



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Benin

## Annual Country Report 2024

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2027

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Operational context</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Samuel's Journey:</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>13</b>
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	18
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>20</b>
Gender equality and women's empowerment	20
Protection and accountability to affected people	21
Environmental sustainability	22
Nutrition integration	24
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Financial Overview</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>32</b>
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	32
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>33</b>
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	33
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	33
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	33
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	34
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	34
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	35
Cross-cutting Indicators	45

# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2024, WFP supported 29,031 displaced individuals and asylum seekers alongside their host communities, to meet their food and nutrition needs while strengthening resilience through tailored interventions.
- The National Integrated School Feeding Programme reached 1.4 million learners while transitioning to government. Innovative solutions such as cash-based transfers and clean energy technologies were introduced. From 53% in 2023, the portion of local food increased to about 95% in 2024.
- Strong partnerships with donors and local stakeholders enabled local generated fund and the expansion of WFP interventions in collaboration with the Government, fostering sustainable, nationally led solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition.

In 2024, Benin faced an unprecedented convergence of challenges that significantly impacted its food and nutrition security. The deepening crisis in the Sahel, marked by escalating violence and instability in neighbouring countries such as Burkina Faso and Niger, drastically increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDP), refugees and asylum seekers in Benin by 203 percent (16,243 refugees, 7,013 asylum seekers, and 8,785 IDPs). This placed immense strain on host communities, local infrastructure, and food systems. This surge coincided with the ongoing impacts of climate shocks, including erratic rainfall patterns, flooding, and prolonged droughts, which disrupted agricultural productivity and exacerbated vulnerabilities in rural areas reliant on subsistence farming. Amidst these pressures, competition for natural resources has intensified, impacting social cohesion. In this context, WFP's approach is centred on reducing humanitarian needs over time and strengthening social cohesion while simultaneously promoting food and nutrition security. Against a backdrop of pronounced vulnerabilities and new waves of displacements that put pressure on national response systems, social protection emerged as a critical pillar in fostering resilience and economic inclusion. WFP's interventions sought to reinforce these systems, ensuring a sustainable response to these multifaceted challenges in Benin.

According to the Cadre Harmonisé figures of October 2024, more than 583,765 persons were in need of immediate assistance. WFP's operations in Benin in 2024 were defined by a dual focus: addressing the immediate needs of the most vulnerable populations and strengthening national systems to build resilience and sustainability.

The year was marked by a significant milestone as the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) was fully transferred to the Government of Benin under the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN). Since its inception in 2017, PNASI has provided a critical safety net for primary school-aged children. In 2024, WFP reached 1.4 million learners across 5,709 schools and strengthened the capacity of more than 45,000 actors directly involved in PNASI, including 22,000 cooks, 23,000 smallholder farmers, and 600 NGOs and government staff. In addition to improving nutrition, the program has played a transformative role in enhancing school retention and attendance, particularly for girls, contributing to broader educational and social outcomes.

As part of the transition, WFP worked closely with the Government of Benin to provide technical assistance and capacity-strengthening to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of the program. This included training on supply chain management, monitoring and evaluation systems, and food quality assurance measures, equipping the Government with the tools and expertise required to manage the program independently. This partnership reflects WFP's commitment to supporting the government's efforts to build self-reliant systems that align with national development priorities and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Complementing the transition of PNASI, WFP launched the Innovative Homegrown School Feeding Plus (HGSF+) initiative to address the unique needs of 400 schools in the most vulnerable and food insecure regions. These schools became pilots for a more integrated and holistic approach to school feeding. The HGSF+ model aimed to introduce fortified food, whole grains, fresh fruits, vegetables, and protein sources into school meals, enhancing the nutritional value of the food basket. Additionally, direct cash-based transfers to schools were piloted to streamline procurement processes and strengthen local supply chains.

A distinguishing feature of HGSF+ was its integration of clean energy solutions to address the energy challenges faced by school canteens. Solar-powered infrastructure and energy-efficient cooking technologies were introduced to reduce environmental impacts and improve operational efficiency. These innovations aimed to enhance food safety and quality while addressing systemic gaps in school meal delivery. By linking HGSF+ to WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) program, the initiative also created new economic opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women-led agricultural groups. The local procurement strategy, co-developed by WFP and the Government of Benin in 2019, served as the foundation for these efforts, intending to achieve 100 percent local sourcing for school feeding programme. From 53% in 2023, more than 95% of the food for the school meal programme in Benin is locally produced when handing over the programme to the Government.

In the north, the worsening Sahel crisis necessitated a rapid scale-up of WFP's humanitarian assistance to displaced populations and host communities. Displacement primarily affected the northern regions of Benin, where food systems and local resources were already under considerable strain due to climatic challenges. WFP prioritized immediate food assistance to address the acute needs of 30,000 displaced individuals, many of whom arrived with limited access to food and basic services. These interventions were complemented by a top-up nutrition cash transfer to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months who faced increased competition for resources and rising food insecurity as a result of the influx.

To strengthen the resilience of host communities, WFP kickstarted participatory resilience-building activities aimed at restoring agricultural productivity and rehabilitating critical infrastructure. Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises identified local priorities, enabling WFP to implement tailored interventions that addressed both immediate and structural vulnerabilities. These included the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the construction of water management systems, and the rehabilitation of communal assets such as granaries and solar dryers. By enhancing agricultural potential and creating pathways for economic recovery, these initiatives supported host communities in managing the pressures of displacement while laying the foundations for long-term food security.

WFP's alignment with national and international priorities was evident across all aspects of its operations. The full transition of PNASI to ANAN was closely coordinated with the Government of Benin and aligned with the national agenda for sustainable development. Similarly, the HGSF+ initiative served as a scalable model that reinforced Benin's commitments to improving nutrition, enhancing education outcomes, and promoting local agricultural production. At the same time, WFP's resilience-building activities supported the country's broader climate adaptation goals by integrating sustainable practices and resource management into program design.

The success of these efforts was bolstered by strong partnerships and effective resource mobilization. WFP worked with key donors, including the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Choithrams Foundation, Norway, Australia, France, Germany, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Sodexo to secure funding that expanded the reach and impact of its programs. Collaboration with local stakeholders and community organizations further enhanced the effectiveness of interventions, ensuring that they were grounded in local knowledge and responsive to on the ground realities. These partnerships not only enhanced the implementation of WFP's activities but also contributed to the broader goal of fostering nationally led, sustainable solutions to food insecurity.

2024 underscored the critical importance of WFP's integrated approach to addressing the intersecting challenges of displacement, climate shocks, and systemic food insecurity. The transition of PNASI to government ownership and the implementation of HGSF+ demonstrates how targeted investments in capacity strengthening, local procurement, and innovative solutions can create transformative impacts for vulnerable populations. Similarly, the resilience building activities initiated in host communities highlight the value of engaging local populations in program design and implementation, fostering ownership and ensuring that interventions address their most pressing needs.

As Benin moves forward, WFP's work in 2024 provides a roadmap for continued progress in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition. By prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable, supporting national systems, and integrating humanitarian and development approaches, WFP remains committed to its mission of building a more resilient, food-secure future for all.

# 1,477,935

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



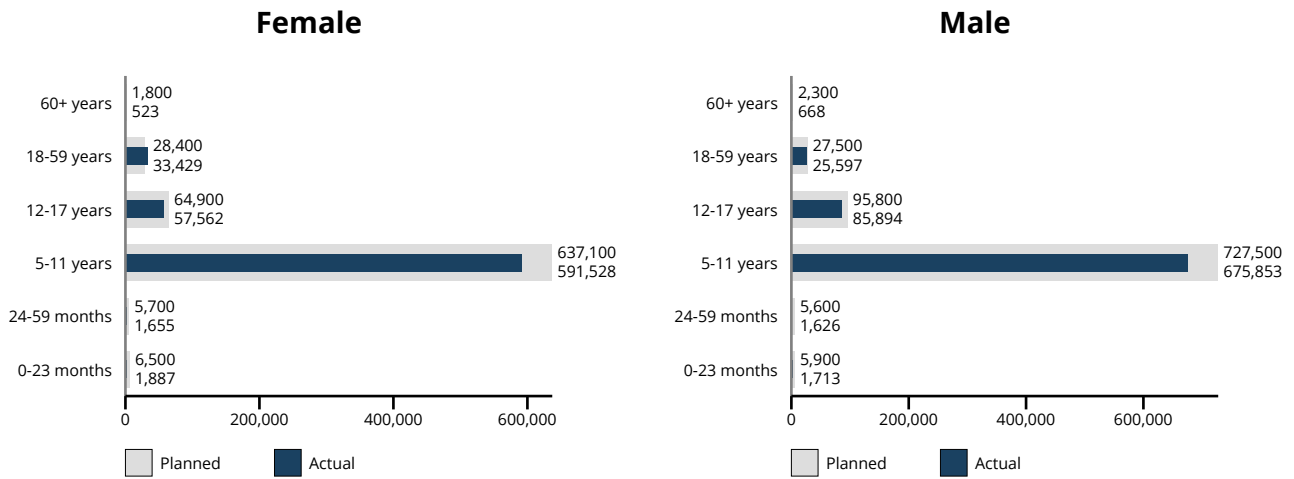
93% female



7% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,935 (84% Female, 116% Male)

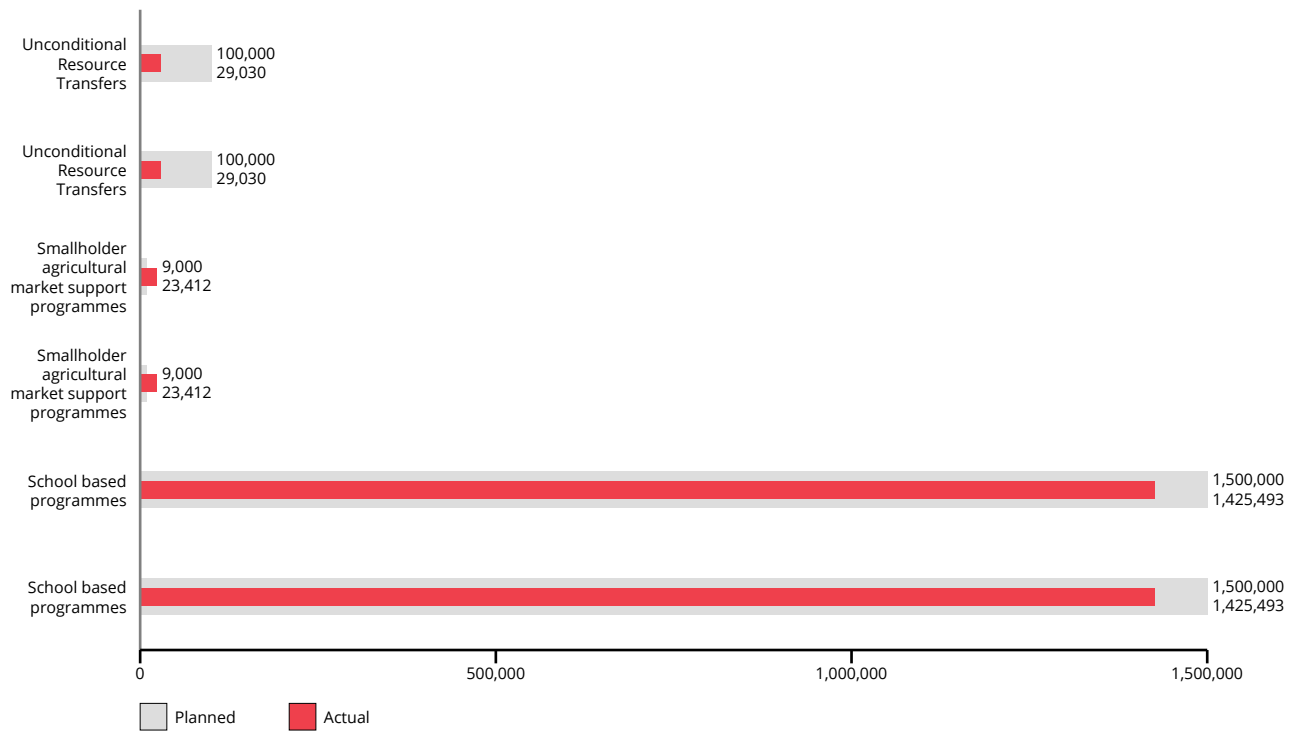
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



