of Benin for SDG 2 and 17 achievements. During this fourth year of the CSP, WFP focused on implementing the school feeding programme, capacity building and emergency response. The commitment of the Government to the integrated national school feeding programme (PNASI) is reflected in the high level of funding, with more than USD 230 million planned for the next five years. The Programme has experienced an extension from fifty-one percent coverage to seventy-five percent. Overall, in 2022, WFP addressed the food and nutrition needs of 1,214,701 beneficiaries, of which 542,385 are women or girls.

The school meals programme reached 5,351 schools all over the country. As a result, 1,164,273 school children, including 541,258 girls, received a hot meal daily. School canteen management committees have been set up and received appropriate training in the new schools. Those of the old schools have received recycling. Nutritional education sessions have also been organised for cooks, as well as for schoolchildren and members of canteen management committees. Communities were encouraged to conduct school gardening and field activities to enhance their participation and contributions to the canteens.

WFP also revised the mapping of NGO intervention areas, and their number increased from eight to ten with more than 500 field staff. WFP continued to monitor and supervise NGO activities, and bimonthly coordination meetings continued.

During the period, the Country Office supported the finalisation of the draft law on school feeding, the adoption of a conceptual and coordination framework around the development of the national school feeding model, the organisation of a national workshop on the school supply chain, and capacity strengthening of small food producers. To this end, a capacity-building plan and a transition roadmap have been developed. A training action plan for programme actors has also been implemented. WFP is also developing a national model for school feeding, which is being tested in thirty pilot schools. As part of preparatory activities for the full national transition, WFP continued engaging with national authorities to validate the model's six pillars and complementary activities and the designation of the institutions responsible for each model component.

A global capacity-building plan was developed and rolled out, targeting the stakeholders delivering the school feeding programme. Based on training needs and using the *Managing a school canteen in Benin* training Manual, previously presented to the Government, several distance learning modules were designed to complement face-to-face training. The training focused on two introductory sessions, thematic modules on managing food and stores, monitoring tools for school canteens, and hygiene and nutrition. Nearly 690 participants registered online to benefit from the first phase of distance learning.

To ensure sustainability for the PNASI, WFP worked to reinforce purchasing from local smallholder farmers and their training. The mapping of the school canteen food supply system has been established.

To better prepare the office, a Concept of Operation has been drawn up on the major risks while strengthening discussions with the National civil protection agency (ANPC) to sign a Memorandum of understanding (MoU).

Nearly 1,409 MT of food were planned for 49,843 targeted people in five communes in southern Benin. With Chinese funding, 1,076 MT of food was distributed to 50,428 beneficiaries in south Benin. WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable female-headed households and trained mothers in nutrition education.

In addition, WFP has developed a strategy and an action plan for launching a pilot on CBT in canteen schools in urban areas and establishing a complaints and feedback mechanism. Initially reluctant, the government accepted the implementation of CBT planned for 2023. WFP has also mobilised 1.6 million US dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation to implement activities related to the capacity strengthening of small producers. The partnership with UNICEF and UNDP for greater efficiency continued. New MOUs were signed with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health for joint objectives.

WFP conducted a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, funded by the Netherlands.

# 1,214,701

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



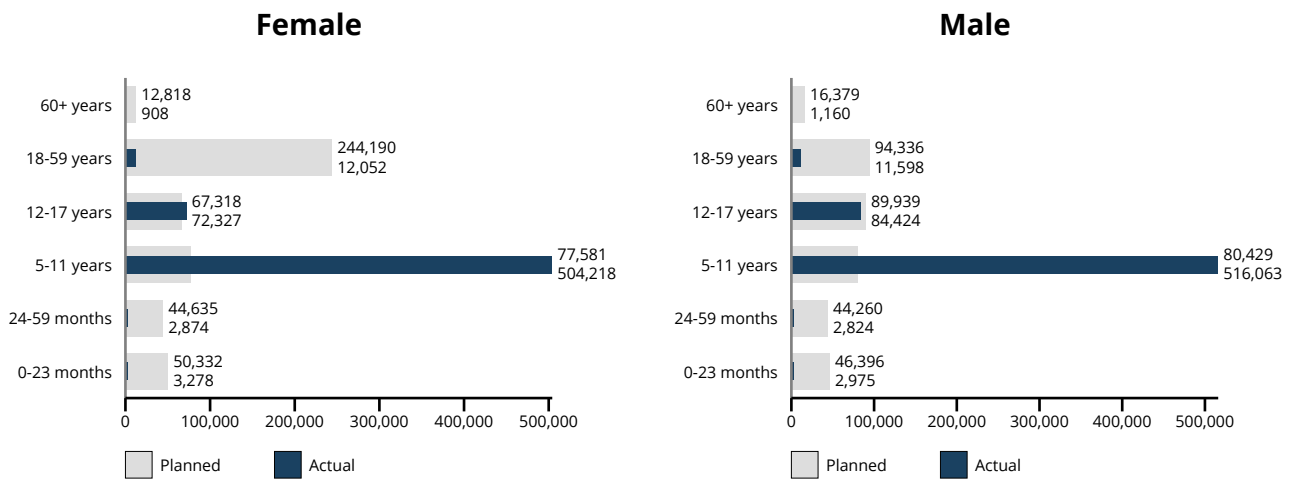
49% female



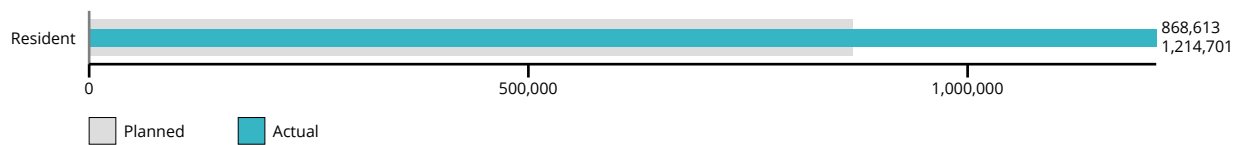
51% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,951 (39% Female, 61% Male)

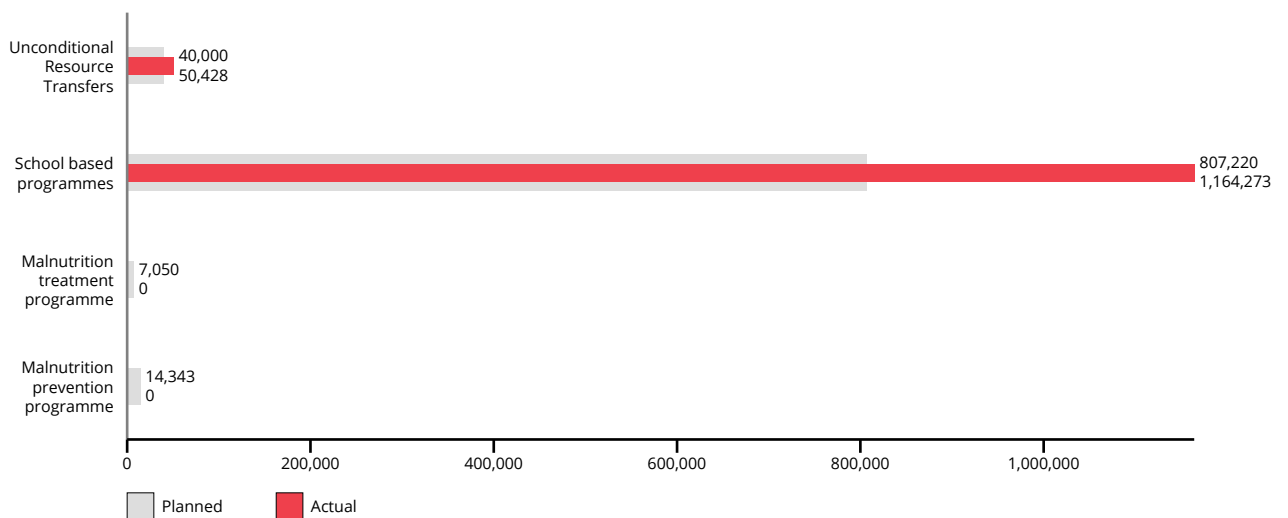
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



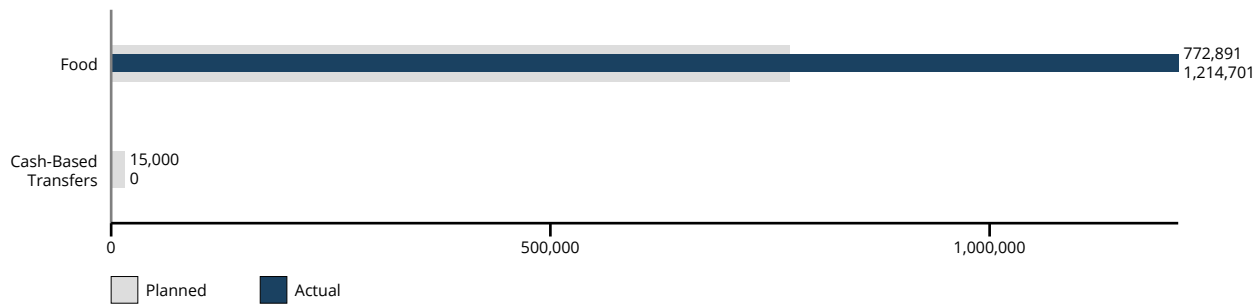
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



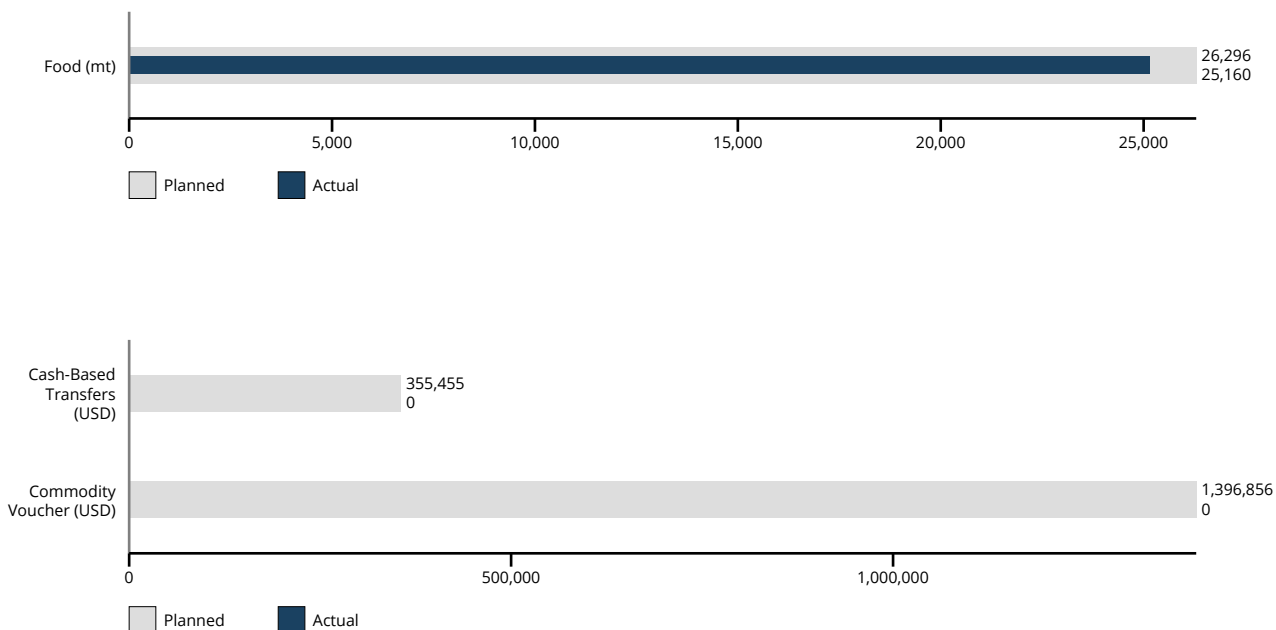
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



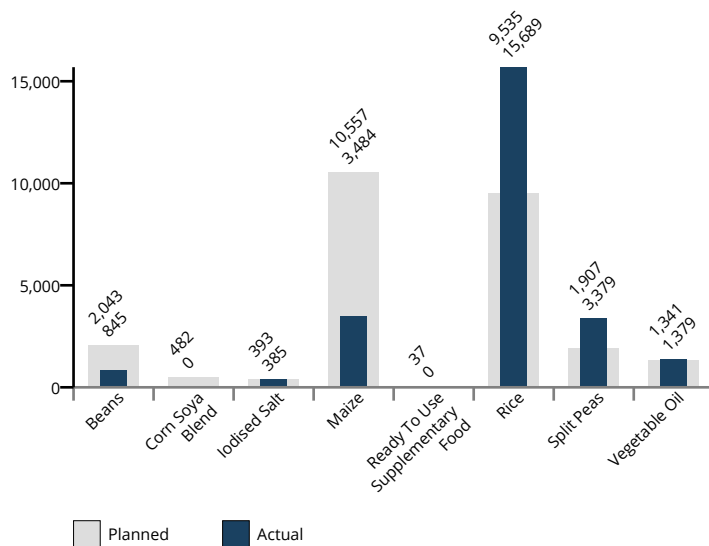
### Beneficiaries by Modality



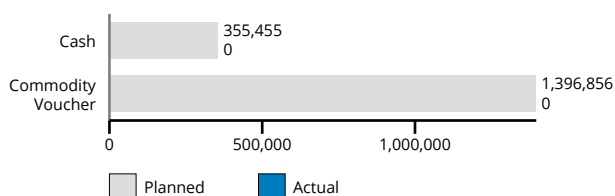
### Total Transfers by Modality



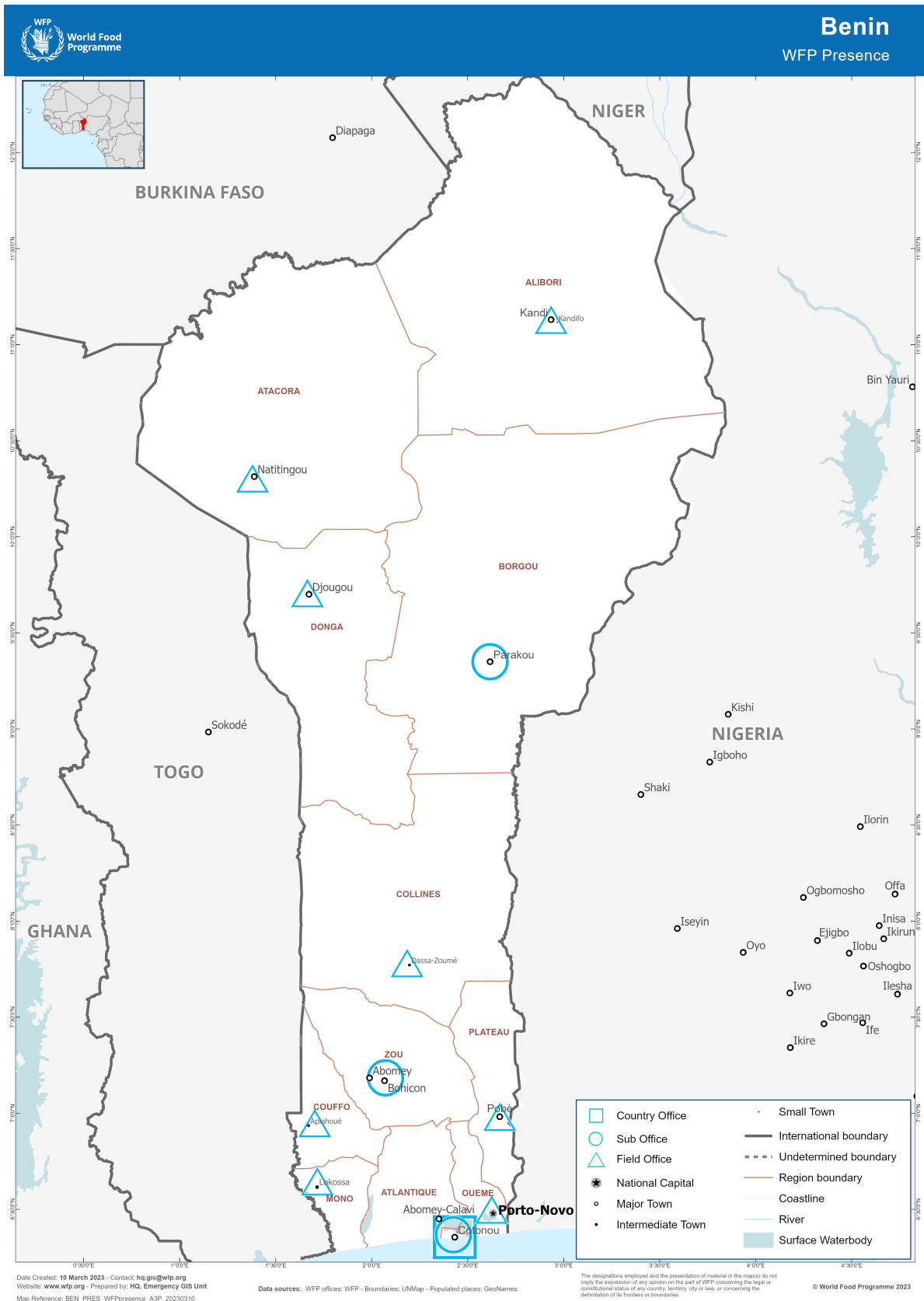
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



With an estimated population of 11.8 million in 2019, of which 51 percent are women, the life expectancy is 61.2 years<sup>(1)</sup>. Benin remains a relatively stable country with a culture of democratic change. It faces the security threat linked to violent extremism and transnational organised crime. After several alerts on the threat of the geographical extension of the activities (including on schools) of non-state armed groups from the Sahel to coastal countries, northern Benin has

recorded increasing incidents and attacks. Hence, WFP personnel and operations are likely to be impacted. The supply chain corridor connecting the coast to the Sahel via northwest Benin will likely remain under significant threat and cut off.

Despite several improvements, Benin faces challenges in social, human and economic development and is among countries with low human development. At the social level, Benin has recorded an increase in its Human Development Index (HDI) over the past thirty years, from 0.364 in 1990 to 0.525 in 2021<sup>(2)</sup>. At the economic level, Benin entered the category of middle-income countries (lower bracket) in 2020 with a GDP/inhabitant of 1250 USD. Economic activities remain dominated by agriculture and processing industries for agricultural products. Economic recovery could be slowed by post-COVID-19 effects and the Russia-Ukraine crisis.