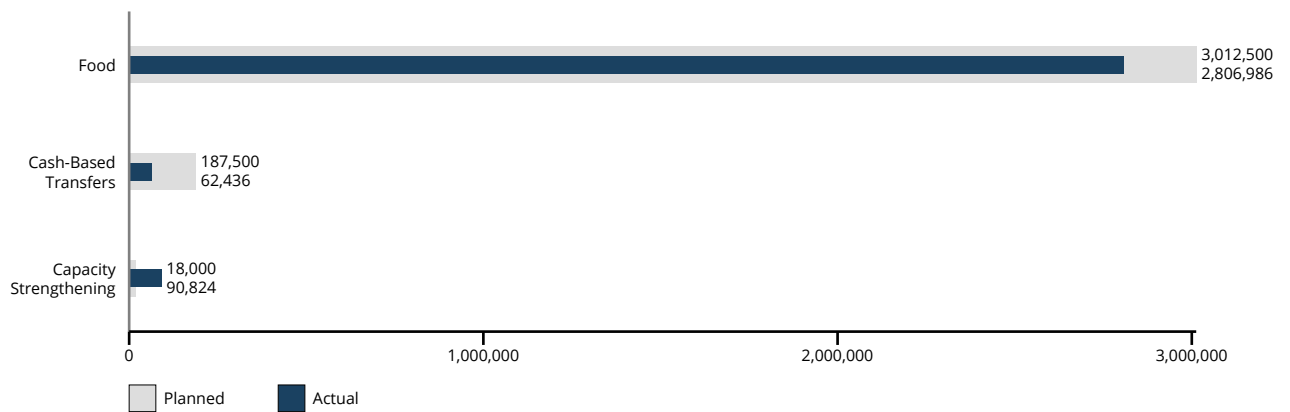
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



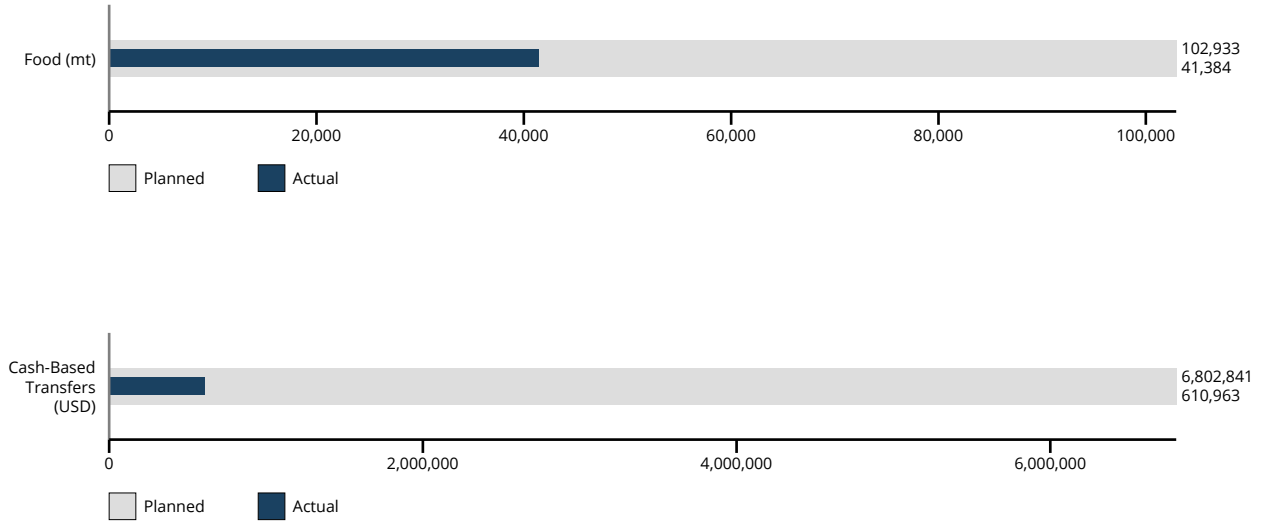
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



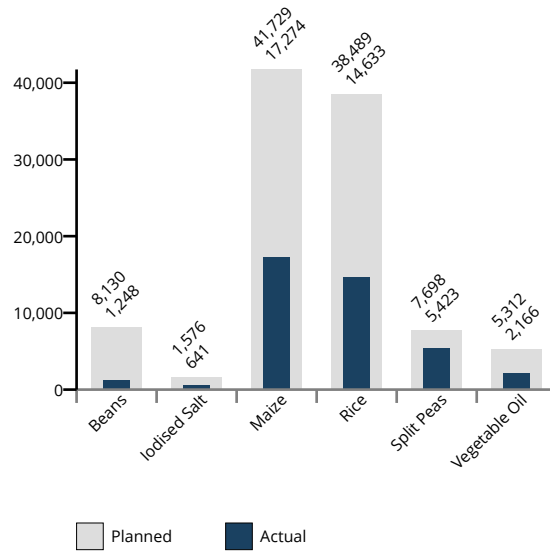
## Beneficiaries by Modality



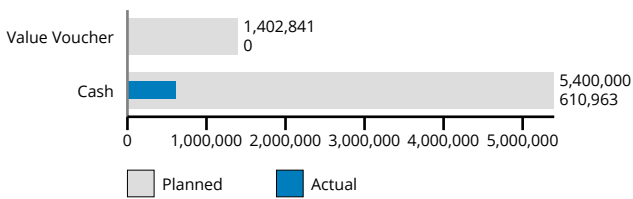
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

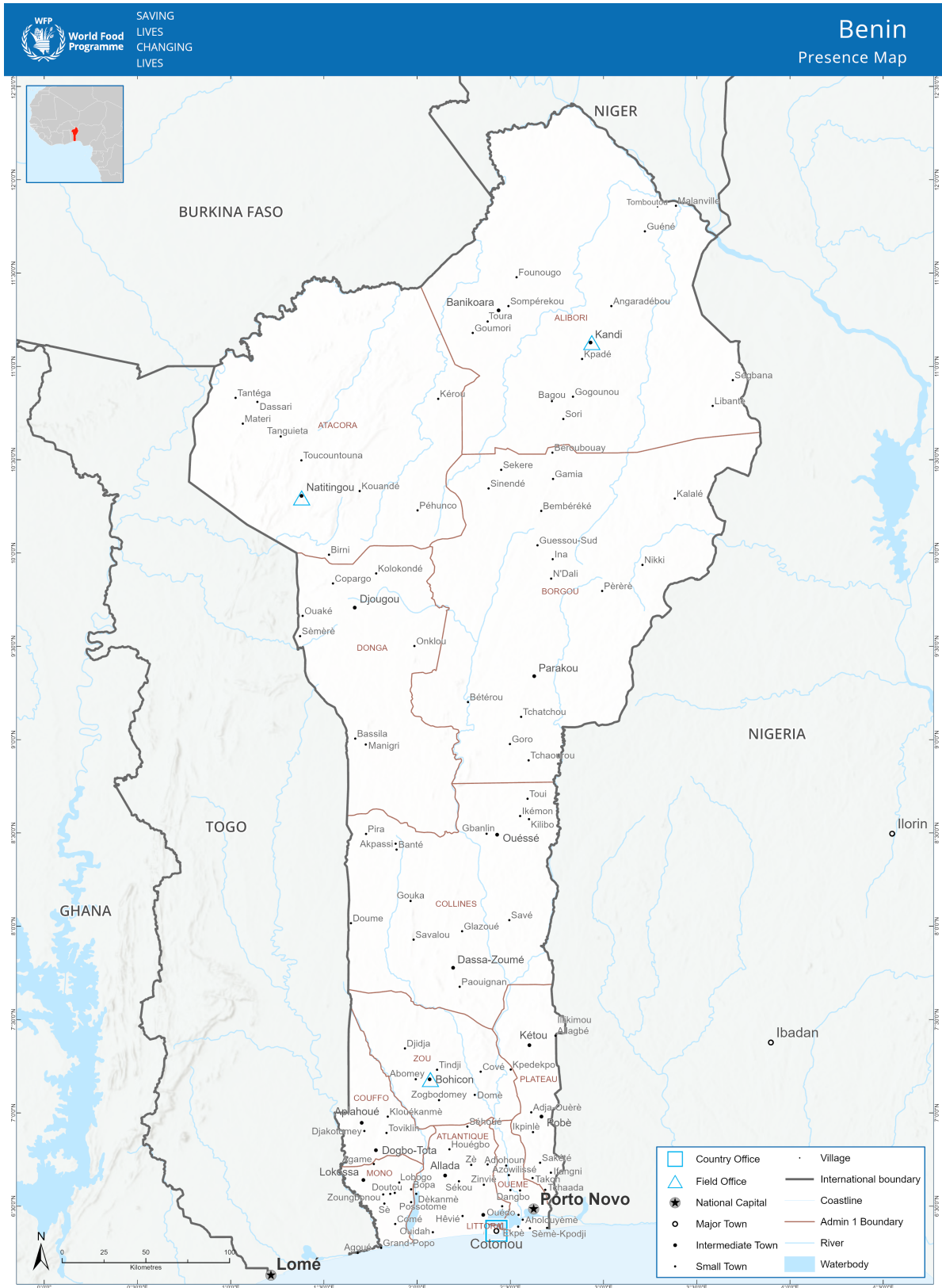


### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



Benin, a low-middle income country, has maintained political stability since 1990, but it faces growing challenges from the spillover of conflicts in the Central Sahel and organized transnational criminal networks. Between January 2021 and October 2024, the country experienced over 155 security incidents, including armed attacks on civilians, threats against



schools, and the use of improvised explosive devices [1]. These incidents nationally and regionally forcibly displaced over 32,000 people, including over 23,256 refugees and asylum seekers and 8,785 internally displaced persons (IDPs), predominantly in the Atacora and Alibori departments [2]. The influx of displaced populations has created immense pressure on host communities, depleting local resources and disrupting services.

Food insecurity is a pressing issue in Benin. According to the October 2024 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, 583,765 people, or 4.52 percent of the population, are food insecure at crisis levels or worse. A significant increase compared to the October 2023 value, where the number of people in food insecurity was 255,818 people or 2.91 percent of the population.

The nutritional status of children under five is particularly concerning. The 2023 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reveals that 36.5 percent of children under two are stunted, with 14.8 percent suffering from severe stunting [4]. Wasting affects 8.3 percent of children, and 21 percent are underweight. These indicators highlight persistent challenges in addressing malnutrition, especially in the northern regions where food insecurity is highest.

Economic factors exacerbate food insecurity. The lingering impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine have driven up staple food prices. Between 2022 and 2024, maize prices increased by 45 percent, while tubers saw a 20 percent rise. Despite economic resilience, with GDP per capita rising to USD 1,435 in 2023 and projected to reach USD 1,520 in 2024, these gains have not translated into improved food access for vulnerable populations [5].

Climate change further compounded the situation. Ranked 159th out of 187 on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, Benin is highly vulnerable to climate impacts [6]. Rising temperatures and erratic rainfall patterns have disrupted agricultural activities, which account for 30 percent of the country's GDP and employ over 70 percent of the Beninese workforce. Prolonged dry spells and floods have reduced crop yields, particularly affecting maize, rice, and sorghum, which are dietary staples.