The food and nutritional situation in Benin have deteriorated in recent years. The provisional results of the Global Analysis of Vulnerability and Food, Nutritional and Food Systems Security (AGVSAN-SA) conducted in 2022 reveals that 23.7 percent of households are moderately food insecure, and 1.8 percent are severely food insecure. According to the same report, stunting remains above the public health alert threshold, affecting 33.5 percent of children under five with significant regional and departmental disparities. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) affects 9.2 percent, including 2.9 percent of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), compared to DHSB<sup>(3)</sup> 2017-2018 with five percent GAM and one percent SAM rates.

The education sector remains marked by several challenges related to its internal and external efficiency. Access rates remain low in some parts of the country, and completion rates are relatively low nationally. The Government of Benin has embarked on several reforms in the education sector, including implementing a National Program for Integrated School Feeding (PNASI), which aims to address barriers to access and maintenance of education and the challenges of food and nutrition security.

In gender area and gender equality, the Gender Inequality Index (GII), measured through the dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity, stood at 0.612, indicating that the gaps between women and men are still high in Benin in the area of social protection, the rate of coverage of benefits in Benin still needs to be improved.

Regarding the environmental dimension, Benin is very vulnerable to natural risks and disasters associated with climate change. In recent years, the country has experienced extreme meteorological and climatic events, with prolonged drought phenomena in the north and increasingly disastrous floods in the plains. In partnership with other actors, WFP continued implementing its CSP to contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and SDG 17.

In contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that vulnerable populations, including school-aged children in Benin, have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round. Through the activity under strategic outcome 1, WFP aims at providing integrated and inclusive school meals programs in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production.

Furthermore, through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP intends to ensure that vulnerable populations, including children 6-59 months and PLWGs in targeted areas, have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets. The focused activity is to provide specialised nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition, prevent the risk of stunting, and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender-sensitive behaviour change.

By implementing Strategic Outcome 3, WFP persistently contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Government by ensuring that National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2, including integrated school meals and food security. Specific activity under this SO3 is to Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in gender-sensitive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response.

Strategic Outcome 4 ensures that Crisis-affected populations in Benin can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in the aftermath of shocks during and after crises. Activities under SO 4 focus on providing food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthening the capacity of national partners for emergency response and coordination.

## Risk Management

In 2022, with the program's expansion from a coverage of 51 percent to 75 percent within a short timeframe, supply chain management presented certain challenges. Beyond the local procurement issues, the persisting disruption of global supply chains, linked to the Ukraine crisis, which caused a significant increase in the procurement lead time, and lingering effects on WFP's room for manoeuvre to purchase commodities on international markets, was a paramount concern. The export restrictions subsequently imposed by the Government of India negatively impacted the timely



availability of rice.

WFP also faced risks related to the effects of climate change, which caused flooding in some parts, rainfall scarcity in others, productivity losses, and price tensions.

Beyond the issue of availability, WFP encountered access constraints, amongst others, to reach the newly identified schools, leading to longer delivery timeframes, especially in the rainy season and more limited monitoring of activities within the planned timeframe, representing a high risk for the expansion of the program.

Although human resource capacity is generally high, gaps exist in some areas of expertise, leading to increased needs due to the scale-up.

This led, amongst others, to limitations on logistics and impacted the ability to address all CSP priorities. A strategic workforce review was carried out, and key vacant positions are under recruitment and should allow addressing the gap.

Furthermore, the precarious food storage and absence of security in the schools expose them to a significant risk of theft, which has become increasingly frequent in recent years.

The degrading security situation in the North exposes Benin to a substantial risk of spill-over of violent extremism from the neighbouring Niger and Burkina Faso countries, hence making the country particularly vulnerable to violent attacks performed by Non-State Armed Groups and refugees' influx.

# Partnerships

Building synergies through strategic, financial, and operational partnerships remained a key priority for WFP to ensure the achievement of the objectives set out in the CSP. In 2022, WFP Benin strengthened and diversified its partnership with the Government, donors, UN Agencies, cooperating partners, and local communities.

WFP further consolidated its position as the government's partner of choice in pursuing the implementation of the first phase of the Integrated National School Feeding Programme (PNASI). Indeed, WFP remained a key partner to the Government of Benin, illustrated through the commitment to increase the government's resources to the school feeding program implemented by WFP, reaching a national coverage of 75 percent since April 2022. This illustrates the Government's existing confidence in WFP's delivery capacity and its programmatic alignment with national priorities. Within this framework, WFP intensified its relations with the Ministry of Finance through strategic dialogue and strengthened its engagement with key sectoral ministries in charge of education, agriculture and health and Development and coordination of Government Action. These line ministries benefited from capacity-strengthening activities, including support to the elaboration of the draft national law on school feeding, to progressively increase their ability to take the lead implementing role of the integrated school feeding model in Benin. This partnership around capacity building is essential for preparing the PNASI's full national transition expected in 2026 and involved WFP's Centre of Excellence in Cote d'Ivoire and Brazil.

The participation of the Vice-President of Benin in WFP's Executive Board session in June 2022 was another testimony of the partnership with the Government.

In 2022, WFP further pursued a diversified funding portfolio in Benin, WFP continued to receive multi-year allocations to support its nutrition-sensitive school feeding activities from its international donor governments and private sector partners. A record level of private sector contributions was received in 2022. Private sector funding allowed WFP to implement complementary school feeding activities such as the construction of kitchens and refectories and the acquisition of food processing equipment ensuring local supply to the canteens, as well as income generating activities for women smallholder groups. Private sector support was catalytic in attracting larger investments from other partners, particularly global foundations.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with UNDP and UNICEF by implementing joint activities in education, health, enhancing local agricultural production, and inclusion of women and youth. WFP also expanded its collaboration with UN agencies by signing a new Memorandum of Understanding with UNFPA, aiming to integrate nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and protection-related interventions into the school feeding programme, which was used as an entry point. These partnerships were essential in allowing WFP to cover complementary activities to the food assistance delivered through school meals to ensure schoolchildren receive an integrated package of services in alignment with the CSP's strategic objectives.

WFP built on its partnership with civil society in Benin, including 13 international and national NGOs. Thanks to this collaboration, school canteens were equipped, functional and integrated into the local economy. This also included complementarities, with the construction of water points, school gardens, and the promotion of local agricultural production. To ensure adequate monitoring and to widen community mobilisation as part of the national school feeding program's extension, a call for proposal was launched and led to adding two new local NGOs to WFP's pool of national cooperating partners in Benin, thus increasing the number from eight to ten. Relevant capacity-strengthening activities were conducted to increase local actors' leadership and foster local ownership, including the training of 30 trainers who are in turn responsible for training nearly 700 new teachers and school principals in the management of school canteens, as well as online training on different thematic relevant to the work of WFP's cooperating partners.

WFP continued its partnership with 15 community radio stations across the country to contribute to sustaining local engagement for school feeding. These radio stations were used as tools to communicate on the programme in local languages and share experiences and good and innovative practices while raising awareness of the pivotal role of communities in this intervention.

As a trusted partner on questions related to nutritional security, WFP in Benin, together with the Global Child Nutrition Foundation, co-organized the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Global Child Nutrition Forum, held in October 2022 in Cotonou, under the leadership of the Government. The high-level event brought together 255 participants from 44 countries, including officials from governmental and multilateral institutions, representatives of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the private sector and academia.

WFP also pursued its efforts towards strengthening its engagement in emergency preparedness and response in relation to the 2022 flood response to affected populations. WFP was able to deploy its crisis response interventions by successfully expanding its outreach to non-traditional donors and securing funding from emergency funding sources,

which was critical in addressing the food and nutritional needs of populations affected by flooding.

Lastly, WFP's collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Demography contributed to the production of the 2022 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis report that enabled the monitoring of food security indicators at regional and national levels.

WFP thanks its donors for their support of the CSP.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2023) in Benin had a satisfactory overall funding level in 2022, representing more than 65 percent. However, significant disparities between strategic outcomes were observed. Unlike the crisis response program (strategic outcomes 4 and 2), which were not fully funded, strategic outcomes 1 and 3 were implemented as planned with full funding.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP is implementing a national school feeding program with funding from the government of Benin and other partners, including the Netherlands, Germany, and the Choithrams Foundation. The program covered approximately 5,350 public elementary schools, representing 75 percent of national coverage. The estimated needs of USD 33.833 Million were fully financed in 2022 with available resources of USD 65.475 Million, representing more than 100 percent. It should be noted that through this first phase of the program, the Government of Benin has fully fulfilled its obligations of more than 48 million US dollars.

As part of Strategic Objective 2, aimed at improving the nutritional status of target populations, WFP received funding of USD 43,986 from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS in 2022 to support the livelihoods and nutrition of local groups of people living with HIV in five departments of Benin. In addition to this funding, the CO has allocated USD 100,000 from Norwegian funds received at the CPB level to finance the complementary needs of implementing the nutrition-sensitive strategy that WFP, with other nutrition actors, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), has planned.

In parallel, strategic objective 3 on institutional capacity building was implemented with the support of the Danish and Korean governments. The estimated needs of USD 455,735 were fully funded, with available resources of USD 588,148 representing more than 129 percent.









Strategic Objective 4 on crisis response, which enables WFP to implement emergency food and nutrition assistance to meet the humanitarian needs of flood victims, could not be fully implemented in 2022, despite financial support from Japan. The country office had only USD 959,053 in resources out of an estimated need of USD 1.611 Million, representing more than 59 percent.

The low expenditure level compared to available resources is due to various factors, including the multiyear contribution allocated to SO1 and SO3, as well as the overestimated programming rate (rate resulting from the implementation plan), which was the subject of a budgetary review at the end of 2022 for corrective actions.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	28,684,947	26,939,723	63,054,848	21,351,568
SO01: Vulnerable populations including school aged children in Benin have adequate access to safe, nutritious food and basic social services all year round	27,073,698	25,876,767	62,095,796	20,715,825
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	27,073,698	25,876,767	62,091,428	20,715,825
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,368	0
SO04: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises	1,611,248	1,062,956	959,052	635,743
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination	1,611,248	1,062,956	889,768	635,743
Non-activity specific	0	0	69,283	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	718,699	0	143,985	37,421

SO02: Vulnerable populations, including children under 5 and PLWGs in targeted areas have improved their nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023	718,699	0	143,985	37,421
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	718,699	0	143,985	37,421
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	455,737	456,633	588,147	189,990
SO03: 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	455,737	456,633	588,147	189,990
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	455,737	456,633	588,147	189,990
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,687,847	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	29,859,384	27,396,356	63,786,982	21,578,980
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,908,918	1,662,486	3,583,115	1,264,238
Total Direct Costs	31,768,302	29,058,842	67,370,097	22,843,218

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,064,939	 1,888,824	 1,512,533	 1,512,533
Grand Total	 33,833,241	 30,947,667	 70,570,478	 24,355,752

# 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



**593,779 schoolgirls** fed during the year, **532,184** under PNASI and **61,595** under other funding



**570,494 schoolboys** fed during the year, **511,315** under PNASI and **59,179** under other funding



**25,162 metric tons of food** distributed to **5,351** school canteens



**136,984,862 rations** provided to feed **1,164,273** students



**377,659 Kitchen utensils** distributed including plates, spoons, cooking pots



**5,351** out of **5,356** school canteens functioning

Under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), WFP aims to ensure the provision of healthy and nutritious daily meals to vulnerable populations, including schoolchildren, to improve their nutritional status and contribute to increasing school enrolment and attendance rates. It is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). It also contributes to SDG 4 Quality Education and SDG 5 Gender Equality.

2022 was marked by the coverage extension of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) (1), which WFP is implementing on behalf of the Government of Benin, scaling from 51 percent to 75 percent of all public primary schools in April. Within this framework, WFP Benin manages the delivery of a food assistance package composed of maize, rice, beans, split peas, vitamin A and D fortified oil, and iodised salt in all beneficiary schools quarterly. Although SO1 was fully resourced thanks to the support of international Donors and Government and private sector contributions, the program's extension, coupled with the Ukrainian crises and exportations restrictions from India, caused some supply constraints and logistical difficulties during the last quarter of the year.

School canteens regularly operated with a 95 percent completion rate, and the food consumption rate for all commodities reached 92 percent. Beneficiary numbers exceeded the planned threshold (113 percent).

Regarding school performance indicators, there is no significant difference in the dropout rate from 2021 to 2022, from 12.5 to 12 percent; however, it remains two percent above the target. Contrary to the trend from 2020 to 2021, the retention rate and pass rate slightly decreased in 2022 compared to 2021, from 89 to 88 percent. The pass rate has dropped from 79 to 72 percent. The gender ratio didn't change between 2022 and 2021.

With the extension of schools covered, WFP also revised the mapping of NGO intervention areas from eight to ten NGOs with more than 500 field staff. The number of NGOs deployed by WFP increased from eight (first half of 2022) to ten, with more than 500 field staff. They benefited from capacity strengthening for better management of school canteens and community intermediation. WFP also conducted nutrition education and hygiene training for field workers and cooks. This collaboration with cooperating partners was also vital in mitigating the exclusion of children who do not financially contribute to the canteens by the communities. WFP Benin, through NGO partners, enhanced awareness-raising activities among the communities so that, on the one hand, all children present at school benefit from school meals. On the other hand, community contributions, both in kind and in cash, can be mobilised to improve the quality of meals.

All newly covered schools also received non-food items (NFI), such as plastic bowls, cups, and spoons. Distribution of kitchen utensils is planned for the first quarter of 2023.



WFP also ensured that all beneficiary schools have an Integrated School Canteen Management Committee (CGCSI) while continuing to work on women's representation and women's leadership positions through cooperating partners. These management committees are involved in the development of school gardens (34 percent), community fields (23 percent) and small livestock (three percent) with the support of partner NGOs. The commodities and incomes resulting from these activities also improve the nutritional quality of the meals served to schoolchildren.

Fifteen community radios were used to inform and sensitise communities on key themes such as school feeding management, community mobilisation, school nutrition, hygiene promotion and basic sanitation in schools.

During the year, advocacy with local authorities represented much of WFP's activities. In addition, collaboration with ministries continued, especially the Ministry of Maternal and Primary Education (MEMP), the Ministry in charge of Development, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Thanks to the partnership with the Ministry of Health, nutrition and health interventions (nutrition education, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, and medical visit for the canteen cooks) were implemented in the thirty pilot schools of the national model of school feeding. WFP will also seek more collaboration with the private sector and the authorities at decentralised levels.

From 24 to 27 October 2022, Benin hosted the 23<sup>rd</sup> edition of the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) with more than 250 participants from 44 countries. Participants visited six canteen schools where community engagement, community nutrition activities and partnership with the private sector were highlighted.

Despite these achievements, WFP encountered growing security-related challenges while implementing its intervention. In December, 14 schools were closed in the North. The communes of Materi and Karimama are declared "no-go" for UN Staff. In addition, four schools were also closed because of flood/access constraints. Furthermore, 21 store burglaries and stolen food across schools were reported. Food is generally not found despite investigations by the Republican Police. Difficult access to drinking water and the non-availability of cooks are other challenges that affect the canteens' functioning.

Regarding smallholders and other actors along the value chain (Tier 2), WFP's strategic outcome 1 aims to improve access to markets and information in relation to integrated school feeding, to improve their livelihoods (SDG3) and strengthen a homegrown nutrition-sensitive local approach, through increased food quality and income diversification.

In 2022, WFP, supported by the Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition in Brazil, pursued the implementation of the "Beyond Cotton" project (2021-2023), which aims at strengthening smallholder farmers' capacities and improving market access and traceability of food delivered to school canteens by farmers organisation. In 2022, 14 farmer field schools were launched, and training modules for maize, cowpea and rice crops were finalised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. These trainings allowed producers to have better performance and increase food quality. Other activities conducted with farmers' organisations include training on contract farming, post-harvest loss management, and seed banks. As support to post-harvest management, 15 farmers' organisations benefited from trainings and agricultural equipment. In total, more than 600 farmers were targeted by this support. This was complemented by efforts to increase the inclusion of smallholder farmers in the school canteen supply chain, with a revision of the local procurement process. It also involved a pilot including ten farmers' organisations and 55 schools, which allowed direct delivery of maize to surrounding schools without going through the standard supply chain.

WFP consulted with stakeholders, including smallholder farmers, groups of women processors, farmers' organisations, and local agricultural technicians to collect information on dietary practices and food availability by region based on harvest seasonality. This resulted in the compilation of a database on plants (vegetables, fruit trees, legumes) and animal species with the suitable potential to be introduced and disseminated as part of a school meal programme in accordance with local habits and customs. This database will be updated based on the ongoing Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study results.

The CSP and PNASI evaluation results will inform and guide priorities and approaches in 2023 and beyond. Among the priorities for 2023, WFP will continue to operate optimally in all beneficiary schools, including the 152 schools handed over by Catholic Relief Services to WFP. Improving the quality of data collected through digitalisation is also a priority for 2023. The pilot phase of using cash-based transfers (CBT) in implementing the PNASI in urban and peri-urban areas will occur gradually in five municipalities in 2023. A community feedback and complaints management mechanism (AAP/CFM) will be operational in 2023. Efforts to increase the share of local procurement, including from smallholder farmers, will also be a priority and will be coupled with targeted efforts to improve the impact on nutrition, including through fortification.

## 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



WFP provided trainings to **600 partners staff on healthy and nutritious eating habits and promoting school gardens.**



WFP supported **84 women living with HIV/AIDS** with agricultural equipment and inputs to improve their livelihoods and food and nutrition

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups while supporting Benin's health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behavioural change.

Due to the lack of funding under SO2, there were no food transfers to planned beneficiaries or outcome indicators collected.

The impacts of shocks, including COVID-19, the Ukrainian crisis, and the effects of climate change, resulted in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation despite the efforts made by the government and the various technical and financial partners (AGVSAN-SA/ 2022 preliminary report).

WFP accompanied the government in launching the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" (FNG) analysis to address the nutrient gaps better. It will help identify the obstacles the most vulnerable encounter to access safe and nutritious foods on the one hand and identify and implement interventions adapted to the country context to overcome those challenges. Various preparatory and training workshops have been conducted with stakeholders under the Food and Nutrition Council (SP-CAN) leadership. The collection of food prices on the markets is underway in relation to the "Cost of the diet" (determination of the lowest cost to cover the recommended dietary allowances from local foods).