The humanitarian landscape is also influenced by the growing displacement crisis in the Gulf of Guinea region. According to UNHCR data, as of 31 December 2024, Benin hosted 16,243 refugees and 7,013 asylum seekers, totalling 23,256 individuals. This represents a significant increase from January 2023, when there were only 1,885 refugees and 1,499 asylum seekers (a total of 3,384 individuals). The number of refugees and asylum seekers has surged by approximately 587 percent over this period. This sharp rise has strained resources in host communities, where access to food, clean water, and basic services remain limited. Internally displaced persons (IDPs), currently numbering around 8,785, face similar challenges, as many are forced to abandon their livelihoods and agricultural activities for safety.

Additionally, the prevalence of poverty in rural areas exacerbates vulnerabilities. Over 38 percent of Benin's population lives below the poverty line, with rural areas disproportionately affected. Limited access to healthcare, clean water, and education in these regions further compounds the effects of food insecurity and malnutrition. In particular, in Alibori and Atacora, two of the most vulnerable départements, chronic malnutrition remains a critical challenge, with 41.1 percent of children in Alibori and 46.4 percent in Atacora experiencing stunted growth. Access to clean drinking water is also limited, with only 41.6 percent of the population in Alibori and 51.9 percent in Atacora having access to potable water [7]. Benin faces a low learning crisis of 56 percent, indicating a significant portion of the child population is still struggling with basic literacy and numeracy skills [8]. These indicators underscore the urgent need for strengthened interventions to improve access to essential services and enhance resilience in these highly vulnerable regions.

The country's agricultural sector, vital for food security and economic stability, is increasingly under threat. Approximately 90 percent of Benin's agricultural production relies on smallholder farmers, many of whom lack access to modern farming techniques, irrigation, and financial resources. Poor post-harvest practices also contribute to significant food losses, further straining local food systems.

In response to these challenges, WFP supported the Government of Benin in addressing food insecurity and displacement-related pressures. A key achievement in 2024 was the full transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme to government ownership under the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN). This transition was underpinned by extensive capacity-strengthening efforts across multiple operational areas. WFP provided targeted support in supply chain optimization, ensuring efficient procurement and distribution mechanisms for school meals, while also reinforcing national analysis systems to enhance monitoring and decision-making processes. Additionally, WFP facilitated comprehensive training programs for key stakeholders, including government staff, school administrators, and local suppliers, to ensure the sustainability of program operations. These interventions allowed for a seamless handover, ensuring that school feeding services remained uninterrupted and effectively managed within the national framework.

WFP also introduced the Homegrown School Feeding Plus initiative in 400 schools, focusing on the most vulnerable regions. This program incorporates locally produced, fortified foods and promotes clean energy solutions, such as solar-powered cooking technologies, developing school gardens to improve food diversity, and smallholder farmers' support for local procurement.

In northern Benin, WFP provides life-saving assistance to almost 30,000 individuals and also implements resilience-building activities through Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), targeting displaced and host communities. These initiatives restore agricultural productivity, rehabilitate water systems, and strengthen food security. Additionally, WFP supports smallholder farmers by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and post-harvest management training, empowering communities to adapt to climate challenges.

Through collaboration with partners such as the sectorial ministries, private companies, UN and NGO partners, WFP has enhanced its ability to address food security and malnutrition while contributing to long-term development goals.

## Risk management

In 2024, WFP implemented a series of risk management measures to address the multifaceted challenges posed by the Sahel crisis, climate shocks, and the transition of key programs to national ownership. Recognizing the increased vulnerability of displaced populations and host communities, WFP updated its Business Continuity Plan to adapt its operations to the rapidly evolving context. This included scenario-based planning for the growing displacement crisis, ensuring that food assistance was prepositioned in strategic locations to meet urgent needs.

Supply chain resilience was a critical risk, given the logistical challenges presented by erratic rainfall, flooding, and damaged infrastructure. WFP strengthened partnerships with local suppliers and transporters to minimize disruptions and ensure timely delivery of assistance. These efforts were particularly important in supporting the national school feeding program during its transition to government ownership, as maintaining consistent food supply was essential to program sustainability.

To address risks associated with the operationalization of the Innovative Homegrown School Feeding Plus initiative, WFP introduced quality assurance protocols for local procurement and established robust monitoring mechanisms to track cash-based transfers. These measures ensured that schools had reliable access to nutritious, high-quality food products while mitigating potential issues in supply chains.

Additionally, WFP focused on risk transfer mechanisms for vulnerable populations, promoting insurance and microfinance initiatives to protect farmers and communities against climate shocks. These tools provided a financial safety net that reduced exposure to future risks, enhancing economic stability in affected regions.

Through proactive risk management, WFP ensured the continuity and effectiveness of its programs in a challenging and dynamic environment. The measures implemented in 2024 not only mitigated immediate risks but also strengthened the resilience of local systems and communities to future shocks.

## Lessons learned

A WFP evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) found that prioritizing school feeding limited efforts to address food and nutrition insecurity in Benin.

Lessons from 2024 focused on the transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) and the Sahel crisis response. The PNASI handover to the government highlighted the need for continuous technical support, particularly in supply chain management and food safety, to ensure sustainability. While a major milestone, gaps in operational capacity require ongoing engagement with national authorities.

The HGSP+ initiative demonstrated the benefits of integrating local procurement, nutrition, and clean energy solutions with a gender lens. However, challenges emerged in managing cash-based transfers, maintaining solar infrastructure, and ensuring the effective use of fortified foods. Addressing these requires additional training and investment.

WFP's response to the Sahel crisis underscored the importance of involving host communities in resilience-building activities. Locally driven solutions improved sustainability, but the rising number of displaced persons created mounting resource and coordination challenges.

These findings will guide a budget revision to expand WFP's operations, balancing school feeding with broader food security and resilience efforts in alignment with national priorities.

# Samuel's Journey:

## From Displacement to Hope with WFP's Support



© @ WFP/Bismarck Sossa

Samuel Noula, his wife and last born Emmanuelli at Gnemasson, Pehunco.

Samuel Diakoaguili Noula, a 26-year-old pastor and breeder from the village of Tawori in eastern Burkina Faso, never imagined he would one day flee his homeland. A father of three, Samuel's life was turned upside down in February 2023 when terrorists attacked his village. Forced to leave everything behind—his home, his livestock, and his church community—Samuel, his wife, and their then two children fled to Benin on a motorbike. "I used to live in my own house and did not pay rent. I had livestock, but I lost everything," Samuel recalls, his voice heavy with regret.

In Benin, Samuel found refuge in the village of Gnemasson, where a local pastor helped him integrate into the community. Despite finding a place to rent, Samuel struggled with the loss of his pastoral calling and the uncertainty of his wife's education, which she had to abandon when they fled. "I had to leave my church members behind. Some fled elsewhere, and while I still communicate with some on WhatsApp, others I have not heard from," he shares.

The last of his children was born in Benin. To support his growing family, Samuel turned to agriculture. With the help of his Beninese pastor, he rented a hectare of land 8 kilometers from his home. He cultivated sorghum, corn, groundnuts, beans, and sesame, but the income from his first harvest—USD 326 —was barely enough to sustain his family. The challenges grew when his older brother, his wife, and their six children joined Samuel in Pehunco after fleeing renewed insecurity in Burkina Faso. "It's difficult to provide for everyone," Samuel admits.

In September 2023, the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the United Nations and the Government of Benin, launched an emergency response to assist forcibly displaced people in northern Benin, including refugees like Samuel. The initiative provided unconditional cash transfers of XOF 40,000 (USD 64) per month for three months to help families meet their food and nutrition needs. Additionally, pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children aged 6 to 23 months, received a nutrition top-up to address their specific dietary requirements.

For Samuel, this support has been a lifeline. "The assistance from WFP helps me meet certain needs," he says. The cash transfers enabled his household to purchase essential supplies like sorghum, rice, and oil, ensuring his family's food

security. With an eleven-month-old child and a breastfeeding wife, Samuel also benefits from the nutrition top-up. "It is with this money that I take care of this baby," he shares gratefully.

Since its launch, WFP's emergency response has benefited nearly 30,000 forcibly displaced individuals and host community members in northern Benin. The program not only addressed immediate food, and nutrition needs but also fostered social cohesion by supporting both displaced families and their hosts. For Samuel, the assistance has been more than just financial—it has restored a sense of hope and dignity. "I miss my life in Burkina Faso, but this support helps me rebuild and care for my family," he says.

The ultimate goal of WFP's intervention is to provide displaced individuals like Samuel with the tools to survive, adapt, and eventually thrive. While the program has already made a significant impact, the need for sustained humanitarian aid remains critical. WFP plans to expand its support in 2024, reaching more families and strengthening community resilience.

For Samuel, the future remains uncertain, but the support he receives has given him a foundation to rebuild his life. "I hope one day to return to Burkina Faso and resume my work as a pastor," he says. Until then, WFP's assistance ensures that Samuel and his family can face each day with renewed hope and determination.

Samuel's story is a testament to the resilience of those uprooted by conflict and the transformative power of humanitarian aid. Through WFP's support, displaced families like his are not only surviving but also finding the strength to dream of a better tomorrow.

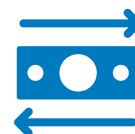


# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.



**29,030 people** received food assistance through **CBT**, of which **50 percent** are women



**592,291 USD** provided to people **affected by shocks**

Strategic outcome 1 aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks in Benin to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, and to provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening to targeted national institutions and local actors to anticipate, prevent, mitigate, prepare for and respond to shocks in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner. This strategic outcome was aligned with the third pillar of the Government's National Action Plan and contributes to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcome 1.

Food crises and related challenges remained prevalent, underscoring the importance of scaling up interventions to meet growing needs. In addition to immediate assistance, WFP endeavoured to strengthen community resilience and expand its reach to underserved populations, fostering a sustainable impact in the years ahead. In 2024, significant efforts were made to strengthen rapid response capacities in Benin, ensuring preparedness and response to affected people. A comprehensive update of the roster of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in emergency activities was carried out through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), nearing completion by the end of 2024. This exercise aimed to optimize the identification of reliable partners, improve coordination, and streamline collaboration during crises. Simultaneously, a new Long-Term Agreement (LTA) is being finalized with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) to establish mechanisms for rapid financial response in emergencies. As part of this process, due diligence for pre-selected FSPs has been successfully completed, and financial evaluations are being finalized to confirm their suitability and operational capacity. These partnerships will provide flexible and scalable tools for cash-based interventions in affected areas.

To ensure operational readiness, the Emergency Preparedness Checklists (EPC) were updated to align with current emergency response needs. This included incorporating lessons from recent crises and adjusting protocols to address evolving risks. A critical component of this preparedness involved supporting the Government in bolstering its analytical capacity to monitor vulnerabilities and manage risks effectively. Through the Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) system, WFP supported the collection and analysis of food security data every three months, focusing on identifying and monitoring "hot spots" of vulnerability. This data was integrated into the national early warning system, enabling evidence-based decision making and more targeted responses to emerging food security threats.

Humanitarian coordination activities were strengthened through formal agreements with national authorities. A global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC, in French), creating a framework for enhanced collaboration in emergency response. Additionally, an operational MoU was finalized to address acute needs, particularly the registration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Benin and capacity strengthening in coordination. Finally, the Social Protection Working Group supported by WFP and partners involved humanitarian and government actors to strengthen leadership and operational capacity for shock-responsive social protection and to integrate resilience-building and economic inclusion into emergency responses. WFP also advocated with Benin's National Civil Protection Agency for synergy between emergency response and social protection to address interconnected needs and deprivations.

WFP in partnership with the CALP Network conducted training on cash transfers for government, UN agencies, international and national humanitarian NGOs staff equipping participants with technical knowledge and skills. Additional efforts were directed toward empowering stakeholders with the knowledge and resources necessary to tackle malnutrition in emergency situations. A total of 37 participants, comprising WFP staff, collaborating partners, and

decentralized agents (including 16 women), received training on nutrition in emergency settings.

To ensure an effective response aligned with humanitarian principles, additional training sessions were organized in northern Benin for key local actors, including municipal nutrition focal points, disaster risk reduction officers, social protection managers, health centre directors, and prefectural officials. These sessions focused on humanitarian principles and operational procedures for WFP’s new assistance initiatives, directly benefiting 80 participants from the Atacora and Alibori departments. To further strengthen institutional preparedness, an integrated certification program was developed, covering critical areas such as emergency response, cash transfers, gender, protection, and accountability. Set to launch in early 2025, the program has already enrolled 500 participants from various national and international organizations, enhancing long-term capacity in emergency management.

The initial Need-Based Plan for 2024 aimed to assist 60,000 beneficiaries through cash transfers, with a budget of USD 2.7 million. However, due to limited funding, the plan was revised to target 30,000 beneficiaries with an adjusted budget of USD 675,000. Despite this constraint, WFP achieved a commendable 97 percent of the revised target, assisting 29,030 beneficiaries and disbursing USD 592,291 by the end of the year. However, these significant reductions in assistance meant that many vulnerable individuals received less support than initially planned, highlighting the severe impact of funding constraints on those in need.

A top-up nutrition package worth USD 66,603 was distributed to 1,487 mothers of children aged 6 to 23 months and 2,619 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to meet their specific nutritional needs. In addition to financial assistance, WFP implemented social and behaviour change activities aimed at improving nutrition among vulnerable populations. These activities included educational talks, home visits, and cooking demonstrations, focusing on pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 to 23 months.

As part of broader nutrition interventions, 210 members of Nutrition Assistance Groups (GAN) were trained to facilitate community-based nutrition activities. Altogether, 1,837 women were directly involved in nutrition-related activities during the reporting period, enhancing community-level awareness and participation.

Despite these achievements, the persistence and escalation of vulnerabilities necessitated ongoing efforts to secure additional funding and enhanced coordination among actors providing assistance. This was particularly critical given the rising number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) caused by the growing presence of violent non-state actors in the northern region, the strain on social cohesion between host communities and the displaced populations due to competition over resources and arable land. Post-distribution monitoring assessments underscored the positive impact of cash transfers in addressing beneficiaries’ food needs, with beneficiary households reporting better food consumption. Food Consumption Scores (FCS) showed significant gains, with the proportion of households reporting acceptable consumption rising from 10 percent to 42.2 percent, and those with poor consumption decreasing from 50 percent to 22.5 percent. Improvements were also observed in areas such as Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) for women and girls, which increased modestly from 40.43 percent to 48.3 percent, approaching the target (50 percent). Vitamin A-rich food consumption moderately improved, reaching 45 percent. Despite these advances, key nutritional gaps persisted. Daily consumption of hem iron-rich foods dropped to 2 percent, while the non-consumption of protein-rich foods increased sharply from 8 percent to 25.1 percent. Child nutrition indicators revealed setbacks, as the proportion of children receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) declined from 45.3 percent to 33.2 percent, emphasizing continuing challenges in meeting children's nutritional needs. Overall, while food security indicators demonstrated notable improvements, significant challenges remain in addressing nutritional and livelihood coping issues, particularly for vulnerable populations. For example, the use of crisis coping strategies saw a slight increase while reliance on emergency coping strategies significantly decreased from 37.8 percent to 17 percent. Gender and age were fully integrated into this strategic outcome, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Through preparing for and responding to shocks in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, WFP ensured that the specific needs of men, women, boys and girls were included into its response plans.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school- children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



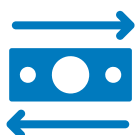
## Strategic outcome 02: School-age children and communities in Benin, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services as a result of the leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027



**1,403,493 students fed**, including **48% girls**. (1,310,907 with Benin Government funding; 92,586 with Netherlands funding).



**2,188 students fed** using both **food** and **CBT** modalities among the 1,403,493



**13,910 USD** in CBT distributed to schools to **buy food from smallholders** and traders for the school feeding programme



**7613,7 MT** of food provided by smallholder farmers to **school canteens**

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on providing healthy and nutritious meals to vulnerable populations, particularly schoolchildren, to improve nutritional status, school enrollment, and attendance rates. This initiative contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and supports SDGs 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), 4 (Quality Education), and 5 (Gender Equality).

In 2024, the first year of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2027, WFP implemented the National School Feeding Program (PNASI, in French) in 5,709 schools (75 percent coverage) until 30 September. From 1 October, the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN, in French) took over, with WFP providing technical support. During the transition, WFP directly implemented the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN) in 400 schools across eight vulnerable communes in Alibori, Atacora, Couffo, and Zou, funded by the Netherlands. Key results included an 87.1 percent retention rate, 84.3 percent success rate (84.5 percent for girls), and a 94 percent operational completion rate for school canteens. Challenges included insecurity in the north, absenteeism, and low community contributions. Advocacy efforts focus on addressing these issues through local collaboration.

WFP also developed an innovative Homegrown School Feeding Plus (HGSF+) initiative alongside the government's transition to fully operationalize the National School Feeding Program. While the Government assumed the management of 5,709 schools, WFP targeted 400 schools in vulnerable areas with HGSF+, introducing clean cooking technologies, fortified grains, fresh foods, proteins, and cash-based transfers to improve supply chains. These efforts align with the local procurement strategy co-developed with the Government, aiming for 100 percent local sourcing. Through a formal agreement, WFP provides technical assistance in supply chain management, monitoring, and evaluation to ensure program sustainability and address nutritional needs.

WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) initiative was introduced in 10 schools, aiming to diversify food baskets with fresh, nutritious items such as eggs, vegetables, and fruits while streamlining procurement processes. This approach not only improved the nutritional value of school meals but also strengthened local economies by sourcing from nearby suppliers. Eleven local suppliers were chosen based on their proximity and capacity to provide high-quality products. Training sessions were conducted for canteen committees and suppliers, focusing on quality standards and effective cash transfer management.

WFP's role extended beyond providing meals, actively supporting capacity-building for school cooks, NGO workers, and canteen committees. WFP supported 22,000 school cooks with monthly cash transfers via SIM cards, ensuring timely compensation (XOF 5,000 per cook per school year). Training sessions emphasized the importance of nutrition education, hygiene practices, and effective management of school canteens. Women's representation within

committees is actively promoted, with initiatives to increase their roles in decision-making processes, enhancing gender equality. Community engagement is crucial, with schools establishing gardens (33 percent), community fields (25 percent), and small livestock projects (6 percent) to improve meal nutritional value and foster local ownership.

WFP also partnered with 11 community radio stations to inform and mobilize communities on key themes such as school nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation. These communication efforts helped foster a sense of shared responsibility among parents, teachers, and local authorities, encouraging greater participation in school feeding programs. Collaboration with local authorities has been instrumental in resolving challenges related to insecurity and absenteeism, ensuring consistent operation of school canteens even in challenging circumstances.

Furthermore, WFP expanded its energy and environmental initiatives, conducting a comprehensive mapping of energy usage for school meal preparation. Two pilots were introduced to improve sustainability: the installation of 180 improved cook stoves in 90 schools and the distribution of thermal retention bags. These solutions aimed to reduce fuel consumption, improve kitchen conditions, and minimize environmental impact. The pilots were implemented in collaboration with GIZ's EnDev program and EPAC's Laboratory of Applied Energy and Mechanics. Initial results indicate significant potential for scaling these solutions to other schools, contributing to broader environmental goals.

Accountability is key to WFP's interventions. Mechanisms like a toll-free number (189), complaint office helpdesk, and community consultations allowed beneficiaries to voice concerns and provide feedback. Most feedback related to cash transfer efficiency, school canteen management, and suggestions for service delivery improvements. These mechanisms enhance transparency and enable WFP to refine its programs based on community needs.

WFP promoted purchases from smallholders, especially women, to improve nutritious food availability in schools. In line with WFP's local and regional food procurement policy, WFP conducted training sessions for 55 farmer groups, totalling 23,412 members, with 38 percent of participants being women. The training covered essential topics such as post-harvest loss management, warehouse operations, and quality assurance. Furthermore, WFP distributed 1,539 pieces of agricultural and post-harvest equipment to various stakeholders along the value chain. These efforts significantly enhanced the quality of locally produced food—including maize, rice, and cowpeas—supplied to school canteens, thereby boosting both food security and economic empowerment.

Smallholder farmers supplied to the schools a total of 7,613.7 mt of produce, comprising 288 mt of parboiled unpolished rice, 586.5 mt of white rice, 6,317.5 mt of maize, and 421.7 mt of beans, including 1,403 mt of fortified rice. To support the preservation of beans, WFP provided Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags to all cooperatives involved in bean delivery. Additionally, WFP supplied materials and equipment to establish 32 fenced school gardens, which focus on cultivating micronutrient-rich vegetables and indigenous crops using a syntropic system, in collaboration with the Beyond Cotton Project. These gardens are supported with seeds, tools, and technical expertise from WFP's Center of Excellence in Brazil. The integration of these gardens into the school feeding program has strengthened the connection between local agricultural production and nutritional outcomes.

Both female and male smallholder farmers reported equal progress, with nutritious crop production doubling from 10 percent to 20 percent. Farmers selling through WFP-supported systems increased from 17 percent to 36 percent, with sales reaching USD 8.86 million, meeting the 2024 target. Social protection milestones, including policy and capacity-building efforts, were fully achieved, highlighting strong progress in fostering sustainable systems.

Additionally, in collaboration with stakeholders, WFP co-developed a national quality management guide and a quality control strategy to ensure consistency in food procurement practices. The pilot program benefited 2,188 children and injected approximately USD 25,000 into local cooperatives within the first two months. Building on its success, WFP plans to expand the cash transfer pilot—implemented in 10 schools with quality assurance measures guided by the FSQA manual and strategy—to 70 additional schools in 2025, reinforcing efforts to standardize food procurement practices and ensure food safety.

Advocacy efforts were a key for success, focusing on collaboration with local authorities, ministries, and the private sector. Partnerships with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, and Health facilitated cross-sectoral interventions. Nutrition and health initiatives, such as education campaigns, vaccinations, micronutrient supplementation, deworming, and medical check-ups for cooks, were integrated to address broader health concerns. WFP's engagement with decentralized authorities and community leaders fostered ownership and sustainability, extending the program's benefits beyond immediate beneficiaries.

WFP's integrated approach highlights its commitment to sustainable school feeding programs in Benin. By prioritizing local solutions, leveraging innovative practices, and ensuring inclusive participation, WFP sets a benchmark for effective, sustainable, and equitable programs that support national development and Sustainable Development Goals.

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score assesses the integration of gender and age considerations in WFP's activities. A score of 4 indicates that the school meals programme fully integrates both gender and age, ensuring inclusivity and community benefits. A score of 3 reflects that gender is fully integrated in efforts to support food value chain actors, improving the availability of locally produced nutritious foods, particularly for school canteens.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to school children through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve the availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 03: Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027.

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to strengthen the capacity of targeted institutions and systems in Benin to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition.

The transition of Benin's school feeding program to government ownership marks a pivotal evolution in WFP's approach. While WFP still plays a crucial role during emergencies, it now focuses on strengthening national systems and building local capacity. This shift aligns with WFP's global strategy to support countries in achieving self-reliance in managing food security and social protection programs. In Benin, these efforts reflect a commitment to creating sustainable, locally owned solutions tailored to the national context.

To ensure full national ownership and the sustainability of the school feeding programme, in 2024, WFP dedicated significant resources to capacity-strengthening initiatives under the National School Feeding Programme (PNASI, in French). WFP worked jointly with the Government to identify questions and scenarios that pertained to how the national system could take over the school feeding programme. To this end, WFP supported and facilitated a process through which the Government and WFP could identify bottlenecks together then co-design solutions enabling a consensual roadmap for the transition process.

Furthermore, WFP developed a comprehensive trainer's manual that was disseminated to implementing NGOs and decentralized actors from the Ministry of Maternal and Primary Education (MEMPE, in French). The school feeding management guide was updated, reproduced, and distributed across all key actors involved in the program to ensure consistency in program implementation. In partnership with the MEMPE, WFP supported the organization of regional and national Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) workshops to assess the current capacities for school feeding implementation. These workshops highlighted critical gaps in the national framework and identified actionable steps to address them.