Given the pivotal importance of school feeding (SO1) in the Country Strategic Plan, and the potential it offers for results on nutrition in terms of scale and coverage within the framework of an integrated school feeding model, WFP has strengthened its investment and laid the basis for more strategic leverage of this entry point. It trained over 600 cooperating partners' staff in charge of the activities in targeted schools. Operationally, an increasing number of school communities and schoolchildren have been made aware of healthy and nutritious eating habits and the promotion of school gardens and home gardens through social and behaviour change communication sessions on nutrition and hygiene. Posters and a new collection of local food recipes were developed to address better the target group's needs for nutritious and healthy school meals. This will be further strengthened thanks to the FNG modelisation in 2023.

In addition to behavioural change efforts, monitoring schoolchildren's nutritional status through anthropometric measurements continued. A pilot targeting 76 school canteens' cooks has been initiated to strengthen their capacities to prevent and detect malnutrition within their households and in their communities using the mother-led mid-upper arm circumference (Mother-led MUAC) approach. It also included culinary demonstration sessions on good combinations and culinary practices to preserve micronutrients in school meals while including highly nutritious local foods. Findings from this pilot initiative will feed into the development of the school feeding model for Benin.

Furthermore, WFP also strengthened its collaboration with the Government, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) through a joint project to fight malnutrition in the most disadvantaged municipalities, the three United Nations System convergence municipalities, Karimama, Malanville and Zakpota, for more impact on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 relating to Zero Hunger: eradicating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. Within this framework, Memorandums of understanding were signed with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, and the NGO World Vegetable Centre, to pool efforts to implement health, nutrition, and hygiene activities complementary to the national school feeding programme, as well as to strengthen services covering both specific and sensitive nutrition interventions in health centres and the community.

WFP also provided technical assistance to national partners through the capacity strengthening of health workers and community health workers in detecting and managing acute malnutrition. Thus, 39 new health workers were assisted, including nurses and midwives from Karimama (17) and Malanville (22) health Zones. Following the various training sessions, a mass screening campaign for 4,169 children 6-59 months from 25 villages was organised in the two municipalities of Karimama and Malanville. Following this campaign, the beneficiaries' database of the joint project to fight child acute malnutrition was updated, community management of moderate cases was ensured, and severe cases were referred to health centres for therapeutic care. In the short and medium terms, this will improve child nutrition

care in health centres and communities.

In line with its inclusion approach, WFP supported 84 women living with HIV/AIDS with agricultural equipment and inputs (seeds and fertilisers) to improve their livelihoods and food and nutrition through income-generating activities.

In the future, WFP will continue to emphasise an integrated prevention approach, leveraging the vast potential of the school feeding programme. The FNG will allow WFP to look at more efficient, effective, sustainable, and context-adapted solutions and models, facilitating the linkage with local markets. By concurrently working on the demand side, taking the school feeding programme as an entry point, and the offer side through a strengthened engagement on nutrition-sensitive value chains, WFP hopes to support that linkage, to simultaneously improve community nutrition and enhance food security and livelihoods.

## 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 implementation activities



WFP provided support for the training of 30 Trainer of Trainers, to train 700 new teachers and school principals in managing school canteens.

Through its strategic outcome 3, WFP in Benin aims to strengthen national and local capacities and improve inclusive systems for a more integrated approach to school feeding and enhanced food security to achieve SDG 2/Zero Hunger. WFP Benin planned to draft a capacity-building strategy to address the existing gaps of national and local institutions, and conceptualise a national integrated school feeding model, to be tested, proposed, and progressively handed over to the government by 2026. Activities planned under SO3 included support to the elaboration of the draft national school feeding law, training of school canteens' local actors and smallholder farmers, and promoting strategic partnerships and advocacy activities.

To achieve this result, WFP engaged with government and national partners through capacity-strengthening initiatives in food security and nutrition. These initiatives covered technical assistance and policy support to local and national institutions in gender-responsive school feeding and emergency preparedness and response, including through South-South cooperation. This assistance is provided to technical ministries, mainly Education, Health, Agriculture, and social affairs and ANPC<sup>1</sup>.

To identify national capacity-building needs for school feeding implementation and management, WFP conducted bilateral and region-wide consultations, bringing together nearly 60 participants, including technical executives from sectoral ministries, United Nations agencies, civil society, and the private sector. As a result, a capacity building needs assessment, a national capacity building plan, and an updated roadmap for the gradual transfer of skills were jointly developed and presented during a dedicated workshop.

In 2022, the activities planned for drafting the law on school feeding in Benin were conducted in an inclusive and participatory approach based on the roadmap the government validated. WFP held targeted consultations with stakeholders at municipal, departmental and national levels. Three consultation workshops were thus conducted with the participation of more than a hundred stakeholders. WFP, as part of the Technical Committee for the school feeding law elaboration, supported the Ministry of Education in coordinating and facilitating this vital exercise. The activity received support from the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM). A technical workshop to validate the draft law occurred during the last quarter of the year.

As part of preparatory activities for progressive transition to national implementation, WFP continued engaging with national authorities through the established Technical Committee to develop the integrated school feeding model. The following key results were achieved: validation of the model's six pillars and complementary activities and the designation of the institutions responsible for each pillar of the model. To further build synergies with government counterparts around the deployment of the school feeding model and familiarise them with the approach taken so far, WFP organised a field visit to one of the 30 pilot schools. The latter allowed WFP to increase understanding of the model's functioning and the canteens' management system among national counterparts, including the modelling of the students' financial contribution, the rotation of cooks and the integration of strategic private sector partnerships to add complementary facilities to the canteens program, including school gardens and infrastructure (kitchens, storage, and refectories). This model also includes the procurement of food from smallholder producers.

Special attention was also put on the supply chain & local procurement component of the national model. Within this framework, a workshop was organised in April to make a critical review of current practice and results, draw lessons and formulate recommendations on how to improve outcomes in the short term within the framework of the current model but, more importantly, on how to further strengthen and revise the model in the medium to long term in the spirit of a homegrown approach which creates the proper linkage with the national economy and smallholders and improve nutrition results. Following this workshop, WFP supported the Benin Government in implementing the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG), which will support the work on food basket diversification and efficient and effective modelisation.

WFP has been looking to revise parts of its procurement process to match the context better. It will, amongst others, pilot alternative modalities like CBT in 2023. This work is coupled with field-level and technical capacity-strengthening

interventions with smallholder farmers and other government actors and support implemented with the framework of the south-south cooperation with the support of the Brazil Centre of Excellence. WFP's experience will serve as evidence and proof of concept in developing the national model.

To continue implementing the National Integrated School Feeding Program effectively during the 2022 - 2023 school year, a global capacity-building plan was developed and rolled out, targeting the stakeholders engaged in delivering the school feeding programme. Based on training needs and using the *Managing a school canteen in Benin* training Manual previously presented to the Government, several remote learning modules were designed to complement face-to-face training. The training focused on two introductory sessions, thematic modules on managing food and stores and monitoring tools for school canteens. Nearly 600 participants were reached and benefited from the first phase of distance learning. Also, these distance learning courses have been integrated into WFP's online learning platform.

As requested by the National Institute for Training and Research in Education (INFRE) of the Ministry of Pre-school and Primary Education, WFP provided the Government with material and documents on school canteen management (guide on canteen management, inventory management notebook, menu management notebook, filling guide, monthly monitoring sheet, annual monitoring sheet, distribution report). In addition, WFP provided technical support for the training of 30 trainers responsible for training nearly 700 new teachers and school principals in managing school canteens. WFP and INFRE plan to further explore other relevant and impactful areas of partnerships.

In addition, WFP produced audio-visual awareness-raising material to build the Integrated School Canteen Management Committees' capacities at the school level. This initiative covered key themes relating to the good management of school canteens: cleaning of stores, food storage and traditional food conservation techniques, stock management and social mobilisation. These tools have been translated into six national languages to facilitate community use.

As part of the School Meals Coalition's efforts to mobilise and influence national governments and regional institutions around the school health and nutrition agenda and considering the President of State's strong commitment to investing in schoolchildren's education, health, nutrition, and well-being through Benin's national school feeding Programme, the President was designated as a champion of the coalition. His role will be critical in influencing national governments and decision-makers in the African continent to prioritise investments in the health and nutrition of schoolchildren, as well as mobilising political engagement and financial commitments toward human capital development.

WFP also support the Government in organising the the23rd Global Child Nutrition Forum in Benin in October, gathering more than 250 representatives from 44 countries around the world and providing good visibility to Benin's work and commitment to school feeding. On the side-lines of the Global Child Nutrition Forum co-organized by WFP, the delegations of Haiti, Ghana, and Madagascar expressed their interest in having more in-depth exchanges with the actors of school canteens in Benin (Government, WFP, and local producers). The objective was to take ownership of Benin's experience and lessons learned in implementing the National Integrated School Feeding Program. A workshop was organised under the joint coordination of the Government and WFP, which acted to strengthen South-South Cooperation to support the improvement of national systems.

In the field of social protection, WFP conducted a scoping study of the national social protection system to explore the opportunities presented by the system to support its strengthening. Recommendations from the study provided a context-specific perspective for WFP's support in reinforcing the link between social protection, food security and nutrition, as well as the system's responsiveness to shocks by contributing to system architecture and guiding programme design and delivery.