Monitoring findings show progress with the SABER school feeding index improving from 1.8 to 2.6 and the development of a transition strategy for school health, nutrition, and feeding programs achieving a score of 2. However, the SABER index is still below the target (>4), indicating the need for continued efforts to enhance the program's effectiveness and national ownership.

Nutrition remains a critical component of WFP's work in Benin. In 2024, WFP integrated nutrition-focused activities into the PNASI by recruiting and training 14 nutrition focal points, including 11 women. These recruits, embedded within 10 NGOs, delivered training sessions to around 20,000 community members, including 17,000 school cooks. These efforts aimed to improve the nutritional quality of school meals and promote healthier dietary practices at the community level.

To address the environmental and health impacts of traditional cooking methods used in school canteens, WFP, in collaboration with the government (ABERME), the University of Abomey-Calavi, and EnDeV, conducted a joint assessment of energy use and piloted clean cooking technologies. These efforts focused on strengthening national capacity by fostering data-driven decision-making and supporting the development of locally made solutions tailored to the diverse needs of different departments. As part of this initiative, 180 improved stoves were constructed across 90 schools, and thermal retention bags were distributed, promoting sustainable practices within school feeding programs while reducing reliance on wood fuel.

With WFP's support, a draft law on school feeding underwent rigorous review during two workshops involving members of parliament. This law, once finalized, will provide a robust legal foundation for the institutionalization of school feeding as a cornerstone of Benin's social safety nets.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Government to draft Benin's Commitment Note for the Global School Meals Coalition, which was signed by the President in May 2024, underscoring the country's dedication to advancing sustainable school feeding initiatives.

WFP also documented best practices in key areas such as local procurement, community engagement, and remote training to ensure the sharing of valuable lessons and insights. At the regional level, Benin played an active role in the ECOWAS conference on school feeding linked to local production, held in May 2024. The Beninese delegation, which included representatives from key ministries, the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN, in French), and WFP, showcased the country's advancements in integrating local agricultural value chains into its school feeding program.

On a national scale, the African Day of School Feeding was celebrated through regional and national events, focusing on the theme of building resilient education systems for inclusive, lifelong, and quality learning across Africa. These events provided a platform for advocacy, highlighting the transformative impact of school feeding programs on education

outcomes and food security. As a result, President Talon pledged to achieve universal meal provision, expanding coverage from 75 percent to 100 percent of public schools. This commitment included equipping all schools with necessary infrastructure, such as kitchens and water access, and transitioning to 100 percent local food procurement to support smallholder farmers through the School Meal Coalition.

Partnerships have been instrumental in driving the success of school feeding initiatives in Benin. In 2024, WFP deepened its collaboration with Direct Aid by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), solidifying their joint efforts to expand and improve the impact of the school feeding programme. As the lead agency for education sector partners, WFP also coordinated activities with the MEMP and other stakeholders, securing USD 38 million in funding to ensure alignment with national priorities and donor expectations. This collaboration involved organizing monthly meetings, co-hosting joint reviews, and supporting UNICEF’s endorsement as the managing agency for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) program. These efforts underscore the importance of strategic partnerships in advancing education and food security goals.

Despite these successes, several challenges persist. The SABER analysis highlighted the necessity for focused investments in monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as strengthening logistical capacity at decentralized levels. To maintain the progress achieved in transferring the PNASI to government ownership, continued technical assistance, greater financial commitments, and effective management systems will be critical. Furthermore, actively involving local communities—especially women’s groups and smallholder farmers—is vital to fostering a sense of ownership and improving the nutritional quality of school meals. Addressing these challenges will be key to ensuring the long-term sustainability and impact of the programme.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical assistance to national institutions to enable them gradually to take operational ownership of the national school feeding programme	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Benin has made significant progress in recent years in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition to the various laws passed to combat gender-based violence and protect women's rights, the Government has strengthened the institutional and operational machinery for gender issues by setting up the National Women's Institute, which works alongside the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance to ensure better prevention and management of the various forms of violence faced by women.

WFP and its partners have implemented a range of initiatives to address gender inequalities in Benin, focusing on women's empowerment, access to resources, and gender mainstreaming across various sectors. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries to increase the availability of gender-disaggregated data in the agricultural sector. This included conducting a gender and agricultural value chain analysis, which led to the development of an action plan to strengthen gender equality in agriculture.

WFP partnered with UNICEF to study gender norms and barriers affecting food and nutrition practices in communities targeted by the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PIASN, in French). In the area of economic empowerment and access to resources, WFP implemented the Equipment Support Project for Model Pilot Schools, benefiting 14 women's groups connected to schools. This project provided training, infrastructure for food production and processing, and equipment, empowering 280 women economically.

WFP also provided financial incentives to around 22,000 women cooks involved in school canteens, enabling many to start or strengthen income-generating activities. Approximately 36 percent of small producers accessing WFP's institutional market in 2024 were women, highlighting efforts to support women in agricultural value chains.

WFP, in collaboration with partner NGOs overseeing nutrition activities, trained and equipped women in agri-food processing to produce fortified foods, enhancing dietary diversity and nutritional outcomes in communities affected by security and climatic shocks.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as children aged 6-23 months, benefited from Top Up Nutrition and fortified foods produced by women's groups, linking emergency response with women's economic empowerment. In terms of national advocacy WFP participated in resource mobilization for the National Institute for Women's strategy and supported the 16 Days of Activism campaign against gender-based violence.

To strengthen capacity for gender equality, WFP engaged in various gender-focused working groups and platforms, such as the inter-agency technical group on Gender, Inclusion, Diversity, and Rights, and the technical group on Gender and Social Protection led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance. WFP is working to establish MoUs with UNFPA and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance to enhance collaboration and synergy in gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives.

To raise awareness about Gender-Based Violence, WFP, with the support of partner NGOs, conducted mobilization and awareness-raising activities during the 2024 campaign against gender-based violence, reaching communities affected by its programs.

Despite progress, significant challenges remain, including high rates of domestic and physical violence against women and early pregnancies/marriages among girls. Women still face barriers in accessing production factors and economic opportunities in agriculture, which WFP is addressing through targeted interventions. By combining data-driven approaches, economic empowerment, resilience-building, advocacy, and partnerships, WFP and its partners are making strides toward reducing gender inequalities and empowering women in Benin. However, persistent challenges highlight the need for continued and intensified efforts.

The Country Office experienced a significant reduction in resources and activities, resulting in staffing cuts. Consequently, this limited the capacity to collect data for the new gender indicators introduced in 2024.



# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Key protection risks in Benin that affected beneficiary safety, dignity and respect, and access to WFP food and nutrition assistance included security issues in the north with slow but persistent encroachments by non-state armed groups from the central Sahel, as well as gender, disability and protection challenges, including gender-based violence risks.

In 2024, WFP integrated protection into its operations through a comprehensive approach that prioritized beneficiary safety, dignity, meaningful access to assistance, and accountability to affected communities. WFP developed a community engagement action plan in collaboration with key stakeholders, including women's organizations and groups representing people with disabilities. This plan ensured that affected people were treated with respect and dignity.

Moreover, WFP disseminated protection messages to communities, increasing their awareness of their rights. It also trained local complaints management committees and partner NGOs on protection issues, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results indicated high satisfaction rates with 91 percent of beneficiaries reporting being treated with respect and having no safety concerns, exceeding the baseline of 75 percent.

To increase 2-way communication with communities, WFP deployed CFM tools such as hotlines and local complaints management committees. These committees were trained to handle complaints and feedback effectively. Feedback received through hotlines and other CFM channels was used to make programming more conflict-sensitive and responsive to community needs. In 2024, WFP received 2,689 complaints, with 2,612 cases closed and referred to national mechanisms. According to PDM results, 46.07 percent of beneficiaries reported access to information about WFP programs, including PSEA, compared to the baseline of 34.5 percent.

Through inclusive programming, WFP adjusted its emergency response to include host communities (e.g., pregnant and breastfeeding women and children in host families) as beneficiaries, following feedback about tensions caused by focusing assistance solely on displaced populations. Helpdesks were established during distribution operations to address beneficiary concerns and ensure smooth access to assistance. PDM results showed reduced access barriers with 84.71 percent of beneficiaries reporting no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance, a significant improvement from the baseline of 55 percent.

To ensure safe reporting of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and other protection concerns, WFP developed and deployed awareness-raising tools on PSEA for communities and trained staff from implementing partner NGOs, complaints management committees, and local stakeholders. WFP included feedback management and PSEA training in the contracts of cooperating partners, ensuring accountability and capacity building among implementing partners. Online training courses on cross-cutting issues, including protection, were also developed for government partners and NGO workers involved in the response.

Furthermore, community consultations were conducted with a wide range of groups, including women and people with disabilities, to gather data and inform program design. Feedback received through the hotline and other CFM channels played a crucial role in adapting programming, particularly in the emergency response. Analysis of community feedback highlighted tensions arising from the concentration of assistance on displaced populations, while host communities—also facing significant challenges—were left with limited support. In response, WFP adjusted its approach to include host communities in the new emergency response, specifically targeting pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months within host families. This adjustment ensures more equitable assistance and helps mitigate social tensions while addressing the broader nutritional and livelihood needs of affected populations.

A complementary communication plan was developed to increase the visibility of complaints and feedback channels, ensuring communities are aware of their rights and how to report concerns.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

In 2024, WFP Benin reinforced its Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) framework to align its operations with global sustainability standards and mitigate environmental and social risks. Recognizing the interconnected nature of food security, energy use, and environmental conservation, WFP implemented a range of measures designed to enhance the sustainability of its interventions while safeguarding vulnerable communities.

A significant focus of WFP's ESS strategy was on reducing the environmental footprint of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) and the Homegrown School Feeding Programme +. With over 97 percent of schools relying on traditional wood-burning stoves, the program contributed to deforestation, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and health issues from indoor air pollution. WFP introduced fuel-efficient cooking technologies in pilot schools, replacing traditional stoves with improved biomass stoves and heat retention bags. These interventions reduced fuel consumption by up to 50 percent, lowering GHG emissions and lessening the pressure on local forests. Additionally, the program emphasized sustainable fuel practices, including the potential use of briquettes made from rice husks, a readily available agricultural byproduct.

Social safeguards were also a priority. WFP worked closely with local communities, particularly women, to ensure that interventions were inclusive and culturally appropriate. Training sessions for cooks and school management committees emphasized health and safety in kitchens. Women, who are disproportionately affected by poor cooking conditions in the context of the preparation of school meals, benefitted from reduced exposure to smoke and heat.

To address social risks, WFP integrated community feedback mechanisms into its operations. These mechanisms enabled communities to voice concerns, provide input on program design, and monitor the social impacts of interventions. For example, the introduction of pilot heat retention bags included consultations with school cooks to adapt the technology to their needs and address concerns about the additional workload involved in handling these tools.

WFP also strengthened its partnerships with government agencies and technical organizations to enhance the implementation of its ESS measures. Collaboration with the Benin Agency for Rural Electrification and Energy Efficiency (ABERME), Endev and the University of Abomey-Calavi enabled WFP to develop context-specific energy solutions and assess their environmental and social impacts comprehensively.

The ESS framework was embedded across WFP's broader programming in Benin, including resilience building activities for communities affected by displacement and climate shocks. By promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and renewable energy solutions, WFP minimized the ecological footprint of its operations while enhancing community resilience. The introduction of solar-powered equipment and energy-efficient cooking technologies in host communities addressed both environmental concerns and energy poverty, creating a model for sustainable humanitarian assistance.

In 2024, WFP's focus on Environmental and Social Safeguards not only mitigated the risks associated with its interventions but also advanced its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). These efforts demonstrated WFP's dedication to integrating sustainability and inclusivity into its operations, ensuring that its programs contribute to a healthier and more equitable future for the people of Benin.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2024, WFP Benin's Environmental Management System (EMS) which was launched in the third quarter of 2023, exemplified the organization's commitment to sustainability by integrating environmental considerations into both its programmatic activities and internal operations. With a strong focus on digitalization, efficient vehicle management, and staff engagement, WFP advanced its environmental goals while fostering a culture of accountability and awareness.

Digital transformation was central to improving WFP's operational efficiency and environmental performance. Paper-based processes were replaced with digital workflows across all offices, significantly reducing the use of paper. New digital platforms enabled more efficient data management, streamlining reporting, document storage, and internal communications. Tools such as electronic signatures and virtual meeting platforms reduced reliance on printed documents and unnecessary travel, aligning with WFP's broader carbon reduction targets. Staff training sessions ensured smooth adoption of these tools, embedding digital-first practices in daily operations.

Fleet optimization was another priority of WFP's EMS in 2024. The introduction of advanced route planning tools minimized fuel use, reduced emissions, and improved the overall efficiency of logistics operations. A robust fleet tracking system monitored vehicle performance, identifying opportunities for maintenance and reducing unnecessary mileage. Additionally, staff were encouraged to adopt sustainable transport practices, such as carpooling, cycling, or using public transportation, with incentives provided to reinforce these behaviours.

WFP Benin also raised awareness about recycling and sustainable practices among staff and partners, reflecting a collective commitment to reducing WFP's environmental impact. Showcased was WFP's internal recycling systems, including the installation of waste segregation bins in offices in partnerships with local recycling companies for plastic and paper materials. Organic waste from office kitchens was repurposed for composting, and paper usage was further reduced by incorporating digital alternatives.

By combining digitalization, efficient resource management, and strong staff engagement, WFP Benin's EMS set a benchmark for environmentally responsible operations. These efforts not only reduced WFP's environmental footprint but also inspired behavioural change within the organization, aligning with global climate goals. In 2024, WFP demonstrated how operational sustainability and staff-led environmental initiatives can go hand in hand.

# Nutrition integration

## **Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP Benin has made significant progress in delivering quality nutrition programmes that address the nutritional needs of target populations and tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition. A key achievement is the expansion of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI, in French), which reached 1.3 million children in 2024. This programme not only improved the nutritional well-being of schoolchildren but also improved their academic performance. To ensure the quality of school meals, WFP trained 7,569 cooks on hygiene, nutritious menu planning, and cooking demonstrations of local meals. Additionally, through Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) approaches, children and cooks were educated on the benefits of consuming nutrient-rich foods like vegetables, fruits, and parboiled rice, fostering demand for healthier diets.

WFP Benin has also strengthened the capacity of communities, households, and individuals to protect and improve their diets and nutrition status amid shocks and long-term stressors. For instance, 104,107 schoolchildren, including 78,732 girls, participated in nutritional education sessions facilitated by partner NGOs. These sessions included activities such as establishing school gardens, monitoring children's nutritional status, and supporting women's groups near schools through income-generating activities. These efforts empowered women economically while improving access to nutritious food for their families.

To address underlying determinants and inequalities affecting access to healthy diets, WFP incorporated recommendations from the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis conducted in 2023. This led to significant improvements in the nutritional quality of school meals by increasing dietary diversity and incorporating a wider range of food groups. For example, white maize and rice were replaced with enriched maize, unpolished brown rice, or parboiled rice, improving the nutrient content of meals. The updated food basket, delivered through cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities, now includes 50 g of maize, 50 g of parboiled rice, 30 g of red beans, 3 g of iodized salt, 10 g of vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, 12 g of egg (or one egg per week), 70 g of fresh vegetables, and 50 g of gari. This diversification has significantly improved the nutritional value of school meals while supporting local economies through procurement from smallholder farmers.

WFP also piloted the use of thermal retention bags (RTCs) in 12 schools to protect the environment, ensure cooks' health, and preserve essential micronutrients in meals. The success of this pilot has set the stage for its potential expansion. Furthermore, in collaboration with the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN, in French), WFP developed and disseminated a "two-pager" outlining minimum standards for school canteens and a comprehensive training manual for cooks, standardizing practices and ensuring consistent meal quality.

Beyond school feeding, WFP implemented nutrition-integrated interventions under the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) for 2024, targeting vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV (PLHIV). Six PLHIV associations received agricultural equipment to support income-generating activities, increasing their purchasing power and access to nutritious food. WFP also provided capacity-strengthening sessions to 30 health actors in the Karimama-Malanville health zone, enhancing the management of PLHIV care services. Anthropometric equipment was distributed to 10 health centres to monitor the nutritional status of children under five and PLHIV.

Capacity-building remained a priority, with WFP supporting government entities and NGOs through training sessions and the provision of anthropometric equipment. WFP also participated in the national forum on nutrition organized by ANAN, which launched the "First 1,000 Days Nutritional Supplementation Project", focusing on critical early-life nutrition.

To complement financial assistance, WFP implemented SBC activities to raise awareness of nutritional issues among vulnerable populations, including pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6 to 23 months. These activities included educational talks, home visits, and cooking demonstrations. A targeted nutrition top-up of USD 66,603 was allocated to 1,487 mothers of children aged 6 to 23 months and 2,619 pregnant and lactating women to address their specific nutritional needs. Additionally, 210 members of Nutrition Assistance Groups (GAN) were trained to support nutrition activities, screening 510 children and identifying cases of malnutrition, all of which were referred for specialized care.

Overall, WFP's multi-faceted approach—combining school feeding, targeted nutritional support, capacity-building, and economic empowerment—has demonstrated its commitment to fostering healthier communities. By addressing immediate nutritional needs and promoting long-term resilience, these efforts have significantly improved the health and well-being of vulnerable populations in Benin.

# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP Benin deepened its collaboration with a broad range of partners to strengthen the impact and sustainability of its operations. Partnerships with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government ministries, academic institutions, technical and financial partners and foundations such as Rockefeller Foundation and Choithrams were central to WFP's efforts to address food insecurity, support smallholder farmers, and improve the resilience of communities affected by displacement and climate shocks. These partnerships ensured that WFP's activities were locally relevant, scalable, and aligned with national priorities.

Partnerships with government ministries and agencies were pivotal in ensuring that WFP's programs aligned with national policies and strategies. The most significant milestone in 2024 was the full transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI, in French) to government ownership under the National Food and Nutrition Agency (ANAN, in French). This transition, supported by WFP, marked a shift toward a sustainable, nationally managed school feeding programme. WFP provided technical assistance to ANAN, focusing on capacity strengthening in supply chain management, monitoring and evaluation, and food safety.

Beyond the Ministry of Nursery and Primary Education, WFP partnered with other government agencies to address systemic challenges in energy, nutrition, and agriculture. For instance, the collaboration with the Benin Agency for Rural Electrification and Energy Efficiency introduced clean energy solutions, such as solar-powered infrastructure and energy-efficient cooking technologies, to school canteens. This partnership enhanced the sustainability of school feeding programs while reducing their environmental footprint.

In the agricultural sector, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture to support smallholder farmers through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) program. This collaboration focused on improving post-harvest management, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, and strengthening access to institutional markets. By linking farmers to programs like school feeding, WFP and the government enhanced local food systems and rural livelihoods.

WFP's collaboration with academic institutions, such as the University of Abomey-Calavi, played a crucial role in strengthening evidence-based programming. These partnerships enabled WFP to leverage academic expertise for research and data analysis, informing the design and evaluation of its interventions. For example, the university conducted studies to assess the nutritional impact of the Innovative Homegrown School Feeding Plus (HGSF+) initiative, providing valuable insights for scaling the program.

Research partnerships also focused on climate adaptation and resilience-building. Studies on the effectiveness of climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainable energy solutions helped WFP refine its strategies for addressing the intersecting challenges of food insecurity and environmental degradation. These collaborations contributed to the development of innovative approaches that are both impactful and scalable.

Technical and financial partners were instrumental in enabling WFP to expand the reach and impact of its programs in Benin. Organizations such as the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) collaborated with WFP to scale up nutrition-sensitive interventions, including the introduction of fortified and biofortified foods in school feeding programs. This partnership improved the nutritional quality of meals while supporting local food producers and processors.

WFP's partnerships in the agricultural sector were critical to its efforts to strengthen local food systems and empower smallholder farmers. Collaborating with cooperatives and farmer organizations, WFP promoted practices that reduced post-harvest losses and improved the quality of agricultural produce. Training sessions on storage techniques, climate adaptation, and market access were tailored to meet the needs of small-scale producers, many of whom were women. In this light, WFP has engaged with the African Development Bank, IMF, and other IFIs to better co-design new programs and collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The SAMS program linked smallholder farmers directly to institutional markets, including school feeding programs. This approach not only boosted farmer incomes but also ensured a reliable supply of high-quality, locally produced food for WFP's operations. By integrating procurement with capacity-building, WFP and its partners created a virtuous cycle that supported rural development and strengthened food security.

WFP's partnerships in Benin in 2024 were characterized by their focus on sustainability and systemic change. By working with local NGOs, government ministries, academic institutions, and technical and financial partners, WFP created a network of stakeholders committed to addressing the root causes of food insecurity. These partnerships enabled WFP to deliver integrated, impactful solutions that enhanced resilience, supported local economies, and promoted sustainable development.



The Benin Country Office received major contributions from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, France, Germany, Australia, Denmark, Switzerland, and Luxembourg but also foundations such as Choithrams and Rockefeller. Looking ahead, WFP aims to deepen these partnerships, leveraging their collective expertise and resources to build a food secure future for Benin. The successes of 2024 underscore the importance of collaboration in addressing complex challenges and ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of a better, more equitable world.

## Focus on localization

Localization was a central pillar of WFP's approach in Benin in 2024, ensuring that interventions were community-driven, sustainable, and tailored to local needs. Through partnerships with a roster of trusted local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) selected via a rotating committee through UNPP, WFP strengthened the implementation of key programs, including school feeding, nutrition, and resilience activities, and directly transferred USD 2.1 million to NGOs. These organizations played a pivotal role in delivering services, particularly in remote and vulnerable areas affected by food insecurity and displacement.

In the National Integrated School Feeding Programme, local NGOs worked closely with school management committees to oversee food distribution, support meal preparation, and engage communities. Their involvement enhanced program ownership and ensured alignment with local priorities. Similarly, for resilience-building initiatives in northern Benin, local NGOs implemented projects to rehabilitate agricultural land, construct water management systems, and restore community infrastructure. These efforts addressed immediate needs while fostering long-term community resilience.

Localization also extended to the agricultural sector, where WFP worked with local farmer cooperatives to promote climate-smart practices, reduce post-harvest losses, and improve access to institutional markets. By prioritizing local actors, WFP empowered communities to take ownership of development initiatives and strengthening the foundation for sustainability.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, UN inter-agency collaboration in Benin was pivotal to addressing the interconnected challenges of food insecurity, displacement, and malnutrition. WFP partnered with key UN agencies, leveraging collective expertise and resources to deliver integrated and impactful responses.

A notable achievement was the Joint Response Plan developed in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP. This plan targeted displaced populations and host communities in northern Benin, addressing the compounded effects of the Sahel crisis. Each agency brought unique expertise: WFP focused on emergency food assistance and resilience-building, UNICEF addressed education and child protection, IOM supported displacement tracking and management, and UNHCR provided protection and registration services to WFP's food assistance beneficiaries. Together, the agencies ensured that vulnerable populations received comprehensive support, from food and nutrition to shelter and social protection.

Joint programming with UNICEF strengthened the delivery of the school feeding programme. The partnership integrated WFP's Innovative Homegrown School Feeding Plus (HGSF+) initiative with UNICEF's water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities and education components. This collaboration improved school health and nutrition outcomes while enhancing access to clean water and hygiene facilities. Additionally, WFP and UNICEF worked on nutrition-sensitive programming, targeting malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women with fortified foods and complementary health interventions.

WFP's partnership with UNFPA focused on addressing gender-based vulnerabilities, particularly in displacement-affected regions. By combining school feeding activities with programs to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health rights and mitigate gender-based violence, the partnership created safer, more empowering environments for women and girls. These efforts aligned with broader UN objectives to promote gender equality and protect vulnerable populations.

Through these inter-agency collaborations, the UN system in Benin demonstrated the power of coordinated action, maximizing resources and delivering comprehensive solutions to the country's most pressing challenges.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, the funding level of WFP's Country Strategic Plan reached an overall satisfactory rate of 153 percent against the Needs-Based Plan. However, this global figure masks significant disparities across the strategic outcomes. For instance, the school feeding program (strategic outcome 2) received funding well beyond planned needs, whereas strategic outcome 3 was resourced at only 28 percent.

In a significant step toward national ownership, the Government of Benin decided in late 2023 to take full leadership of the school feeding program under strategic outcome 2, establishing a dedicated agency to oversee its implementation from September 2024. This transition represents a strategic milestone, reflecting the government's commitment to sustainable and locally led solutions. However, it influenced WFP's ability to execute planned activities, necessitating adjustments in resource allocation and operational priorities across other strategic outcomes. As a result, the high level of funding observed in this strategic outcome corresponds to the increased financial commitment from the Government which remains largely untouched as part of the agreed process to transition funds and assets to the Government that will continue throughout 2025.

As a result, WFP adapted its role, shifting focus towards technical assistance. Notably, the capacity-strengthening program for smallholder farmers, a key component of this strategic outcome, received funding at 261 percent of initial needs—an achievement made possible through strong resource mobilization efforts and the continued collaboration between WFP and the Government of Benin. This shared success highlights the flexibility and responsiveness of both partners in aligning priorities to best serve the needs of communities.

Strategic outcome 1, focused on emergency response, enabled WFP to deliver urgent food and nutritional assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and flood victims. In 2024, the operation was behind schedule due to the delayed targeting process in coordination with the national authority for beneficiary registrations, ensuring alignment with the national framework. As funds were received in the third quarter of the year, disbursement to beneficiaries was also delayed accordingly.

Strategic outcome 3, aimed at strengthening institutional capacities, mobilized USD 0.5 million out of a total requirement of USD 1.84 million. This strategic outcome was closely tied to preparatory activities for the transition, limiting opportunities for resource mobilization as the process advanced. In addition, this strategic outcome will become a cross-cutting activity as WFP in Benin is introducing a Budget Revision to recalibrate its Country Strategic Plan.

In 2024, WFP Benin demonstrated its capacity to adapt and restructure operations to ensure continuity of essential programs while responding to the Benin government's needs. The transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme to government ownership marked a significant milestone regionally, reinforcing WFP's role in capacity strengthening and technical assistance. This allowed resources to be reallocated to underfunded strategic outcomes. Looking ahead, the Strategic Review and Budget Revision planned for 2025 will realign priorities, strengthen partnerships, and identify new funding avenues. These efforts will be critical in enabling WFP to sustain and expand its support to the most vulnerable populations, reinforcing resilience, food security, and nutrition across Benin.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	69,406,323	59,100,567	118,151,178	48,388,124
SO01: People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.	5,438,596	1,004,268	2,780,249	955,605
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school-children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.	5,438,596	1,004,268	2,780,249	955,605
SO02: People in Benin, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and social safety nets leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027.	63,967,727	58,096,298	115,370,929	47,432,518
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and technical assistance to support the development of innovative, sustainable and nutrition sensitive solutions	62,051,239	56,630,184	110,356,507	46,939,710
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	1,916,488	1,466,114	5,014,422	492,809
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,864,809	1,548,593	1,085,588	335,272

SO03: Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027..	 1,864,809	 1,548,593	 1,085,588	 335,272
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national systems and institutions at central and decentralized levels to deliver an integrated food and nutrition package to the population through an evidence-based approach, including differentiated needs by gender.	 1,864,809	 1,548,593	 1,085,588	 335,272
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 1,601,667	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 71,271,132	 60,649,160	 120,838,433	 48,723,395
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,120,484	 4,113,242	 5,324,555	 1,981,520
Total Direct Costs	 76,391,616	 64,762,402	 126,162,988	 50,704,916
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 4,965,455	 4,209,556	 -2,013,793	 -2,013,793
Grand Total	 81,357,071	 68,971,958	 124,149,195	 48,691,123

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Total Transfers by Modality: The planned tonnage was 51,467 MT, while the distributed tonnage was 20,692 MT. This is due to the transfer of the program to government ownership, with the Government of Benin taking over distribution from the second quarter of the school year 2024-2025.

[2] Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher: The actual amount of value voucher was done under the electronic value voucher and is included in the Cash modality (CBT in school feeding programme).

## Operational context

[1] Source: Africa Center for Strategic Studies. "<https://africacenter.org/spotlight/mig2024-deaths-militant-islamist-violence-africa-rise/>"

[2] Source: UNHCR RBWCA - Monthly Statistics - December 2024. "<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113945>"

[3] Source : Cadre Harmonisé - Benin. "<https://siar.uemoa.int/cadre-harmonise.php?idFiche=151>"

[4] Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INStad) - MICS 2023. "<https://instad.bj/actualites/530-rapport-de-l-analyse-de-l-enquete-mics-benin-2021-2022>"

[5] Source: World Bank.

"<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/benin/publication/benin-economic-update-2024-adapting-to-climate-change-for-sustainable-resilient-economic-growth>"

[6] Source: Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index. "<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>"

[7] Source: Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INStad) - MICS 2023. "<https://instad.bj/actualites/530-rapport-de-l-analyse-de-l-enquete-mics-benin-2021-2022>"

[8] Source: World Bank, Learning Poverty Brief Benin, 2022.

## Strategic outcome 01

1. Post Distribution Monitoring in Alibori, November 2024 report

2. On indicators "A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance" and "B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance" both figures are 0. The Benin government requested WFP to focus on the CBT modality rather than in-kind food assistance given the Market Functionality Index (MFI) indicates full operationalization of markets in the distribution localities.

3. The indicator C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives is currently not displaying due to an internal system bug affecting data visualization. However, the actual reported figure for 2024 is 146 participants.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes : The planned tonnage was 49,523 MT, while the distributed tonnage was 20,692 MT. The discrepancy is primarily due to the transition of the program to government ownership, with the Government of Benin taking over distribution from the second quarter of 2024.

[2] The indicator A.3.2: Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes does not display a planned value, as this transfer was not initially planned in 2024. However, WFP piloted a cash-based transfer (CBT) approach directly to schools for procurement purposes, which is reflected in the reported data. This initiative marks an important step in enhancing the efficiency and flexibility of school feeding operations.

[3] A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes : the planned tonnage was 49,523 MT, while the distributed tonnage was 20,692 MT. The discrepancy is primarily due to the transition of the program to government ownership, with the Government of Benin taking over distribution from the second quarter of 2024.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

The Country Office experienced a significant reduction in resources and activities, resulting in staffing cuts. Consequently, the limited capacity the CO was not able to collect data for the new gender indicators introduced in 2024.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.



# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	864,600	791,351	92%
	female	744,400	686,584	92%
	total	1,609,000	1,477,935	92%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,900	1,713	29%
	female	6,500	1,887	29%
	total	12,400	3,600	29%
24-59 months	male	5,600	1,626	29%
	female	5,700	1,655	29%
	total	11,300	3,281	29%
5-11 years	male	727,500	675,853	93%
	female	637,100	591,528	93%
	total	1,364,600	1,267,381	93%
12-17 years	male	95,800	85,894	90%
	female	64,900	57,562	89%
	total	160,700	143,456	89%
18-59 years	male	27,500	25,597	93%
	female	28,400	33,429	118%
	total	55,900	59,026	106%
60+ years	male	2,300	668	29%
	female	1,800	523	29%
	total	4,100	1,191	29%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,609,000	1,477,935	92%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	1,500,000	1,425,493	95%
School based programmes	1,500,000	1,425,493	95%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	9,000	23,412	260%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	9,000	23,412	260%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	100,000	29,030	29%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	100,000	29,030	29%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	432	0	0%
Iodised Salt	36	0	0%
Maize	3,240	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	180	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	7,698	1,248	16%
Iodised Salt	1,540	641	42%
Maize	38,489	17,274	45%
Rice	38,489	14,633	38%
Split Peas	7,698	5,423	70%
Vegetable Oil	5,132	2,166	42%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	5,400,000	592,290	11%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	18,673	-
Value Voucher	1,402,841	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks receive assistance that meets their direct food and nutritional needs and benefit from the strengthened capacity of targeted national institutions and local actors to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	49,400	14,645
			Female	49,400	14,645
		Male	50,600	14,385	
		Male	50,600	14,385	
		Total	100,000	29,030	
		Total	100,000	29,030	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,944	
			MT	1,944	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,700,000	592,291
			USD	2,700,000	592,291
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,000,000	1,154,160
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	108	
			MT	108	

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks receive assistance that meets their direct food and nutritional needs and benefit from the strengthened capacity of targeted national institutions and local actors to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Not completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	20	146
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	20	

### Outcome Results

**Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs & REFUGEES - <b>Location:</b> Alibori - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	40.43	≥80	≥50	48.3		WFP survey

<b>Target Group: IDPs &amp; REFUGEES - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.4	≥90	≥90	0	WFP survey
	Male	4.5	≥90	≥90	3.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	≥90	≥90	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.8	<8	<8	59.5	WFP survey
	Male	64	<8	<8	50	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	61.7	<8	<8	51	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.9	<2	<2	40.5	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<2	<2	46.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.2	<2	<2	46.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.1	≥90	≥90	50	WFP survey
	Male	44.6	≥90	≥90	37.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.7	≥90	≥90	38.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.1	<8	<8	19	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	<8	<8	38.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.3	<8	<8	36.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.5	<2	<2	31	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	<2	<2	24.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<2	<2	25.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.3	≥90	≥90	59.5	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥90	≥90	43.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.3	≥90	≥90	45	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	<8	<8	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	46.7	<8	<8	41.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.6	<8	<8	38.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.8	<2	<2	23.8	WFP survey
	Male	14	<2	<2	15.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.1	<2	<2	16.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	51.1	≥90	≥50	51.1	WFP survey
	Male	43.7	≥90	≥50	43.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.2	≥90	≥50	47.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	86.7	≥90	≥50	86.7	WFP survey
	Male	79.6	≥90	≥50	83.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	82.9	≥90	≥50	83.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	32.2	≥90	≥50	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	35	≥90	≥50	35	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.7	≥90	≥50	33.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	48.1	≥90	≥50	30.9	WFP survey
	Male	43	≥90	≥50	35.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.3	≥90	≥50	33.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: IDPs and Refugees - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≥90	≥40	43.5	WFP survey
	Male	10	≥90	≥40	41.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥90	≥40	42.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29	<8	≤40	30.5	WFP survey
	Male	43	<8	≤40	38.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	<8	≤40	35.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	62	<2	<20	26	WFP survey
	Male	47	<2	<20	20.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50	<2	<20	22.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: REFUGEES &amp; IDPs - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	<5	<5	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	15.3	<5	<5	13.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.8	<5	<5	15.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51.2	<1	<1	32.32	WFP survey
	Male	34.4	<1	<1	13.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	<1	<1	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.3	<10	<10	31.8	WFP survey
	Male	20	<10	<10	18.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	19.3	<10	<10	23.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥84	≥84	26.6	WFP survey
	Male	30.3	≥84	≥84	53.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.2	≥84	≥84	43.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees &amp; IDPs - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)</b>						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	90	≥7	≥7	100	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥7	≥7	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≥7	≥7	100	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees &amp; IDPs - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15	<10	<10	20	WFP survey
	Male	10	<10	<10	21	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<10	<10	20	WFP survey



<b>Strategic Outcome 02: School-age children and communities in Benin, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and basic social services as a result of the leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
---	--------------------

**Output Results**

**Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community.**

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 02: School children benefit from nutritious and healthy meals every school day and are trained along with their communities in good nutrition and hygiene practices and climate sensitive measures.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female		17,000
			Female		17,000
			Male		5,000
			Male		5,000
			Total		22,000
			Total		22,000
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	690,000	645,607
			Female	690,000	645,607
			Male	810,000	757,886
			Male	810,000	757,886
			Total	1,500,000	1,403,493
			Total	1,500,000	1,403,493
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	49,523	20,691.88
			MT	49,523	20,691.88
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		18,673
			USD		18,673
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	701,421	
			USD	701,421	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	262,500,000	132,784,365
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	3,336	1,403.52
			MT	3,336	1,403.52

**Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve the availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.**

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: Targeted Food value chain actors, including smallholder farmers (Tier 1) benefit from climate smart services and capacity building that increase their resilience and facilitate their access to markets, especially markets connected to school feeding's.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		9,332
			Female		9,332
			Male		14,080
			Male		14,080
			Total		23,412
			Total		23,412
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	5,000	
			Female	5,000	
			Male	4,000	
			Male	4,000	
			Total	9,000	
			Total	9,000	

## Other Output

### Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 02: School children benefit from nutritious and healthy meals every school day and are trained along with their communities in good nutrition and hygiene practices and climate sensitive measures.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	150	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	202	182
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	5,709	5,708

CSP Output 02: School children benefit from nutritious meals every school day and are trained along with their communities in good nutrition and hygiene practices and climate measures

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,050	3,037
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	117,000	116,523
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	99.56
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	500	500
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	500	500

CSP Output 02: School children benefit from nutritious meals every school day and are trained along with their communities in good nutrition and hygiene practices and climate measures.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	1,000	

**Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve the availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.**

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: Targeted Food value chain actors, including smallholder farmers (Tier 1) benefit from climate smart services and capacity building that increase their resilience and facilitate their access to markets, especially markets connected to school feeding's.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	90
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	600

### Outcome Results

**Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Student - Location: Benin - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	4.89	≥6	≥6	11.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.74	≥7	≥7	8.69		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.37	≥6.5	≥6.5	9.54		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Student - Location: Benin - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Attendance rate	Female	83.33	≥90	≥90	84.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.97	≥95	≥95	84.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84.18	≥92.5	≥92.5	84.5		WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate	Female	78.63	≥96	≥96	84.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.95	≥96	≥96	84.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	78.84	≥96	≥96	84.3		WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96.67	≥90	≥90	87.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.78	≥90	≥90	87.12	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	96.72	≥90	≥90	87.09	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve the availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Petits Producteurs - **Location:** Benin - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	10	≥30	>30	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≥30	>30	20	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥30	>30	20	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	7,062.45	≥21,000	>7,500	7,308.35	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	----------	---------	--------	----------	--------------------------

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	7,062.45	≥21,000	>7,500	7,308.35	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	----------	---------	--------	----------	--------------------------

**Target Group:** Petits producteurs - **Location:** Benin - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	17	=70	>50	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	=70	>50	36	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17	=70	>50	36	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	3,599,072.3	≥40,000,000	>10,000,000	8,855,532.53	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------------------

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	3,599,072.3	≥40,000,000	>10,000,000	8,855,532.53	WFP programme monitoring
---	----------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	--------------------------

## Outcome Results

### Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national institutions to enable them gradually to take operational ownership of the national school feeding programme

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SMP - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	1.8	>4	>4	2.6		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> cs - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	<b>Overall</b>	0	>2	>2	2		WFP programme monitoring



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national institutions to enable them gradually to take operational ownership of the national school feeding programme							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CUISINIERES - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable		Not applicable	1,652		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable		Not applicable	2,282		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	Not applicable		Not applicable	3,935		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPS & REFUGEES - <b>Location:</b> Alibori - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	75	≥90	≥90	91.03		WFP survey
	Male	75	≥90	≥90	90.23		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	75	≥90	≥90	90.53		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs & REFUGEES - <b>Location:</b> Alibori - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	≥90	≥90	90.48		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥90	≥90	91.18		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥90	≥90	91.1		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	55	≥90	≥90	84.62		WFP survey
	Male	55	≥90	≥90	84.77		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	≥90	≥90	84.71		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs & REFUGEES - <b>Location:</b> Alibori - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	39	≥90	≥90	45.24		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥90	≥90	46.18		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.5	≥90	≥90	46.07		WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Benin - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance to national institutions to enable them gradually to take operational ownership of the national school feeding programme</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Childdren - Location: Benin - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)</b>							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people, including school-children, to meet their needs and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> SMP - <b>Location:</b> Benin - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥80	≥50	13.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	14.11		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥50	14		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Bismarck Sossa

Orou Dankere Bignon, smallholder farmer sprays her cornfield in Banikoara. She received training on the production of organic neem pesticide.

**World Food Programme**

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



# Financial Section

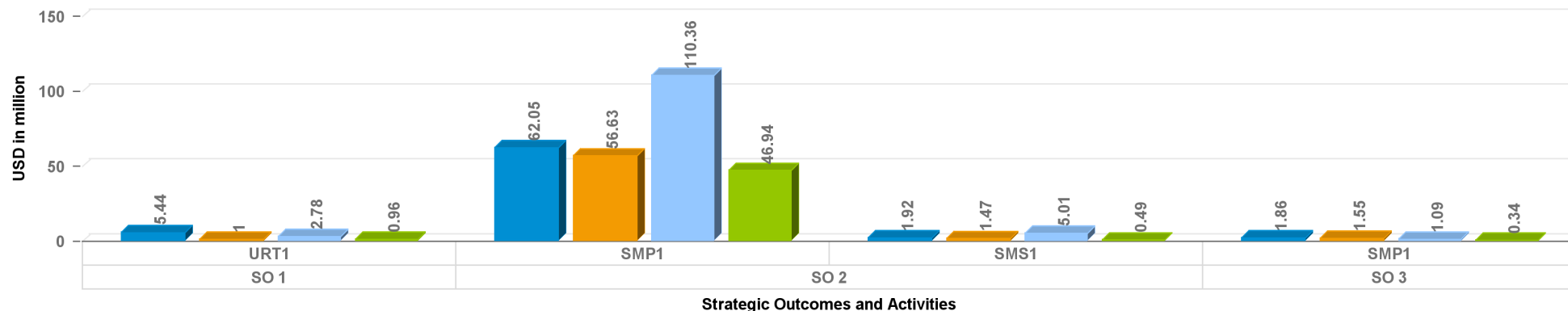
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.
SO 2		People in Benin, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and social safety nets leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027.
SO 3		Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027..
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school-children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and technical assistance to support the development of innovative, sustainable and nutrition sensitive solutions
SO 2	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.
SO 3	SMP1	Provide technical assistance to national systems and institutions at central and decentralized levels to deliver an integrated food and nutrition package to the population through an evidence-based approach, including differentiated needs by gender.

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school-children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.	5,438,596	1,004,268	2,780,249	955,605
	People in Benin, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and social safety nets leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027.	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and technical assistance to support the development of innovative, sustainable and nutrition sensitive solutions	62,051,239	56,630,184	110,356,507	46,939,710
		Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	1,916,488	1,466,114	5,014,422	492,809
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>69,406,323</b>	<b>59,100,567</b>	<b>118,151,178</b>	<b>48,388,124</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027..	Provide technical assistance to national systems and institutions at central and decentralized levels to deliver an integrated food and nutrition package to the population through an evidence-based approach, including differentiated needs by gender.	1,864,809	1,548,593	1,085,588	335,272
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,864,809</b>	<b>1,548,593</b>	<b>1,085,588</b>	<b>335,272</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,601,667	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,601,667</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>71,271,132</b>	<b>60,649,160</b>	<b>120,838,433</b>	<b>48,723,395</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,120,484</b>	<b>4,113,242</b>	<b>5,324,555</b>	<b>1,981,520</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>76,391,616</b>	<b>64,762,402</b>	<b>126,162,988</b>	<b>50,704,916</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,965,455</b>	<b>4,209,556</b>	<b>-2,013,793</b>	<b>-2,013,793</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>81,357,071</b>	<b>68,971,958</b>	<b>124,149,195</b>	<b>48,691,123</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC

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

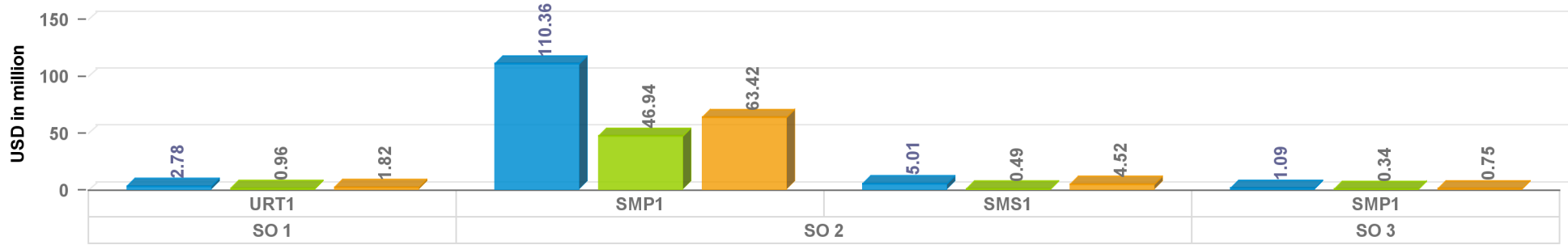
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.	
SO 2	People in Benin, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and social safety nets leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027.	
SO 3	Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027..	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school-children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and technical assistance to support the development of innovative, sustainable and nutrition sensitive solutions
SO 2	SMS1	Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.
SO 3	SMP1	Provide technical assistance to national systems and institutions at central and decentralized levels to deliver an integrated food and nutrition package to the population through an evidence-based approach, including differentiated needs by gender.

# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.	Provide food and nutrition assistance to shock affected people including school-children to meet their needs, and technical assistance to national institutions and local actors, to strengthen their emergency preparedness and response capacities.	5,438,596	2,780,249	0	2,780,249	955,605	1,824,644
	People in Benin, particularly vulnerable groups, have access to affordable, nutritious diets and social safety nets leveraging the school feeding programme as an entry point for the achievement of enhanced nutrition, health and education outcomes, by 2027.	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and technical assistance to support the development of innovative, sustainable and nutrition sensitive solutions	62,051,239	110,356,507	0	110,356,507	46,939,710	63,416,797
		Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	1,916,488	5,014,422	0	5,014,422	492,809	4,521,614

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



# Annual Country Report

## Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>69,406,323</b>	<b>118,151,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118,151,178</b>	<b>48,388,124</b>	<b>69,763,054</b>
17.9	Targeted institutions and systems in Benin have strengthened capacity to implement school feeding and other inclusive programmes to promote food security and nutrition, by 2027..	Provide technical assistance to national systems and institutions at central and decentralized levels to deliver an integrated food and nutrition package to the population through an evidence-based approach, including differentiated needs by gender.	1,864,809	1,085,588	0	1,085,588	335,272	750,316
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,864,809</b>	<b>1,085,588</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,085,588</b>	<b>335,272</b>	<b>750,316</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,601,667	0	1,601,667	0	1,601,667
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,601,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,601,667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,601,667</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>71,271,132</b>	<b>120,838,433</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,838,433</b>	<b>48,723,395</b>	<b>72,115,037</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,120,484</b>	<b>5,324,555</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,324,555</b>	<b>1,981,520</b>	<b>3,343,035</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>76,391,616</b>	<b>126,162,988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,162,988</b>	<b>50,704,916</b>	<b>75,458,072</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,965,455</b>	<b>4,482,194</b>		<b>4,482,194</b>	<b>4,482,194</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>81,357,071</b>	<b>130,645,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130,645,182</b>	<b>55,187,109</b>	<b>75,458,072</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Hemling  
 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