## 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



**1,076 MT** of food distributed out of 1,406 planned



**50,428 beneficiaries fed** out of 49,843 planned, 60 percent of them are female

Under strategic outcome 4, and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal 2/Zero Hunger, WFP focused this year on addressing the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable segments of crisis-affected populations through in-kind general food distributions (GFD). Thanks to the support of its donors, WFP was able to roll out this intervention to support the communities hit by floods and pursued assistance to populations affected by the crisis induced by COVID-19 in the southern districts of the country, covering the municipalities of Aguégoués, Adjohoun and Dangbo in the Ouémé region, as well as the municipalities of Athiémé and Grand Popo in the Mono region. These activities covered 50,428 beneficiaries and positively impacted their food consumption score, with 40 percent reporting an acceptable food consumption score, 15 percentage points above the baseline in the same communities. Although WFP had planned to assist beneficiaries with cash and food modalities, only the food modality was used due to donor restrictions and funding challenges.

Special attention was given to gender integration. WFP focused on vulnerable households headed by women and mothers of young children to prevent malnutrition. In parallel to the food assistance, WFP delivered trainings in Grand Popo and Athiémé to the mothers' of 1250 children who received enriched infant flour to sustain their complementary feeding.

Among other activities under this crisis response strategic outcome, WFP updated its Minimum Preparedness Action (MPA) Plan for all the Country Office's units reaching a completion level of 80 percent. As part of its efforts to conceptualise its emergency response, the Country Office also elaborated a Concept of Operation (CONOPS) on population displacement linked to the situation affecting the Northern part of the country and carried out an analysis of the social protection system and the potential entry points to strengthen shock responsiveness.

Furthermore, WFP has been working to ensure readiness to scale up a response within its preparedness approach. WFP has a contract with a financial service provider and conducted a market functionality assessment in the north to intervene promptly under a cash-based transfer modality when needed. A formal partnership with the National Civil Protection Agency, acting under the authority of the Ministry of Interior, and with the Benin Red Cross is under discussion to strengthen the national institutional framework for emergency preparedness and response. This will ensure that emergency operations align with national strategies and procedures.

As part of its leading role in evidence generation in relation to food security and nutrition, WFP supported the Government of Benin in carrying out a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), highlighting child nutrition and food systems, with the support of its partners. WFP also contributed to the Cadre Harmonisé process to help map and inform the country's food insecurity status.

In 2023, WFP will pursue its shock response interventions. Moreover, it aims to strengthen emergency preparedness, supporting the government in setting up mobile surveillance of food and nutrition security (mVAM) to analyse trends regularly and identify potential shocks, ensuring early warning and subsequent early response where needed.



# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The Government of Benin is committed to combating gender inequalities and violence against women and girls. Several institutions<sup>1</sup> are in place for this purpose, and various awareness-raising initiatives are underway to popularise the law 2011-26 of 9<sup>th</sup> January 2012 on preventing and repressing violence against women in Benin<sup>2</sup>.

To reduce the inequalities between boys and girls and contribute to women's empowerment, the Government organised, in March 2022, the national forum for accelerating girls' education in Benin, in collaboration with stakeholders (technical and financial partners, civil society including NGOs, religious and traditional leaders).

Furthermore, the Government continues to finance the National integrated school feeding programme (PNASI), which WFP implements.

In April 2022, the programme was extended from 51 to 75 percent coverage of the public primary schools in the country, reaching 5,356 schools. In addition to its positive impact on the children (greater access and retention in schools, greater participation in afternoon school activities, better school performances, etc.), the programme also benefits women (initiation or strengthening of income-generating activities, improvement of nutrition and hygiene knowledge and practices, etc.). The PNASI constitutes a major social safety net in the Government action plan. The canteen offers 40 percent of the daily energy need of the beneficiaries by providing around 745 kcal per day per child and represents the only balanced meal of the day for many children. Thus, it contributes substantially to improving food and nutrition security at the household level, especially for the most vulnerable populations in rural areas. The gender ratio increased from 0.84 in 2021 to 0.87 in 2022.

Women's capacities have also been reinforced under the PNASI. In 2022, the cooks and the school canteen committees, including female members, received coaching and capacity building on funds management, safety and security in the kitchen, hygiene, and best cooking practices for balanced meals. Nutrition education was also provided to schoolchildren (including adolescent girls). Trained cooks are responsible for conducting community awareness-raising activities in four key areas: promoting the consumption of a balanced diet, good meal preparation practices, consumption of local seasonal fruits and vegetables, and adoption of good practices during the five critical handwashing moments. Some cooks were also invited on radio shows to share their knowledge, experience, and information about good cooks' attitudes, which helped them acquire additional personal development skills such as public speaking.

While supporting local value chains, WFP Benin further strengthened the capacity of small producer groups in 2022 while giving particular attention to women's groups to contribute to their empowerment and improvement of their household's food and nutrition security. Beyond feeding children at school, the school canteen initiative has fostered women's financial empowerment and provided capacity-building and market opportunities to small-scale farmers to improve their production and incomes.

Groups of women living with HIV/AIDS (84 women) in the two departments where HIV prevalence is higher than the national average received support through agricultural equipment to reduce their workload while improving their livelihood by promoting their income-generating activities.

# 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 fostered the integration of protection and accountability across its operation to ensure that the assistance provided is safe, appropriate, and received in a dignified manner. Beyond embodying the "do no harm" principle, it aimed to ensure that decision-making and related programming is strategically designed for, received by and perceived by affected and targeted populations, thus increasing the quality of programmes and the likelihood that they will have a positive impact.

Ensuring communities have access to the correct information on WFP's assistance, and entitlements promptly have been a priority for WFP Benin. Within this framework, WFP adopted a mixed communication strategy. This consisted of using WFP's network of NGOs and over 600 community workers for interpersonal communication and campaigns using radios.

WFP has collaborated with 15 community radio stations in all 12 departments to inform communities about school canteens and shock response (modality, rations, timing, targeting, etc.). The contribution of community radios to this sensitisation and information has been a considerable asset in support of the program, making it possible to have broad outreach. It has been particularly critical in the scale-up of coverage, from 51 to 75 percent, when 1,400 new schools joined the canteen program from April 2022. Information letters were also shared with local authorities to inform them of the start of food deliveries to schools to ensure that local authorities and communities are mobilised.

To avoid the risk of disengagement and exclusion due to the choice of language, WFP also pays special attention to the choice of language according to the locality. It has worked on developing material and communication messages in the main languages. This includes the radio campaigns but also specific material developed.

To achieve its objectives, WFP formalised a strategic partnership with UNFPA to foster the protection and accountability agenda. Within that framework, it organised trainings of WFP staff and partners, amongst others, on the functioning of the Community Feedback Mechanism and initiated the work on broader training and support tools and frameworks with special attention on protection.

WFP ensured training and sensitisation of more than 50 staff, partners and the various communities on protection, AAP and the mechanisms for managing complaints and feedback from beneficiaries.

Currently, WFP ensures regular post-distribution monitoring of all its interventions, allowing it to understand better the process and results of the assistance provided and ensure adjustments to its operations. On the school feeding intervention, for example, concerns on deprivation of the right to canteens for school children who have not paid a voluntary contribution decided in collaboration with the community came up. WFP acted and ensured a close follow-up with cooperating partners' support to raise awareness among school principals, canteen management committees and communities about the importance of non-exclusion and the mobilisation role of communities and parents.

On the shock response window, the Post Distribution Monitoring carried out in July 2022 among beneficiaries affected by the floods revealed gaps in information on targeting, rations, and duration of assistance. This gap will be addressed in WFP's future response approach.

To further strengthen the role and participation of those that WFP Benin serves and ensure that the voices of the most vulnerable are taken into account and the risks to which they are exposed are mitigated, WFP will support the launch of a confidential toll-free line in 2023 in complement of existing complaint and feedback mechanisms and will further strengthen strategic partnerships including Inter-agency project to advance the protection and accountability agenda, including through training.

WFP is closely monitoring the security situation in the country's north, particularly in Atacora and Alibori. Eleven schools were closed, directly impacting access to education. Some students, particularly those in the terminal classes, were directed toward the neighbouring schools.



# Environment

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

In 2022, Benin faced the effects of climate change, mainly through floods in some regions and pockets of drought during agricultural production periods in others.

The rise of water levels in the departments of Mono, Ouémé and Alibori is also a concern. In response to the flooding, the Government of the People's Republic of China-funded WFP to assist affected populations. Thus, following a needs assessment, food distributions were carried out in Mono (municipality: Athiéme, Grand Popo) and Ouémé (municipality: Aguégué, Dangbo, Adjohoun), benefiting nearly 50,000 beneficiaries.

Similarly, the various pockets of drought noted during the rainy season in the production areas have suffered a drop in productivity because agriculture in Benin is essentially rainfed. The Government of Benin has taken mitigation measures through subsidies on agricultural inputs, particularly fertilisers, which have enabled the WFP, among other things, to continue implementing local supplies.

In its implementation, the integrated school feeding program considers several environmental issues. Thus, the WFP and its cooperating partners, the NGOs, work to promote strategies that convey the program's impact on the environment. The different strategies implemented are:

- Planting fruit trees in schools contribute to reforestation whilst providing food and shade.
- The construction of improved stoves by communities in schools to reduce the consumption of firewood.
- Using crop residues such as coconut shells as fuel for cooking meals.
- The piloting of green stoves functioning on solar energy.
- The use of empty bags and empty oil cans for setting up above-ground gardens
- The recycling of empty oil cans for watering fins in school gardens and for the manufacturing of tip-tap pipe washing devices,
- The production of organic manure through compost used in the school gardens.
- Recycling empty bags in schools for making tarpaulin for purposes, winnowing, drying, and covering food in stores.
- Raising the awareness of cooks on the management of wastewater using covered excavations,

These different interventions reduced the carbon footprint of the School Feeding Program and promoted good practices in communities that help maintain a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment.

Those experiences will be further capitalised to support building the national model for the school feeding programme. In 2023, WFP will also build on activities already undertaken and focus on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness.

WFP is scaling up its regional Environmental Management System (EMS). An EMS mission by the RBD Environmental Advisor is planned for 2023 to build on activities already undertaken by WFP Benin and to focus on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff.

# Extra Section



## **The school canteen program promotes the empowerment of women, small agricultural producers in Pédarou (Bembèrèkè)**

By committing to buy 100 tons of local maize from four cooperatives of small producers in Borgou/Alibori, the World Food Program promotes the empowerment of women, small agricultural producers in the communities benefiting from the school canteen program. This is the case of Mama Mamatou and Gounon Birba met in Pédarou (Bembèrèkè).

With a corner of a smile erased, Mama Mamatou and Gounon Birba are two exceptional women in a world of men in Pédarou (Bembèrèkè). In the village cooperative of corn producers CVPM (1) Somina in Pédarou, they are one of the three women members of this cooperative of 16 small producers. The Somina cooperative has become a partner of the World Food Program (WFP) in its food supply chain, in particular corn which will be used to feed children in schools with school canteens.

Mamatou and Birba are examples of women impacted by the implementation of the school canteen program in Benin. Beyond feeding children in school, the school canteens initiative promotes the financial empowerment of women small-scale agricultural producers by providing opportunities for them to benefit from capacity building and access to opportunities. market to improve their production and income. This is what Mamatou and Birba are experiencing within the village cooperative of Somina corn producers in Pédarou.

Thanks to the support of the Resilience Covid-19 project Borgou Alibori (Recoba), the CVPM Somina, like seven other cooperatives of Bembèrèkè, has been supported on techniques and good cultural practices for the improvement of its corn production. Today, this cooperative produces quality maize deemed suitable for consumption. The advantage is that the World Food Programme, which is strict about the quality of food intended for schools with school canteens, now buys local maize from this cooperative of small farmers to which these two women belong. "Before the idea of the cooperative, I had greatly reduced my production capacities. With the cooperative, I can increase my production," says Gounon Bouanré Birba. In fact, she is "happy with the arrival of the cooperative because I now know that if I produce, I will sell to Pam".

It is the opportunity that will change the living conditions of these two women who no longer focus on who should buy their corn after production. "If I was alone, I would not benefit from this opportunity. The cooperative will help me increase my production," projects Mama Mamatou. Thanks to the cooperative, the perspective of these two women is to produce more because the client is the World Food Program provided that the food is of good quality and meets quality requirements. They are already trained to ensure that their products meet the standards to access the market opportunity offered by the WFP committed to using the school canteen program as a gateway to revitalize local

agricultural production.

For the pilot phase of purchasing local maize from small producers, four cooperatives, including Somina, were successful bidders for the delivery of 100 tons of local maize. This is a challenge for these small producers but also a guarantee of stable income. "Today I am very moved because our worries are over. As a producer, you produce maize and you cannot find who will buy. Thanks to Pam, we already have the market. The Pam, the Swiss Cooperation and the other partners have helped us and we have a contract with the Pam. Now if we produce, the Pam will buy. I have seen the value of the cooperative also because in a cooperative we are united, we are stronger" testifies Ibrahim Bio Yérime, president of the CVPM Somina de Pédarou.

Gounon Birba already sees everything possible for her to undertake to diversify her sources of income. "With the income I will get from the sale of my maize production, I can carry out other activities easily," confided the small producer from Pédarou.

# Data Notes

## Overview

- (1) Country Strategic Plan
- (2) Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire Intégré

The commodity voucher was an error as a modality in the Need based and IP. No commodity voucher was actually targeted by the CO intervention.

## Context and Operations

- (1) UNSDCF 2023 - 2026
- (2) <https://blogs.worldbank.org/fr/opendata/nouvelle-classification-des-countries-according-to-their-income-2020-2021>

## Partnerships

- (1) Non-Governmental Organizations
- (2) Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire intégré
- (3) CERFAM : Center of Excellence againts Hunger and Malnutrition

## Strategic outcome 01

- (1) Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire Intégré
- Beneficiaries with CBT modality were not reached due to funding constraints

## Strategic outcome 04

Planned beneficiaries with CBT modality were not reached due to lack of funding. Specialized nutritious food was not provided as these weren't planned under the emergency response project funded by China and implemented in 2022. The project included GFD and nutrition education with a training on at-home processing and cooking of enriched infant flour, to prevent child wasting.

Para 2: training in Grand Popo and Athiémé to the mothers' of 1250 children who received enriched infant flour to sustain their complementary feeding was not initially integrated in the planning phase and is thus not reflected in the table but was included to respond to the deteriorating situation

## Progress towards gender equality

1. Ministry in charge of the Family in Benin, the Directorate for the Promotion of Women and Gender; the National Institute for Women; the Ministry of Justice, Legislation and Human Rights; the Central Office for the Protection of Minors, the Family, and the Repression of Trafficking
2. Government-led awareness campaigns are underway to popularize the law 2011-26 of 9 January 2012 on the prevention and repression of violence against women in Benin.

## Extra Section

- (1) Coopérative Villageoise des Producteurs de Maïs

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	512,281	651,992	1,164,273	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	30,106	20,322	50,428	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	371,739	619,044	167%
	female	496,874	595,657	120%
	total	868,613	1,214,701	140%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	46,396	2,975	6%
	female	50,332	3,278	7%
	total	96,728	6,253	6%
24-59 months	male	44,260	2,824	6%
	female	44,635	2,874	6%
	total	88,895	5,698	6%
5-11 years	male	80,429	516,063	642%
	female	77,581	504,218	650%
	total	158,010	1,020,281	646%
12-17 years	male	89,939	84,424	94%
	female	67,318	72,327	107%
	total	157,257	156,751	100%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	94,336	11,598	12%
	female	244,190	12,052	5%
	total	338,526	23,650	7%
60+ years	male	16,379	1,160	7%
	female	12,818	908	7%
	total	29,197	2,068	7%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	868,613	1,214,701	140%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	14,343	0	0%
Malnutrition treatment programme	7,050	0	0%
School based programmes	807,220	1,164,273	144%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	50,428	126%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,907	845	44%
Iodised Salt	381	371	97%
Maize	9,535	2,856	30%
Rice	9,535	15,441	162%
Split Peas	1,907	3,260	171%
Vegetable Oil	1,271	1,312	103%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Beans	135	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	194	0	0%
Iodised Salt	11	14	122%
Maize	1,012	628	62%
Rice	0	248	-
Split Peas	0	120	-
Vegetable Oil	56	67	119%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	1	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	288	0	0%
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 (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Commodity Voucher	1,396,856	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	355,455	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	80,250	0
			Male	54,174	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>67,212</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,888	0
			Male	15,132	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>13,510</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	722,258	1,022,630
			Male	487,558	1,064,368
			<b>Total</b>	<b>604,908</b>	<b>1,043,499</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	107,000	118,358
			Male	136,180	123,190
			<b>Total</b>	<b>121,590</b>	<b>120,774</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	24,537	24,085
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,396,856	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	800	889
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	463,000	377,659
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3,852	5,351
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	3,852	5,356
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	88,967,832	136,984,862

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> SMP - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	85.5	≥90	≥87.5	81.16		85.5	WFP
	Male	92.5	≥95	≥92.5	82.32		92.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	89	≥92.5	≥90	81.74		89	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥6	≥6	3.74			WFP
	Male	0	≥7	≥7	5.46			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥6.5	≥6.5	4.15			WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.84	≥0.9	≥0.84	0.87	0.84	0.84	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	12.72	≤10	≤10	13.1	12.72	12	WFP
	Male	12.34	≤10	≤10	12.62	12.34	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.51	≤10	≤10	12.81	12.51	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	87.28	≥90	≥90	86.91	87.28	88	WFP
	Male	87.66	≥90	≥90	87.38	87.66	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.49	≥90	≥90	87.19	87.49	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: SMP - Location: Benin - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Pass rate	Female	78.62	≥96	≥85	70.36	78.62	87	WFP
	Male	79.28	≥86	≥85	70.77	79.28	93	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.98	≥96	≥85	70.64	78.98	89	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	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide specialized nutritious food to children and PLWGs to treat malnutrition and prevent risk of stunting and support Benin health services on nutrition education and gender transformative behaviour change						
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	728	0	
			Male	672	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	4,320	0	
			Male	4,680	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4,320	0	
			Male	4,680	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	1,776	0	
			Male	1,924	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	349	0	

Strategic Outcome 03: National and local institutions in Benin have increased capacity and improved inclusive systems to achieve SDG 2 including for integrated school meals and food security by 2023					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender responsive school feeding, food security, and emergency preparedness and response						
Output 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	690		
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	4		
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	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	11		

#### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CSI - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=3	=3	3		1	WFP programme monitoring

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

Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen the capacity of national partners on emergency response and coordination					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	17,910	0
			Male	12,090	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	29,850	50,328
			Male	20,150	50,528
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>50,428</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,760	0
			Male	6,240	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	7,686	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,409	1,076
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	355,455	0

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> FLOOD AFFECTED - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.76	≥0.5	≥1	0.36		0.77	WFP
	Male	6.9	≥0.7	≥1.5	0.29		0.81	programme
	Overall	4.9	≥0.6	≥1.25	0.32		0.79	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31	≥31	≥31	38		30.4	WFP
	Male	41	≥41	≥41	41			programme
	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	40			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≤34	≤34	35		55.4	WFP
	Male	32	≤32	≤32	32			programme
	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	33			monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≤35	≤35	27		14.3	WFP
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	27			programme
	Overall	31	≤31	≤31	27			monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> SMP - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	=40	=40	34.05		40	-
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	=50	=50	31.86	44.8		-
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	0	=25	=25	23.01	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	0	=25	=25	45.13	20.4	26	-

## 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	=100	=100	41.59	95.2	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	0	=100	=100	34.21	94.3	100	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	37.89	94.6	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=90	≥95	92.04	100	100	-
	Male	0	=90	≥95	91.38	98.3	100	-
	Overall	0	=90	≥95	91.7	98.8	100	-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	=90	=90	52.13	100	95	-
	Male	0	=90	=90	37.55	98.3	92	-
	Overall	0	=90	=90	43.65	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 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> SCHOOL FEEDING - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	30	=100	≥90	0	0	100	WFP programme monitoring

**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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	0	=100	=100	7.45	10.5	100	-
	Male	0	=100	=100	8.05	20	100	-
	Overall	0	=100	=100	7.8	17.5	100	-



## 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Makeba Tchibozo

Student in EPP LAGO in Dangbo Commune

**World Food Programme**

Contact info  
ALI OUATTARA  
ali.ouattara@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

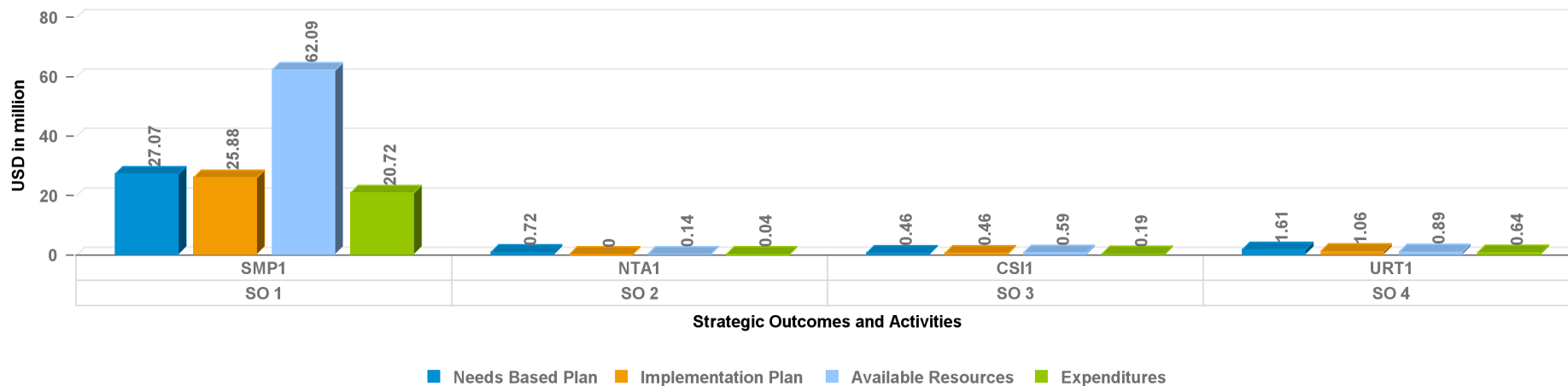
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 in Benin 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 sensitive school feeding, food security, social protection, food systems, 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 and inclusive 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, preparedness, early recovery and coordination

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Crisis-affected populations in Benin 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, preparedness, early recovery and coordination	1,611,249	1,062,957	889,769	635,743	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	69,284	0	
	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 and inclusive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	27,073,699	25,876,767	62,091,428	20,715,825	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,368	0	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>28,684,948</b>	<b>26,939,724</b>	<b>63,054,849</b>	<b>21,351,568</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	718,699	0	143,986	37,421
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>718,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143,986</b>	<b>37,421</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 sensitive school feeding, food security, social protection, food systems, and emergency preparedness and response	455,737	456,633	588,148	189,991
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>455,737</b>	<b>456,633</b>	<b>588,148</b>	<b>189,991</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,687,848	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,687,848</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>29,859,384</b>	<b>27,396,357</b>	<b>65,474,830</b>	<b>21,578,981</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,908,918</b>	<b>1,662,486</b>	<b>3,583,115</b>	<b>1,264,238</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>31,768,302</b>	<b>29,058,843</b>	<b>69,057,945</b>	<b>22,843,219</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,064,940</b>	<b>1,888,825</b>	<b>1,512,533</b>	<b>1,512,533</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>33,833,242</b>	<b>30,947,668</b>	<b>70,570,478</b>	<b>24,355,752</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

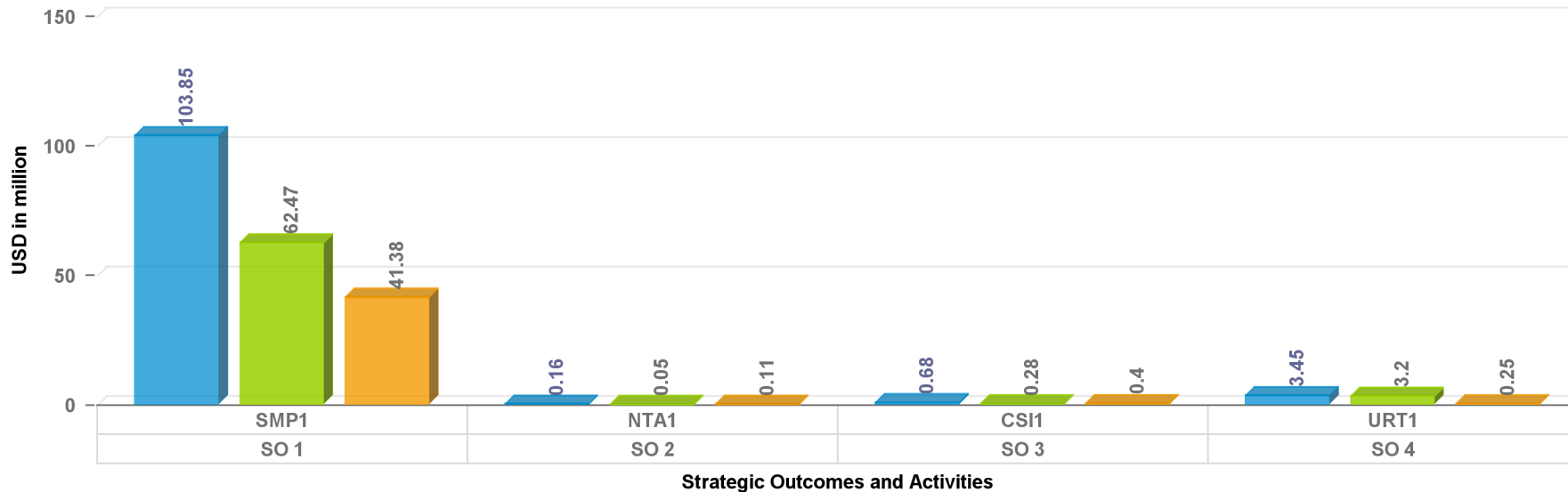
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 in Benin are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs requirements the aftermath of shocks during and after crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CS11	Provide technical assistance and policy support, including through South-South cooperation, to local and national institutions in the areas of gender sensitive school feeding, food security, social protection, food systems, 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 and inclusive 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, preparedness, early recovery and coordination



# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 in Benin 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, preparedness, early recovery and coordination	6,895,955	2,109,341	1,341,554	3,450,895	3,196,869	254,026	
		Non Activity Specific	0	69,284	0	69,284	0	69,284	
	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 and inclusive school meals programmes in targeted communities in a way that relies on and stimulates local production	88,622,185	85,122,623	18,723,070	103,845,694	62,470,091	41,375,603	
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,368	0	4,368	0	4,368	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>95,518,140</b>	<b>87,305,616</b>	<b>20,064,624</b>	<b>107,370,241</b>	<b>65,666,960</b>	<b>41,703,280</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	2,763,468	158,777	0	158,777	52,213	106,564
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,763,468</b>	<b>158,777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158,777</b>	<b>52,213</b>	<b>106,564</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 sensitive school feeding, food security, social protection, food systems, and emergency preparedness and response	1,701,533	681,775	0	681,775	283,618	398,157
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,701,533</b>	<b>681,775</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>681,775</b>	<b>283,618</b>	<b>398,157</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,687,848	0	1,687,848	0	1,687,848
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,687,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,687,848</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,687,848</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>99,983,141</b>	<b>89,834,016</b>	<b>20,064,624</b>	<b>109,898,640</b>	<b>66,002,791</b>	<b>43,895,849</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,419,884	4,885,059	65,761	4,950,820	2,631,943	2,318,877
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>105,403,025</b>	<b>94,719,075</b>	<b>20,130,385</b>	<b>114,849,460</b>	<b>68,634,734</b>	<b>46,214,726</b>
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,851,197	4,129,464		4,129,464	4,129,464	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>112,254,221</b>	<b>98,848,538</b>	<b>20,130,385</b>	<b>118,978,924</b>	<b>72,764,198</b>	<b>46,214,726</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures