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Benin

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2027

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Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, WFP reached 227,107 beneficiaries (53 percent Female), including 336 persons with disability (73 percent Female). This figure also includes 42,990 beneficiaries (60 percent Female) from the emergency assistance in the north affected by insecurity and population displacements.
- The finalization of the operational transfer of one of the best integrated and structured Home Grown School Feeding in Africa (National Integrated School Feeding Programme/PNASI) covering 1.4 million school children countrywide to the Government of Benin represented a landmark milestone.
- WFP continued the support to 10,522 smallholder farmers and processors (38 percent Female), linking them to the school feeding programme.

In 2025, Benin maintained overall political and macroeconomic stability while continuing to advance national priorities on food security, social protection and nutrition. The national school feeding programme remained one of the Government's flagship programme, and during the reporting period the effective transfer and consolidation of operational responsibility for the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) to the National Agency for Food and Nutrition (ANAN) was finalized. This transition marked an important milestone in strengthening national leadership and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the programme, building on several years of collaboration between the Government and WFP to expand coverage to 1.4 million children and strengthen national systems, including local procurement mechanisms and supply chain management.

At the same time, the Government reinforced its commitment to improving human capital through an increased policy focus on nutrition. In 2025, national authorities launched the "1,000 Days" initiative, prioritizing maternal and child nutrition during the critical period from pregnancy to a child's second birthday. This commitment was further reflected in the organization of a high-level international conference on nutrition, convened under the leadership of the President of the Republic, which mobilized significant commitments from development partners and reinforced nutrition as a central pillar of the country's development agenda.

Localized pressures also continued to affect vulnerable populations, particularly in northern regions. Spillover effects from the Sahel crisis contributed to increased cross-border displacement and internal population movements. By the end of 2025, more than 56,000 displaced persons - including refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons - were present in northern departments, the majority of whom were women and children. While Benin remains a stable country overall, these dynamics have placed additional pressure on already vulnerable host communities, particularly in areas facing structural poverty, climate variability and limited livelihood opportunities.

Against this backdrop, WFP supported the Government of Benin in advancing nationally led solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition while strengthening preparedness for a response to localized shocks.

In total, WFP reached 227,107 beneficiaries in 2025, 53 percent women and 47 percent men, including 336 persons with disabilities (73 percent women, 27 percent men). Reflecting the transfer of the school feeding programme, the Country Strategic Plan portfolio was revised during the year, enabling WFP to progressively shift from direct implementation toward a stronger technical assistance, innovation and systems strengthening in support of government-led programmes and emerging national priorities.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported populations affected by displacement and other shocks in northern Benin through emergency food and nutrition assistance (particularly nutrition sensitive), while strengthening national preparedness and response systems. Assistance was provided throughout 2025, with cash-based transfers delivered to IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host community members in the Atacora and Alibori departments. Nutritional support was provided through cash based transfer to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months was provided over an average of six months. Emergency assistance reached 42,990 people (60 percent Female), with a strong focus on nutritionally vulnerable groups, including 5,048 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 3,042 children aged 6-23 months.

WFP also supported national systems for food security analysis, market and price monitoring and vulnerability assessments, while contributing to humanitarian coordination and emergency preparedness mechanisms, in support

of the national civil protection agency responsible.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, following the effective transfer of the national school feeding programme to the Government, WFP continued to support national authorities primarily through technical assistance, innovation and system strengthening. Complementary support was provided through the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN) funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, implemented as a joint programme with UNICEF in support of the Government and its multisectoral approach linking nutrition, education, agriculture and social protection. Through this initiative, school feeding activities were supported in 399 public primary schools, where meals were served every school day, reaching 91,316 schoolchildren, 47 percent of whom were girls. The programme served as a platform for innovations at an initial small scale, including cash-based transfers, energy-efficient cooking solutions, including thermic retention bags, improved stoves, and bio digestors (in partnership with Brazil Center of Excellence), nutrition, aimed at further strengthening impact, efficiency and sustainability. Taking into consideration the malnutrition situation in the country (36.5 percent of children under 5 are stunted, and 8.5 percent are acute malnourished), and the priority of the Government, nutrition was introduced in the budget revision but suffering from funding. However, nutrition sensitive activities were undertaken, in crosscutting with other activities implemented.

Reflecting evolving national priorities and the importance of strengthening livelihoods and resilience, the CSP revision also reinforced WFP's support to sustainable food systems and resilience building. Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported 10,522 smallholder farmers and processors (38 percent Female), exceeding the initial target of 10,000. Farmers' organizations received trainings and equipment and were connected to institutional markets supplying school canteens while resilience activities supported the creation of community assets, vegetable production and climate-resilient livelihoods in vulnerable areas.

With the transfer of the biggest portfolio to the Government, and considering the need identified to support national systems and humanitarian community, an outcome SO5 on service provision was introduced in the CSP during the budget revision approved in June 2026. Activities are yet to be implemented.

Partnerships remained central to programme delivery and supported to advance WFP contribution to SDG 2 and 17. WFP worked closely with government institutions, United Nations Agencies, development partners and International Financial Institutions to strengthen national systems and mobilize resources for priority programmes. UN partnership supported integrated approaches linking school feeding, nutrition, social protection and resilience, while collaboration with development partners and financial institutions contributed to advancing nationally led investments in food security and sustainable food systems.

Total expenditures in 2025 reached USD 18.54 million (85 percent of the implementation plan), with confirmed contributions of USD 10.58 million, in addition to multi years funding previously received. Funding remained uneven, with emergency preparedness and response (SO1) particularly affected by funding that was both limited and unpredictable, receiving only 53 percent of requirements. This constrained humanitarian reach and underscored the need for more predictable resource mobilization in 2026 undertaken by the country office. Donors have been approached, consultation meeting held, and proposals submitted to seek more funding to support the operation.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to support the Government of Benin in consolidating nationally led food security and nutrition systems, leveraging its global technical expertise, operational experience and knowledge networks to scale up sustainable solutions that strengthen food and nutrition sensitive, social protection, resilience and human capital.

227,107

Total beneficiaries in 2025



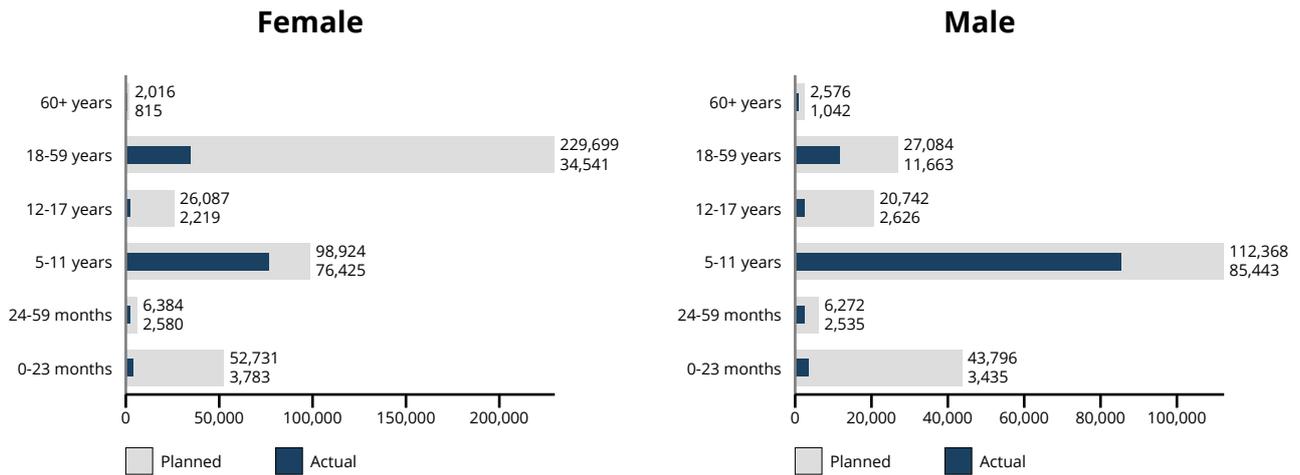
53% female



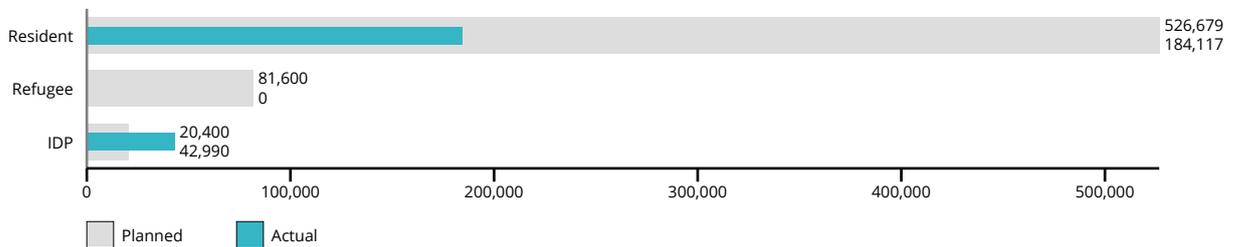
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 336 (73% Female, 27% Male)

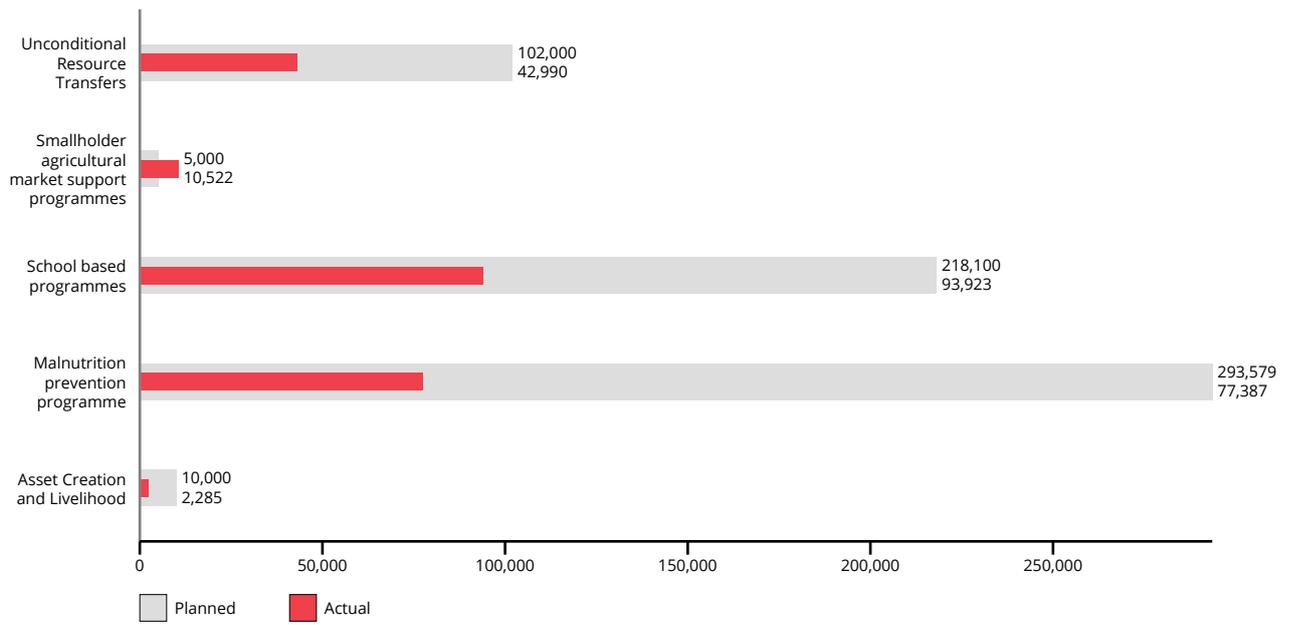
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



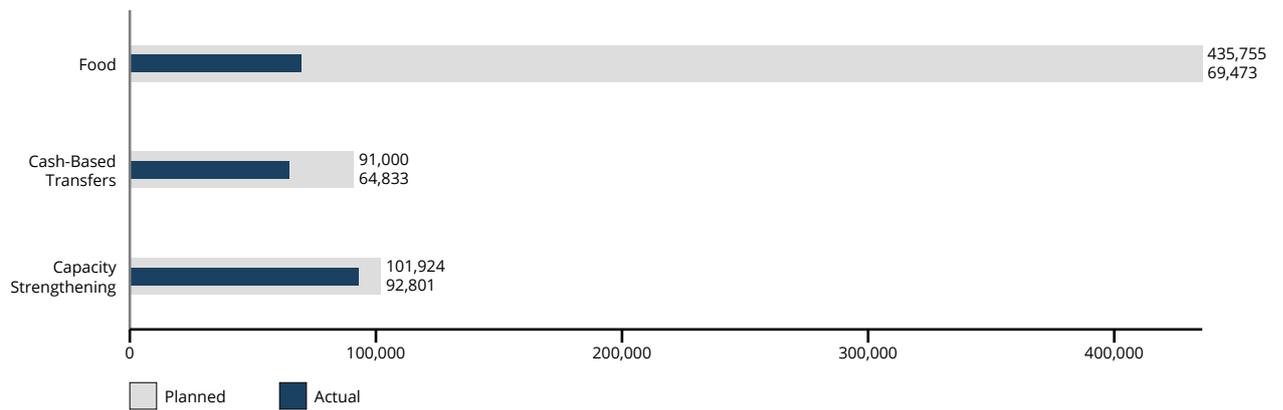
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



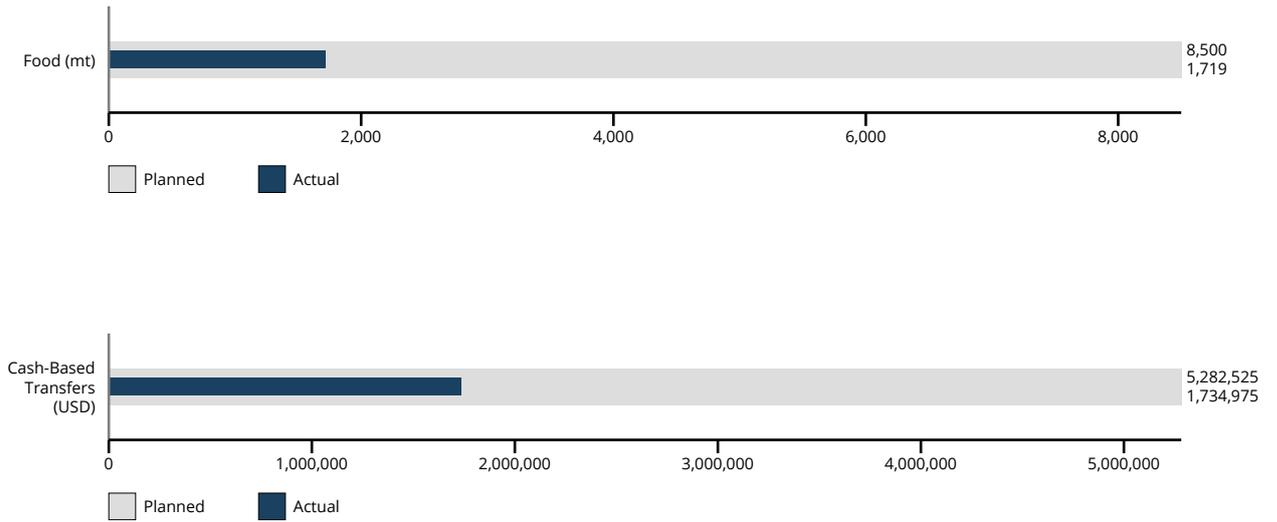
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



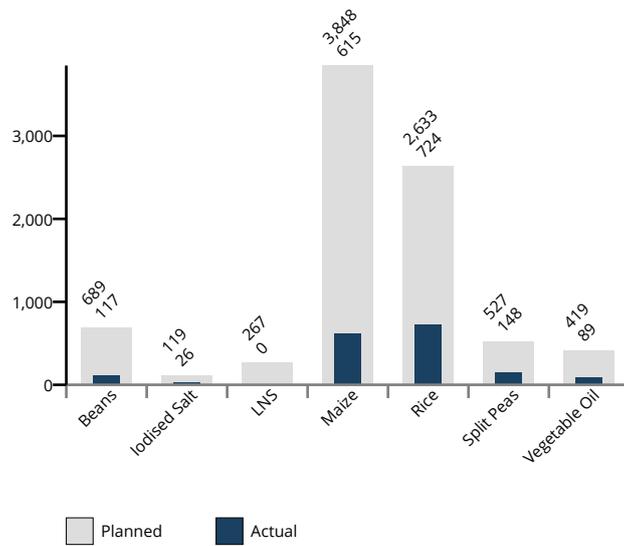
Beneficiaries by Modality



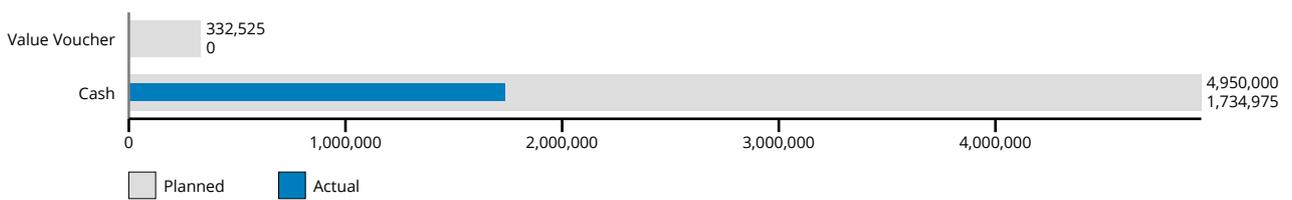
Total Transfers by Modality



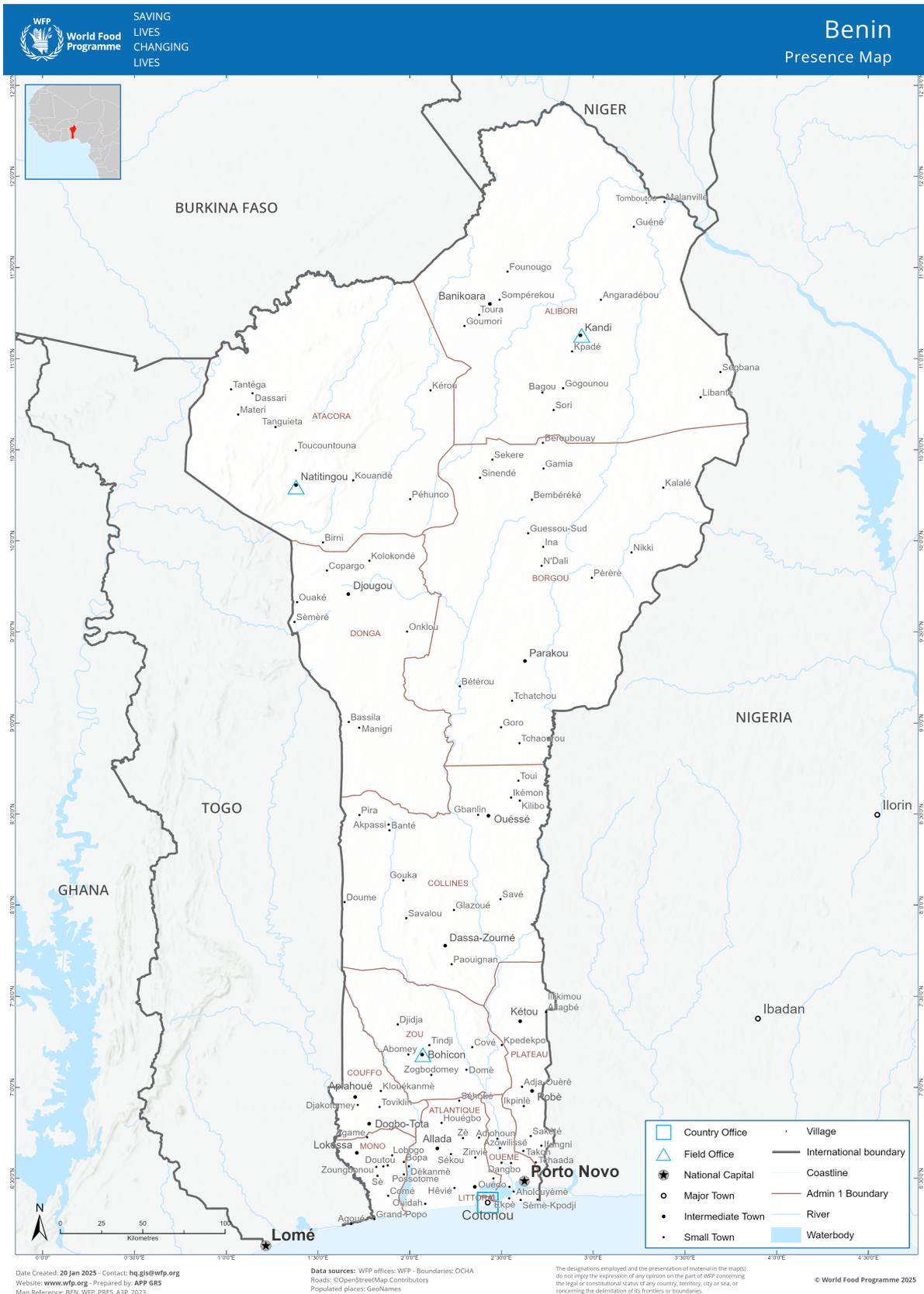
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Benin, a lower-middle-income country with an estimated population of 13.2 million people, remained politically stable for more than three decades. The population is young, with children representing 50 percent, and women accounting for 50.2 percent [1]. Politically, 2025 was marked by preparations for the 2026 elections and reforms of the electoral

code and Constitution. While institutional stability has been maintained, an attempted coup at the end of 2025 highlighted the importance of continued efforts to safeguard political stability.

Economically, Benin remains among the more dynamic economies in the subregion. Growth is projected at around 7 percent in 2025 [2], supported by infrastructure investment, development of the Glo-Djigbé Industrial Zone (GDIZ) and sustained activity in agriculture and services. Inflation remained relatively low at around 2 percent in 2025, although fluctuations in food prices continued to affect household purchasing power. GDP per capita is projected at USD 1,24 thousands in 2025 [3].

The Government of Benin continued to advance reforms aimed at strengthening human capital and social protection. Key initiatives include the launch of the "1000 Days" programme to address malnutrition and support early childhood development, the adoption of the National Programme to Combat Child Marriage (2025-2029), and the revision of the community health policy, which enabled the deployment of 15,000 community health workers nationwide. Public investment in social sectors remains significant, representing about 46.6 percent of public spending in 2026, including allocations for education, health and social protection.

However, important social challenges remain. Despite positive macroeconomic trends, poverty remains significant: 36.2 percent (about 4.6 million people) live below the poverty line, with rural poverty reaching 40.6 percent [4]. As a result, many households remain vulnerable to economic, climatic and security-related shocks. Nearly half of the population lacks adequate sanitation.

The security situation in northern Benin has become increasingly complex due to the spillover of insecurity from the Central Sahel. The departments of Atacora, Alibori and Borgou have experienced security incidents linked to the presence of non-state armed groups, affecting livelihoods, markets and access to services in some localities. In certain areas, insecurity has also led to the temporary closure of schools, disrupting access to education and affecting children and families in already vulnerable communities.

Population movements have increased in recent years. About 56,712 people [5] were displaced in northern Benin in 2025, including 29,418 refugees and asylum seekers. Women and children represent nearly 70 percent of displaced populations [5]. Most displaced households are concentrated in Atacora and Alibori, where host communities already face limited access to food, water and essential services.

Food insecurity remains a concern in several areas. According to the May 2025 Cadre Harmonisé, around 3.1 percent of the population were facing crisis-level acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), while more than 11.01 percent of the population were classified in Phase 2 (Stressed) [6].

The November 2025 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, focusing on the 21 most vulnerable communes, identified 6.91 percent of the analyzed population in Phase 3, and 16.14 percent in Phase 2 [8]. These trends reflect the combined effects of insecurity in northern regions, limited livelihood opportunities, fluctuations in food prices and climate variability. Households in Phase 2 remain vulnerable and require targeted support to strengthen resilience and prevent deterioration into crisis conditions.

Malnutrition remains a public health concern. The MICS 2023 indicates that 36.5 percent of children under five are stunted, exceeding the WHO critical threshold of 30 percent. Severe stunting affects 14.8 percent of children, while 21 percent are underweight, 17 percent have low birthweight, and 8.3 percent are wasted. These indicators represent a reversal of improvements observed between 2006 and 2017. Northern departments are the most affected due to higher poverty levels, insecurity, recurrent flooding and limited access to health and nutrition services. Malnutrition contributes to an estimated 55 percent of child mortality nationwide. Northern Department are more affected [7].

Climate variability continues to affect agricultural production and livelihoods. Benin ranks 150th out of 187 countries on the 2025 ND-GAIN Index [9], reflecting high vulnerability to climate change and limited adaptive capacity. Erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells and localized flooding regularly disrupt agricultural production and damage community assets. These shocks particularly affect smallholder farmers, who account for the majority of agricultural production but often have limited access to irrigation, improved inputs and climate-resilient technologies.

Access to drinking water has improved nationally, reaching over 80 percent of the population, although disparities remain in northern departments such as Alibori, Atacora and Borgou, where access relying largely on village water systems and manual pumps [10].

In this context, WFP sustained support to the Government of Benin in addressing food insecurity, strengthening national systems and building community resilience. Following the successful transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) to the government in 2024, WFP continued to support the Government in procuring additional commodities for 2025 and supporting small holder farmers. Its broader engagement refocused around piloting innovative green and nutrition sensitive approaches around home grown school feeding under the Integrated Programme for School Feeding and Nutrition. With the transfer of the PNASI, WFP strategically positioned itself in the country and introduced nutrition as an output and resilience and service provision as new outcomes in the CSP budget

revision. Despite global funding decline, the WFP has been able to mobilise resources from Donors to support ongoing activities. Nutrition still remains underfunded.

In northern regions, WFP maintained food and nutrition assistance for displaced and host populations while expanding resilience-building initiatives. Community-Based Participatory Planning supports communities to lead their development in restoring agricultural productivity, rehabilitating water infrastructure and strengthening their capacity to manage climate-related risks. WFP also promotes climate-smart agriculture, improved post-harvest practices and inclusive value chain development to support smallholder livelihoods and more sustainable food systems.

Addressing food insecurity and malnutrition requires strong national leadership and coordinated partnerships. WFP therefore works closely with the Government of Benin, United Nations Agencies, development partners, civil society and the private sector to strengthen national systems and support sustainable, nationally led solutions to food security, social protection and resilience challenges.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP operations in Benin took place in a context marked by increasing insecurity in northern regions, rising displacements and climate shocks. The spillover of insecurity from Central Sahel contributed to population movements and placed additional pressure on host communities. SOPs were developed to ensure foods are secure in the schools out of the reach of armed groups.

These dynamics required continuous monitoring of operational risks and flexible operational planning. WFP strengthened risk mitigation through enhanced preparedness, coordination and data systems. Vulnerability assessments and reviews of the Minimum Expenditure Basket informed transfer values and targeting approaches for cash-based assistance. WFP continued to co-lead the national Cash Working Group and the inter-agencies technical EPR group. It worked closely with the Civil Protection Agency to support it, jointly with other partners, to improve registration and data management for displaced populations, helping reduce exclusion risks and strengthen the reliability of beneficiary data. Operational risks related to supply chains were also closely monitored.

Insecurity and climate-related disruptions affected transport routes and delivery of food commodities and school meals in some areas. WFP mitigated these risks by strengthening partnerships with local producer organizations and cooperatives, improving quality assurance and storage systems. Cash-based transfers in school feeding were accompanied by improved digital monitoring tools to strengthen payment reconciliation and reduce risks of delays or irregularities.

Protection, gender and social cohesion risks were integrated into programme design following an Integrated Gender-Protection-Conflict Analysis, which identified potential risks related to gender-based violence, social tensions and exclusion of vulnerable groups. WFP strengthened community feedback mechanisms, expanded Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness activities and trained cooperating partners on protection standards.

Climate-related risks were addressed through resilience activities such as land rehabilitation, climate-smart agriculture and the use of Integrated Context Analysis to guide investments in most exposed areas.

Lessons learned

Experience in 2025 highlighted the importance of maintaining flexible programme approaches in a rapidly evolving operational environment, marked by climate variability and changing security dynamics. In northern regions, increasing population movements underscored the need for adaptable transfer modalities, delivery mechanisms and strong coordination to ensure timely assistance while minimizing exclusion risks.

The transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme to government leadership underscored the importance of strong political commitment combined with sustained technical support and long-term investments in national systems. Earlier efforts to strengthen programme management capacities and local procurement systems helped create the conditions for a smoother transition. This experience demonstrated that successful transitions towards nationally owned programmes require sustained political leadership, system strengthening and strong technical partnerships.

Operational experience also reinforced the importance of community engagement and accountability to affected populations in strengthening programme quality and resilience outcomes. Feedback collected through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) proved catalytic in identifying operational bottlenecks and informing programme

adjustments.

Combined with Community-Based Participatory Planning, these mechanisms helped support locally driven resilience initiatives and ensure that interventions respond to community priorities. Continued investment in participatory approaches and community feedback systems will remain essential for strengthening programme effectiveness and accountability.

In Sépounga Women Lead Change

When the Women of Sépounga Cultivate the Future



© Makeba Tchibozo

Members of a community group harvesting okra in a WFP-supported market garden site.

In Sépounga, women build their resilience with WFP's support

It's 10 a.m. in Sépounga, a small village nestled in the commune of Tanguiéta, in northwestern Benin. The sun is already high in the sky and the heat intense. Yet, in the fields, women work tirelessly - sowing, weeding and watering. Each gesture tells a story : one of lives gradually shifting towards greater stability and dignity with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP).

Just a few months ago, this one-hectare community garden did not exist. The land was abandoned. Today, it is a lively, organized space, where an incredible diversity of vegetables grows okra, tomato, sweet corn, Guinea sorrel, leafy vegetables... Here, cultures don't just feed stomachs, they also nourish hopes. "Before, here, there was nothing... just bare earth," recalls Tchatu Tonga, a market gardener and member of the Timee Sourri group, supported by WFP as part of its Australian government-funded resilience project (DFAT). "Today, we have a water tower, a solar-pumped irrigation system, motor pumps, work tools, and above all, new know-how."

You can feel in her voice all the pride of the road travelled. She used to earn a living by making peanut cakes but now sees the fruits of a collective and structured work. "Thanks to the WFP, I learned how to produce organic fertilizers, to protect our plants with natural biopesticides. Before, we used chemical fertilizers that made us sick. Now, we eat healthy food at home, and we sell the surplus at the market.

From collecting firewood to cultivating opportunity

For Sahgui Nékima, president of the group, the garden has transformed daily life. In the past, her livelihood depended on selling firewood and charcoal. "I used to cut trees in the bush and carry heavy bundles to the market," she explains. "It was exhausting."

Today, she cultivates vegetables and earns income that helps support her family. She recalls a recent moment that illustrates the impact of the project: "One day I had nothing left at home to cook. Thanks to the money we earned together from the garden, I was able to grind maize and prepare a meal for my children."

The collective garden has become a space of solidarity and empowerment. Women share the work, the harvest and the income. Children often accompany their mothers, proud to see them working together. What was once an unused plot of land has become a source of stability and community cohesion, involving host and displaced population in this location affected by insecurity.

A community-driven resilience approach

Launched in 2024, the initiative is built on participatory community planning. Residents themselves identified their priorities: access to water, improved food security, diversified incomes and environmental protection. In response, WFP—working with local NGOs, the Territorial Agency for Agricultural Development (ATDA) and the Tanguiéta municipal authorities—supported a set of integrated and sustainable activities, providing training and equipment, along with cash-based transfer to allow the vulnerable group meeting their immediate food need before their harvest and sell their production.

The market garden is one component of a broader resilience effort. In total, 340 households, including 12 refugees and 14 internally displaced persons, are engaged in small-scale poultry, pig and small ruminants' production with breeding stock provided by WFP. Around the homes, 1,046 fruit trees, including orange and soursop trees, have been planted and are being maintained by beneficiaries. Improved cookstoves have also been introduced, helping reduce firewood consumption and protect surrounding forests.

Through training, community members are learning to produce compost, process and preserve agricultural products, and manage their income more effectively. Beyond immediate support, the project is helping women and men in Sépounga strengthen their capacity to face future challenges, particularly those linked to climate variability.

Encouraged by the results, the community hopes to expand the initiative. "There are many of us now, and other women in the village want to join," says Sahgui Nékima.

Sépounga's experience is increasingly inspiring neighboring communities. For WFP, it illustrates how resilience can grow from local solutions—by building on community knowledge, strengthening partnerships and creating opportunities that endure.

Programme performance

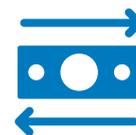
Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.



42,990 beneficiaries supported by emergency response interventions.



5,048 pregnant and breastfeeding women and **3,042 children** aged 6-23 months received assistance through the **top-up nutrition programme (cash transfer)**.



USD 1,327,670 cash transferred to **vulnerable people** in Atacora and Alibori region.

In 2025, WFP supported the Government of Benin in responding to the impacts of displacement and other shocks in northern regions, combining emergency food and nutrition assistance with strengthened preparedness, food security analysis and coordination mechanisms. In a context marked by increasing pressure on host communities, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, WFP leveraged its operational presence, analytical capacity and partnerships to support the Government and other actors in addressing emerging needs.

In order to continue providing the support to vulnerable population affected by the insecurity in the north due to armed groups attacks, the emergency response activities started in 2023 reached 42,990 beneficiaries (60 percent Female), representing 42 percent of the annual target of 102,000 people. Coverage remained below initial projections due to timely fund availability (only 53 percent of fund was received to support this unconditional Resource Transfer activity) and several operational constraints. In particular, the registration process for displaced populations, under the lead of the national agency, progressed more slowly than anticipated, delaying the finalization of beneficiary lists and the launch of assistance in some areas. In addition, limited funding visibility during the year affected operational planning. For efficiency and effectiveness, WFP closely collaborated with other actors to ensure a better coverage of the need. The emergency assistance was conducted in direct partnership with UNICEF who supported some host communities with cash transfer, passing through WFP well established network of cash transfer, thanks to the renewal of the UN to UN agreement underway since 2024. The coordination of the intervention also resulted in collaboration with other actors. Plan International has also been an active actor, assisting displaced populations in a location while WFP was supporting others location, to avoid overlapping. Thanks to an MOU signed in early 2025, WFP also worked in synergy with UNFPA to assist vulnerable displaced populations, UNFPA providing non food items to the same beneficiaries.

In collaboration with the local authorities, cooperating partners and communities, WFP undertook vulnerability analysis to identify the most vulnerable households among displaced populations to be assisted. This allows WFP to ensure that its assistance is vulnerability based and takes into consideration the funding constraints as well.

WFP amongst others prioritized nutritionally vulnerable groups, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children. A total of 5,048 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 3,042 children aged 6-23 months received assistance through cash based transfer, representing achievement rates of 128 percent and approximately 200 percent respectively against planned targets due to increasing needs. Overall, allocations to these groups aim to support the prevention of malnutrition and promote improved dietary intake during critical periods of the life cycle.

Beyond nutrition top-ups under cash modality, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches within emergency response activities by strengthening linkages with local food systems. Support was provided to women's groups engaged in the production of enriched flours, helping strengthen local supply while contributing to emergency distributions through a linkage with cash beneficiaries. These initiatives aimed to connect shock response with longer-term value chain development by stimulating both demand and supply for nutritious foods in local markets.

Emergency assistance was also designed to leverage local market systems, enabling WFP to source part of the assistance locally while supporting small-scale food processors (particularly women) and traders. This approach

contributed to strengthening local economic activity while ensuring access to nutritious foods for vulnerable populations.

WFP also played a key role in strengthening emergency coordination and emergency preparedness mechanisms in Benin. In collaboration with partners, WFP supported the National Civil Protection Agency (ABPC) in strengthening systems for the registration and management of displaced populations, contributing to improved preparedness and response planning. WFP also co-led coordination platforms with partners, including the national Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) Working Group, that is co-lead with the ABPC. In addition, WFP co-led the inter-agency technical working group on emergency preparedness and response, which supports joint analysis, information sharing and contingency planning among United Nations Agencies. Four training sessions were delivered to NGOs and local actors on nutrition in emergencies and complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM), reaching approximately 100 participants. Through these mechanisms, WFP contributed to strengthening coordinated preparedness and response capacities at national and operational levels.

WFP strengthened emergency preparedness capacities to support timely responses to emerging shocks. Working in support of national structures and in coordination with the different partners, WFP contributed to preparedness planning through improved vulnerability analysis, market monitoring and strengthened coordination mechanisms. These efforts supported the anticipation of potential needs related to displacements, climate shocks and market fluctuations, helping ensure that response mechanisms could be activated rapidly when needs arise.

To strengthen the evidence base for response planning, WFP supported national food security analysis and market monitoring systems implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture and its technical services. Food security analysis was conducted through the Cadre Harmonisé (funded and technically supported by WFP), the regional framework used to assess acute food insecurity across West Africa. The analysis combined face-to-face data collection with remote monitoring tools, particularly WFP’s mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) tool, enabling timely monitoring of food security conditions and market dynamics. In parallel, regular market and price monitoring provided updated information on the availability and cost of key food commodities. These analytical systems strengthened the evidence base used by government institutions and partners for emergency preparedness and response planning. The information generated proved catalytic in informing targeting decisions, transfer value adjustments and the prioritization of assistance in areas affected by displacement and other shocks.

In addition, WFP conducted two vulnerability analyses during the year to improve the identification and prioritization of households most in need of assistance. A review of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) also informed adjustments to transfer values to ensure that assistance remained aligned with evolving market conditions and household needs. These analyses are also shared with humanitarian partners to ensure harmonized interventions in the field, particularly the use of the MEB.

Despite these efforts, several challenges continued to affect programme implementation. Registration delays, funding constraints and earmarking of resources limited overall coverage, while increasing pressure on host communities expanded overall needs.

Continued investment in preparedness systems, national analytical capacities and coordinated response mechanisms will remain essential to enable timely and effective assistance for vulnerable populations affected by shocks in northern Benin.

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: 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



91,316 school children, including **47 percent** girls received a meal in 2025 through the **Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN)**.



21,843 school children benefiting from the nutrischool pilot.



2,607 cooks and members of the school canteen management committees received **capacity-building training**.



80 schools sourced their commodities directly from **90 local vendors** to provide a **more nutritious food basket**.

A major milestone was achieved with the transfer of operational responsibility of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) to the Government, through the National Agency for Food and Nutrition (ANAN). The transfer took place in the last quarter of 2024 and was finalized in 2025. During the transitional period, WFP continued to provide operational support, particularly the procurement of food commodities while national systems were being fully established.

This successful transition illustrates the strength of the partnership between WFP and the Government and demonstrates how leveraging technical expertise can help quickly scale a national social protection programme while ensuring that systems are set for its sustainability. Investments in local procurement systems, supply chain management and linkages with smallholder farmers have been particularly important in facilitating the transfer of operations and ensure continuity of delivery at scale. The programme is really a home grown one, with 82 percent of the need of the school meal provided by local production, and +800 percent increase in direct purchases from small holder farmers, when WFP was transferring the programme to the Government.

In line with this transfer, WFP undertook a budget revision in 2025 to strategically position itself and reflect its evolving role, taking into consideration the priorities established by the Government. While WFP previously supported the operational scale-up of the programme from 31 percent of public schools' coverage in 2017 to 75 percent in 2024, its role is progressively shifting toward technical advisory support and innovation, helping the Government test and introduce approaches that can further strengthen the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the programme.

The budget revision also introduced a dedicated nutrition-specific activity as output, reflecting the Government's growing prioritization of nutrition. Recent national initiatives, including the "1,000 Days" programme, highlight the importance of addressing maternal and child nutrition to strengthen human capital development. While nutrition continues to be mainstreamed across WFP activities, the creation of this activity underscores the strategic importance of nutrition within the CSP. As the activity was introduced during the last quarter of 2025, results are reflected under the relevant CSP activities and in the nutrition integration cross-cutting section of this report.

Under SO2, WFP continued to support school feeding activities through the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN) funded by the Kingdom of the Netherlands and jointly implemented with UNICEF that is implementing the communitary nutrition component. In 2025, the programme covered 399 public primary schools across eight municipalities in the departments of Alibori, Atacora, Couffo and Zou.

During 2025, 91,316 schoolchildren, including 47 percent girls, received school meals through a combination of in-kind assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). In addition to the schoolchildren who receive meals, 2,607 cooks and the members of the school canteen management committees benefited from capacity-building activities. This brings

the total number of beneficiaries under this outcome to 93,923.

The planned figures of school children and tonnage include the planned figures for the Islamic Development Bank funded project that has not started finally in 2025 due to the delay in the signature of the agreement between WFP and the different Government's entities. This project is planned to start during the 2nd quarter of 2026.

Home Grown School Feeding activities remained largely operational throughout the year, with 99 percent of school canteens functioning. Two schools in the municipality of Tanguiéta were temporarily closed due to insecurity in the north. The food consumption rate reached 86 percent, reflecting operational constraints such as insecurity in northern areas, occasional absenteeism among students and teachers, and varying levels of community contributions.

School performance indicators remained broadly stable. The retention rate reached 88.13 percent, slightly higher than the previous year (87.1 percent), while the completion rate remained stable at 84.21 percent, with no significant gender disparities observed.

Local procurement remained a central feature of programme implementation, strengthening linkages between schools and local agricultural markets. By sourcing food from smallholder farmers and local suppliers, the programme contributed both to more diversified and nutritious school meals and to the development of local agricultural value chains. 96 percent of commodities for this programme are purchased locally.

Building on innovations introduced in 2024, WFP continued to expand the cash-based transfer modality for school feeding. Initially launched in ten schools in Djidja, the modality expanded in 2025 to reach 80 schools at the beginning of the 2025-2026 school year, aiming to reach 60 percent of the schools by the end of the programme. Through this modality, over 21,843 schoolchildren benefited from meals sourced directly from local suppliers. More than USD 400,000 was transferred to approximately 90 local suppliers, enabling the procurement of locally produced foods such as parboiled whole rice, yellow maize, red cowpeas, vegetables and eggs. This approach strengthened short supply chains, supported local markets and contributed to improving the diversity and nutritional quality of school meals. Among innovation, the introduction of green energy cooking has been reinforced during this year (introduction of termic retention bages, improved stoves, bio digestors...).

In line with the iterative approach of small-scale management, which requires continuous learning, adjustment and improvement, WFP organized a capitalization workshop in August 2025 on cash-based transfer modalities and food quality assurance mechanisms, bringing together government counterparts, school actors and partner organizations. The workshop captured lessons from the initial phase, identified operational bottlenecks and explored improvements to inform the future scale-up. This dynamic will be upheld on the next steps.

Community engagement continued to support programme implementation. School canteen management committees, supported by national partner NGOs, contributed to improving meal quality through complementary initiatives such as school gardens, community fields and small livestock activities.

Strategic partnerships further strengthened programme implementation. Beyond the joint programming approach formalized with UNICEF, additional collaborations with organizations such as CARE, SafeVeg and the World Vegetable Center supported complementary approaches linking school feeding, agriculture and nutrition. The collaboration with Brazil Center of Excellence also allowed additional and strategic support to small holder farmers who received technical training from a team from Brazil and the introduction of green cooking techniques, contributing to reduce cooking wood consumption for meal preparation.

The Choithram International Foundation also committed multi-year funding to support school feeding and women's economic empowerment initiatives in selected programme areas. This support allowed WFP to provide training, infrastructures and equipment to some women groups who were connected to the school feeding programme, offering some commodities and services.

Preparatory work also progressed under the School Feeding, Nutrition and Out-of-School Children Support Project (PAASEB) financed by the Islamic Development Bank. During 2025, a project management unit was established, and preparatory activities identified 333 beneficiary schools across 45 municipalities in 11 departments. Meal provision under this programme is expected to begin in the last quarter of the 2025-2026 school year.

Overall, WFP's support in 2025 helped consolidate the transition toward a nationally led school feeding programme while continuing to promote innovations that strengthen nutrition outcomes, support local food systems and reinforce Benin's emerging human capital and social protection framework.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.	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
Provide an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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..

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP continued to support the Government of Benin in strengthening national capacities to design, coordinate and sustain programmes related to school feeding, nutrition, food security and local food systems. During the reporting period, efforts focused on supporting the transition of the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) towards increased government ownership, strengthening institutional partnerships and promoting knowledge management.

In the framework of the transfer, WFP maintained close collaboration with the ANAN and provided support and knowledge sharing on all the component of a Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (Logistic, procurement, M&E, operational functioning...). Dedicated staff was provided to support ANAN and regular meetings (weekly) were held globally and between technical units to support the team of ANAN. Operational documents were shared with ANAN as well as the list of different partners (transporters, NGOs...) and selection criteria and process were also provided to the new created entity. WFP also transferred number of assets to ANAN (warehouses and equipment, IT equipment, office premises). Through a process established by ANAN, the experienced former WFP Staff were recruited by ANAN to ensure a smooth continuation of the implementation of the programme.

WFP provided technical assistance to document and capitalize on its experience in supporting the implementation and national scale-up of Benin's school feeding programme as a flagship social safety net. A national capitalization workshop was organized with government institutions and technical partners to review achievements, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of PNASI. This process resulted in the production and validation of a report documenting operational experiences and good practices that can inform future programme development, policy dialogue and knowledge sharing.

In parallel, key steps were taken to formalize institutional arrangements supporting the transition of the programme. These included the signature of an agreement for the transfer of responsibilities related to PNASI. WFP also supported the preparation of a capitalization document on the transition process, contributing to institutional learning and knowledge sharing.

Capacity strengthening efforts also contributed to reinforcing partnerships with national institutions and development partners. WFP supported the development of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance and contributed to inter-agency collaboration, including the preparation of the United Nations Common Country Analysis and strengthened collaboration with UNFPA with the signature of a MOU. The collaboration with FAO and IFAD supporting food systems continued during 2025, particularly the support to small holder farmers capacity strengthening.

After two years of leadership, WFP also facilitated the handover of the coordination of the Technical and Financial Partners Group in the education sector to the French Development Agency.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, WFP supported the organization of the 2025 African School Feeding Day, which provided an important platform to promote school feeding programmes based on locally produced foods and highlight their role in improving children's nutrition, increasing school attendance and supporting local agricultural production. The event brought together government representatives, development partners and other stakeholders to advocate for stronger national investment in sustainable school feeding models.

WFP also supported national advocacy and knowledge-sharing initiatives, including a South-South exchange visit with representatives from Gabon, which provided an opportunity to share Benin's experience in scaling up nationally owned school feeding programmes. In addition, WFP contributed to the development of a sustainable financing strategy for school feeding with the support of the School Meal Coalition. This study provides foundation to the Government to explore potential fundings to support one of the best structured and integrated Home-Grown School Feeding Programme in the region. WFP also financed and supported the preparation and the participation of Benin delegation to the School Meal Coalition meeting in Brazil.

Training activities were also organized for women's groups involved in local supply chains linked to school feeding. They also received agricultural product processing equipment. These initiatives contributed to strengthening women's economic empowerment while promoting locally sourced supply chains supporting school feeding programmes. WFP continued to provide training and equipment to Small Holder Farmers' organisation, and linking them to the Home-Grown School Feeding programme. Equipment valued about USD 500,000 were provided to 92 famers' groups to reinforce their production capacity and the quality of their products.

WFP established a national cash working group and is leading the group with the Benenese Agency of Civil Protection (ABPC) who also receive financial support through a signed MOU.

Following discussions with the Government and partners during CSP implementation, Strategic Outcome 3 was removed as a standalone component of the programme. This decision reflected a strategic shift towards mainstreaming capacity strengthening across all WFP activities, rather than implementing it through a dedicated programme component.

In practice, this approach allows WFP to support government institutions and national systems more directly through operational collaboration, technical assistance and knowledge sharing embedded across programme activities. These efforts contributed to strengthening national ownership and institutional capacities in areas such as programme management, food procurement, food safety and nutrition-sensitive programming, reinforcing the sustainability of nationally led food security and nutrition interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.



10,522 smallholder farmers and processors supported.



120 school gardens and **4 community market gardening sites**.



96 percent of purchases done for **WFP school feeding activities sourced locally**, out of which **33 percent** from smallholder farmers.



387 metric tons of **locally produced food** supplied to schools by **supported producers**.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its support to smallholder farmers and rural communities in Benin by promoting inclusive food systems, improving access to markets and reinforcing resilience shocks. These interventions were aligned with national priorities on food security, local agricultural development and nutrition, while contributing to the Government's efforts to strengthen sustainable food systems and local value chains.

WFP continued to strengthen collaboration with government institutions and private sector stakeholders to support the development of resilient and nutrition-sensitive food systems. Partnerships include national institutions such as the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (DDAEP), the Benin Food Safety Agency (ABSSA), the National Metrology Agency (ANM) and the Communal Approach to the Agricultural Market (ACMA), as well as the international partner, the Fortified Whole Grain Alliance (FWGA) contributed to improving coordination across agricultural and food safety systems and strengthening awareness around food quality and safety standards. A technical exchange mission to Brazil enabled national stakeholders to share experiences on food and nutrition security, with a particular focus on school feeding linked to local production and intersectoral collaboration.

To further strengthen the regulatory framework for food fortification, WFP supported the institutional capacity development of the National Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control (ANM). In parallel, WFP supported awareness-raising and local production of nutrient-dense commodities such as yellow maize, red cowpeas and parboiled whole rice, contributing to improving the nutritional quality of foods supplied to school feeding programmes. Sensitization activities were conducted with schoolchildren, cooks, school canteen management committees and other stakeholders to promote the consumption of nutrient-rich foods.

WFP also strengthened market access for smallholder farmers by supporting farmer organizations to supply institutional markets, particularly school feeding programmes. Through these efforts, a total 75 producer organizations, representing 10,522 smallholder farmers, sold to WFP directly (7,460 smallholder farmers) and to schools managed under the CBT modality (3,062 smallholder farmers). This includes special attention on nutrition commodities, including yellow maize, parboiled whole rice, and red cowpeas, next to the standard commodities. Overall, 96 percent of purchases done for WFP implemented school feeding activities were sourced locally, out of which 33 percent were from smallholder farmers.

To support the functioning of school canteens under the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality, 56 farmer organizations were connected to schools and supplied 387 metric tons of food commodities, including yellow maize, red cowpeas, unpolished parboiled rice, gari, eggs, leafy vegetables and carrots. To ensure a high level of compliance with national requirements and WFP standards for food quality and safety, sustained technical assistance was provided to local suppliers of food commodities. This proactive approach significantly strengthened their capacities in quality control and good processing practices. In addition, under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, a quality management guide for commodities purchased by school canteen management committees directly procuring food was developed to support the harmonization of quality practices at community level.

Overall, in 2025, WFP supported approximately 10,522 smallholder farmers and processors that supply WFP-managed institutional market, exceeding the initial target of 5,000, resulting in a 210 percent achievement rate in market access. In addition, through collaboration with UNCDF, three organizations supplying school canteens accessed USD 150,000 in financing through the establishment of a guarantee fund, improving access to financial services for local producers.

To further strengthen productive capacities, 317 modern pieces of equipment were provided to 21 farmer organizations, improving productivity and post-harvest handling. In addition, 252 members of farmer organizations, including 193 women, received training on leadership, organizational management, financial inclusion and partnerships in collaboration with MASM and MAEP. Furthermore, 19 women processors' groups from the Alibori and Atacora departments received capacity strengthening support for the production of enriched infant flours and improved access to emergency distribution markets.

WFP also supported community resilience through Food For Assets (FFA) activities in fragile localities in northern Benin affected by climate shocks, land degradation and insecurity linked to Sahel spillover. Through the Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approach, eight community planning exercises were conducted to identify priority resilience investments. The implementation of resilience plans resulting from four PCP processes led to the creation of key productive and environmental assets, including 2,705 meters of earth bunds, 4.5 hectares of vegetable perimeters, 50 household gardens established for vulnerable households and 648 improved cookstoves.

A total of 457 participants, including refugees, internally displaced persons and members of host communities, took part in asset creation activities (26 percent women and 74 percent men). Cash transfers were provided to participants to support their food and nutrition security. Overall, 2,285 beneficiaries were reached out of the 10,000 initially planned. This lower performance was mainly due to the late start of asset creation activities and their suspension during the rainy season, when such activities are not feasible.

WFP continued to promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chains by supporting the production, processing and commercialization of nutrient-rich foods. Farmers were encouraged to adopt improved agricultural practices and produce high-nutritional-value crops such as yellow maize, red cowpeas and sorghum. At the processing level, WFP strengthened the capacities of 21 rice parboiling units, enabling them to produce parboiled whole rice with improved nutritional quality and better market access.

In addition, WFP supported the establishment of more than 120 school gardens and four community market gardening sites covering a total area of 4.5 hectares, improving the availability of fresh vegetables in schools and surrounding communities while strengthening local food systems. Within this framework, with the support WFP's Brazilian Center of Excellence, syntropic garden (regenerative agroforestry approach) innovation was piloted.

Through these integrated actions (unconditional assistance, school feeding, resilience, food system), WFP aims to produce a maximum impact on beneficiaries and contribute to strengthening local agricultural markets, improving the availability of nutritious foods and enhancing the resilience of rural communities, while supporting the Government of Benin in advancing sustainable food systems and nutrition-sensitive value chains.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year

Strategic Outcome 5 was created to enable WFP to respond to on-demand service requests from the Government and humanitarian and development partners, particularly in areas such as procurement, logistics and supply chain management as well as CBT.

With the transfer of the biggest portfolio (home grown school feeding) to the Government, WFP is now focusing on technical assistance, hence the introduction of this new outcome.

The service request mechanism was established during the last quarter of 2025. As a result, no service requests were implemented under this framework during the reporting period. In 2025, WFP however provided common premises support in 2 locations to UNHCR (country office and sub office).

When the activity and outcome were activated, a small amount of resources was repositioned in order to allow WFP to rapidly scale up service delivery should requests from partners arise.

This mechanism is intended to strengthen WFP's ability to support partners through its operational expertise while contributing to improved efficiency and coordination within the humanitarian and development community.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Over the years, Benin has established a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to promote gender equality and protect women and girls. The ratification of international conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1992 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990, together with the adoption of national laws on sexual and reproductive health, the repression of female genital mutilation, and more recently Law 202111 of December 20, 2021 on special provisions for punishing offenses committed on the basis of sex and protecting women in the Republic of Benin, all testify to a strong political will.

The National Gender Promotion Policy, currently under revision, remains the cornerstone of this framework. Implementation relies on a structured institutional system, including the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance, the National Institute for Women, as well as departmental directorates and one-stop social protection offices.

Despite these efforts, inequalities persist. In politics, women's representation remains weak: for twenty years, fewer than 5 percent of municipal councilors have been women. Yet, there has been a major breakthrough with 25.7 percent of members of parliament being women in 2023, compared to only 7.2 percent in 2019, thanks to reforms in the electoral code.

In education, disparities are evident: in 2018, the gross enrollment rate was 125.8 percent for boys compared to 117.9 percent for girls, and only 51.9 percent of girls completed primary school in 2019. In health, maternal mortality remains high, with 405 deaths per 100,000 live births, and 33 percent of married women have unmet needs in family planning. Economically, only 6 percent of active women hold salaried jobs compared to 17 percent of men, and women own just 27.6 percent of land properties. Gender based violence is also alarming: 42 percent of women in unions have experienced domestic violence, and female genital mutilation continues in certain departments.

In departments highly vulnerable to food insecurity, such as Atacora, Alibori, Zou, and Couffo, gender inequalities are particularly visible in access to education, resources, and decision-making spaces. Enrollment rates are especially low for girls. Many are forced to drop out of school early, exhausted by domestic chores or married off during adolescence. Local beliefs, whether religious or cultural, reinforce these practices by legitimizing early marriage and limiting girls' participation in education. Boys, on the other hand, benefit from a socialization process that prepares them to assume public and economic responsibilities, thereby strengthening their dominant position.

Patriarchal social norms deeply structure gender relations. Men are considered heads of households and primary decision makers, occupying representative functions and controlling access to resources. Women are confined to domestic and reproductive roles, with little recognition of their economic contribution. Their limited access to land, credit, and decision-making spaces reduce their autonomy and influence. Tensions arising from this division of roles can escalate into violence, further increasing women's vulnerability. Even in food practices, men and boys are prioritized, while women sacrifice themselves for the well-being of other household members.

Among specific groups, such as displaced persons, women are even more marginalized, excluded from public spaces and services. Women with disabilities face double discrimination, both on the basis of gender and disability, which restricts their access to services and community participation.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has demonstrated its commitment to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into its interventions through a strategy built on four pillars:

1. Generating evidence on existing inequalities and discrimination to inform programming: In 2025, WFP conducted two major evaluations: one capturing gender norms and barriers influencing food and nutrition practices in areas targeted by the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN), and another crosscutting integrated analysis of the context in terms of Gender, Protection, and Conflict (ICARA). These findings, complemented by the development of the PiASN Gender Action Plan and the ICARA risk register, have helped identify the necessary actions to strengthen gender equality in program implementation.

1. Strengthening the engagement and capacities of cooperating partners in gender equality and women's empowerment: WFP trained cooperating partners on gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure better integration of gender in field interventions. This training was structured around WFP's gender and empowerment policy. It included practical tools, case studies, and monitoring mechanisms that help actors identify obstacles faced by women and girls and deploy appropriate solutions. WFP also works with partners to improve the documentation and capitalization of the effects generated by gender related interventions.
1. Deploying transformative actions focused on social norms and structural barriers: WFP supported the training of 252 individuals, including 193 women from 55 women's groups and agricultural cooperatives, on leadership, associative management, and financial education. This training was carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance and the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, WFP continued to provide equipment to these organizations. In the context of food assistance to displaced persons, awareness raising and adaptations were introduced to strengthen women's control over resources allocated to households. Awareness campaigns on co-decision in resource management significantly improved women's control over household resources, reaching 62 percent compared to 49 percent in 2023.
1. Strategic partnerships and positioning in gender: WFP strengthened partnerships with relevant actors working in gender equality, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinance (MASM) and UNFPA, with whom Memoranda of Understanding were signed during the year. WFP also reinforced its positioning and leadership on the issue by becoming, in 2025, Deputy Lead of the Gender and Social Protection Thematic Group, which brings together key national actors. Its commitment is further reflected in constant support and active participation in the process of updating the National Gender Promotion Policy (PNPG) and the Holistic Social Protection Policy (PHPS). WFP also contributed financially and technically, alongside national actors, to the celebration of key statutory days (International Women's Day, International Day of Rural Women) as well as the 16 Days of Activism campaign against gender-based violence, thereby significantly strengthening its engagement with national stakeholders for gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The security crisis affecting the Central Sahel has increasingly extended to coastal countries, including Benin. In northern border areas, insecurity linked to violent extremist activities has triggered population movements into Benin as well as internal displacement following attacks. These dynamics have placed additional pressure on already vulnerable communities and have affected the resilience, safety and dignity of affected populations.

The deterioration of the security environment has also disrupted access to basic services and livelihoods. Demographic pressure and forced mobility have also exacerbated food insecurity, as host communities face increased strain on already limited infrastructure and resources, while the closure or disruption of schools in some areas has compromised children's access to education. Living conditions for displaced households remain precarious, with increased exposure to protection risks, psychological distress and barriers to accessing essential services such as health care, water, education and social protection.

The Integrated Gender, Protection and Conflict Analysis (ICARA) conducted in 2025 identified several protection concerns affecting both displaced and host populations. Competition for limited resources and the saturation of local infrastructure have increased risks of marginalization and social tensions. Women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence in contexts of insecurity and displacement, particularly where safe spaces and accessible reporting mechanisms remain limited. Forced mobility and insecurity can also weaken social cohesion and increase exposure to violence, including for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups

In response to these challenges, the WFP Benin Country Office strengthened its approach to Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in 2025. In line with WFP's protection policy and AAP commitments, actions were structured around three main areas:

1. Strengthening the strategic framework for protection and community engagement

WFP reinforced its institutional framework for protection and community engagement through the development and validation of several key tools. These included an annual Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan, a Community Engagement Strategy (2025-2027), a Community Engagement Action Plan (2025-2026), and the revision of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) supported with an green line.

The development of these tools was informed by consultations with affected communities and several analytical exercises conducted during the year. These included a satisfaction survey on the Community Feedback Mechanism, the ICARA analysis, a comprehensive review of CFM data, and targeted consultations with schoolchildren and cooks involved in school feeding programmes, as well as persons with disabilities participating in emergency response activities. These consultations helped identify barriers to access and protection risks, while informing programme design and strengthening community participation in decision-making and programme implementation.

To reinforce accountability and safeguard standards, WFP also identified and trained Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points across all field offices, complementing the technical focal point based at the Country Office.

2. Reinforcing the capacities of implementing actors

Strengthening the capacities of implementing partners and operational staff remained a priority in 2025. WFP organized a comprehensive in-person training at the beginning of the year for NGO partners' and WFP teams to strengthen their understanding of cross-cutting programme standards, including protection and AAP principles.

Based on needs identified through programme analysis and monitoring, additional targeted trainings were delivered on the integration of gender-based violence considerations in emergency responses, conducted in partnership with UNFPA, and on the establishment and management of community feedback mechanisms.

Beyond formal training sessions, WFP provided continuous technical support to partner NGOs to improve the collection, documentation and management of community feedback. This support addressed gaps identified during

monitoring and supervision missions, particularly regarding the establishment of accessible feedback channels and the quality of case management.

These efforts strengthened partners' capacity to systematically integrate protection and AAP principles into programme implementation. Community feedback mechanisms were more consistently utilized, with improved documentation and reporting of feedback received from beneficiaries. Monitoring and supervision also confirmed improvements in compliance with protection and AAP standards during assistance distributions and community engagement activities.

3. Integrating protection and accountability in programme implementation

At the operational level, WFP strengthened the integration of protection and accountability considerations across programme activities. Protection messages were disseminated to communities to increase awareness of beneficiary rights and the availability of safe, accessible and confidential feedback channels.

Through its NGO partners, WFP also supported the establishment of complaint management committees to facilitate community participation and strengthen the management of feedback and complaints at the local level. These mechanisms contributed to more effective handling of cases reported through CFM channels across school feeding, resilience-building and emergency response interventions.

Community feedback also informed programme adaptation. For example, feedback collected through CFM channels helped shape communication strategies used in the campaign promoting the consumption of parboiled unpolished rice in school feeding programmes, ensuring that messages reflect community perceptions and preferences.

WFP also strengthened actions related to the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Awareness materials were developed and disseminated among communities in WFP intervention areas, while staff from partner NGOs, members of complaint management committees and local actors involved in emergency operations were sensitized on safeguarding standards and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Overall, the measures implemented in 2025 reflect WFP's continued commitment to strengthening Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations within its humanitarian response in Benin. By combining strengthened institutional frameworks, capacity-building for implementing partners and the systematic integration of protection considerations into programme delivery, WFP aims to ensure that affected populations are not only assisted but also treated with dignity, protected from abuse and able to safely voice their concerns.

These efforts contributed to strengthening community trust, WFP accountability, improving programme quality and promoting more inclusive and protective assistance in a context characterized by insecurity, displacement and increasing vulnerability.

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)

Benin faces growing environmental pressures that affect the stability of its food systems and the food security of vulnerable populations. With a high vulnerability score of 0.571 and a low readiness level of 0.342, Benin ranks as the 17th most climate vulnerable country in the world. The country is marked by increasing climate variability, irregular rainfall and floods, and widespread environmental degradation, which place significant pressure on agricultural productivity and natural resources. Soil depletion, deforestation driven by energy needs, and pressure on forest ecosystems further reduce the resilience of farming communities, particularly in rural areas highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture.

Regarding social constraints, threat from extremist groups is growing due to the spilling over from Burkina Faso and Niger, particularly in the north. This has direct implications for: community safety, displacement and livelihood disruption. The insecurity coupled with climate-related risks exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, especially among displaced and host communities in the northern regions.

In this context, WFP supported the Government in advancing sustainable food systems approaches, including home-grown school feeding programmes that stimulate local production and reduce the carbon footprint of food transport. The organization strengthened environmentally sustainable practices across its resilience programming (FFA-SAMS), including the promotion of agroecology, agroforestry, clean energy technologies and the introduction of rice husk briquette production in 10 parboiled rice production units.

Through FFA, WFP supported land restoration with the establishment of about 3 km of dike and the introduction of energy-efficient stoves and solar-powered equipment in four communities with high level of adoption. Thanks to South-South cooperation, Brazilian experts also contributed to the introduction of energy-efficient stoves and biodigester systems in school canteens. Thermal-retention bags were also introduced in different schools and based on lessons learned, they will soon be deployed in 399 schools and trainings of trainers will be organized not only on the use, but also on their local production that could also cover the needs of other countries implementing school meal programme in the region.

Furthermore, climate risk analysis tools such as the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) supported evidence-based planning in areas exposed to climate shocks.

In alignment with WFP's Environmental Policy and its Environmental and Social Sustainability (ESS) Framework, the Country Office ensured that programme activities were designed and implemented to avoid unintended harm to people and the environment. Environmental considerations were systematically integrated into resilience building interventions, including those targeting displaced and host communities affected by climate shocks. The introduction of renewable energy technologies such as solar-powered equipment, energy-efficient cooking systems and sustainable agricultural practices contributed to reducing environmental risks associated with field operations. By embedding ESS principles into its programme cycle, WFP strengthened safeguards, reduced the ecological footprint of its interventions, and enhanced the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Benin's Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2025 emphasized on:

- Integration of environmental safeguards into all operations, ensuring that school feeding and food assistance programs minimize ecological impact.

- Promotion of green technologies such as energy-efficient cooking solutions, biodigesters, and thermal retention bags to reduce carbon emissions and deforestation.
- Support for local procurement and home-grown school feeding, which lowers the carbon footprint by reducing transport-related emissions and strengthens local food systems.
- Capacity building for institutions and communities to adopt climate-smart practices, contributing to long-term resilience against shocks and environmental degradation.

Overall, the EMS reflects WFP Benin's commitment to "do no harm" to the environment while achieving Zero Hunger, making environmental sustainability a core pillar of its humanitarian and development work.

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

In 2025, WFP in Benin further strengthened the integration of nutrition across its programmes, supporting national efforts to improve access to healthy and diversified diets, particularly for vulnerable populations. Building on approaches initiated in 2024, nutrition considerations were systematically integrated across emergency response, school feeding and support to local food systems. Through these complementary interventions, WFP contributed to improving dietary diversity, strengthening local supply of nutritious foods and supporting national priorities to address malnutrition.

Within the national school feeding programme, WFP expanded complementary nutrition interventions aimed at improving the quality and diversity of school meals. The Nutrischool pilot initiative, launched in 10 schools in 2024, was expanded to 80 schools in 2025, enabling over 21,843 schoolchildren to benefit from more diversified and nutritious school meals and strengthened nutrition approaches. The programme promoted the inclusion of at least five food groups in school meals, including locally produced cereals, legumes, vegetables and animal-source foods. As a result, the estimated nutritional contribution of school meals increased from less than 30 percent to over 50 percent of daily micronutrient requirements, contributing to improved dietary quality for participating children.

Nutrition-sensitive school activities also continued throughout the year across 399 schools. The nutritional status of 35,675 schoolchildren was monitored through regular screening activities. Parents of children identified with nutrition challenges received guidance and participated in cooking demonstrations aimed at improving household nutrition practices. Capacity strengthening was also provided to school cooks, teachers and school management committees to improve meal preparation and nutrition awareness. In total, 2,607 persons including 1,410 cooks received training, while 123 cooking demonstrations and 572 nutrition and hygiene sessions were organized for school communities. In collaboration with the National Agency for Food and Nutrition (ANAN), WFP supported the dissemination of national standards for school canteens and a national training manual for cooks across 5,700 schools. An illustrated guide of local nutritious recipes was also developed to support the preparation of balanced meals using locally available foods.

Nutrition integration was further strengthened through nutrition-sensitive value chains, linking school feeding with local food systems. WFP promoted the use of nutritious locally produced foods in school meals, including yellow maize, red cowpeas, leafy vegetables, eggs and wholegrain parboiled rice. Through this approach, nutritious food commodities (yellow maize, red beans and parboiled riced) were supplied by farmer organizations, local processors and traders to 399 school canteens, benefiting 91,316 schoolchildren across targeted districts.

The establishment of 120 school gardens and community market gardening sites further supported access to micronutrient-rich foods while strengthening community resilience and local food production. In addition, 31 women's groups received support for agri-food processing and the production of fortified flours, including equipment and technical training. WFP also strengthened the capacities of three newly identified associations of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis through the provision of equipment and materials to support the implementation of income-generating activities. These initiatives contributed to women's economic empowerment, while also enhancing the socio-economic resilience of community associations supporting individuals with specific health and social vulnerabilities, and strengthening local supply chains for nutritious foods.

Nutrition integration was also reflected in emergency response activities. To help prevent malnutrition among crisis-affected households receiving cash assistance, WFP strengthened the capacity of cooperating partners to identify and address nutrition risks. Sixty field agents were trained on the early detection and community-based management of moderate acute malnutrition. Through these interventions, 5,048 pregnant and breastfeeding women and 3,042 children aged 6-23 months received nutrition assistance designed to support adequate dietary intake during critical stages of the life cycle.

At the policy and advocacy level, WFP also contributed to national dialogue on nutrition. In 2025, Benin hosted an International Conference on Nutrition under the leadership of the President of the Republic. WFP supported the organization of the event and contributed to the technical discussions, including through the facilitation of a panel on "The Intergenerational Burden of Malnutrition." The conference mobilized nearly USD 450 million in commitments from development partners, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank and UNICEF, contributing to strengthened political momentum and investment in nutrition in Benin.

Through these integrated actions, WFP contributed to strengthening national nutrition priorities, improving access to nutritious diets for vulnerable populations and reinforcing the link between nutrition, education, food systems and community resilience.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP continued to strengthen and diversify its partnerships to enhance the impact, scale and sustainability of its programmes in Benin. Collaboration with government institutions, development partners, international financial institutions, United Nations agencies, foundations, academic institutions and local organizations remained central to advancing nationally owned solutions to food insecurity, improving nutrition and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities, particularly in northern regions affected by climate shocks and insecurity.

The Government of Benin remained WFP's primary partner, providing leadership and strategic direction across the country programme. A major milestone in this partnership was the transfer of operational responsibility for the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) to the Government through the National Agency for Food and Nutrition (ANAN). This transition reflects several years of collaboration between WFP and national institutions to strengthen programme management systems, supply chains and local procurement mechanisms and ensure the scale up of this flagship programme to reach 1.4 million children. Following the handover, WFP continues to support the Government through technical assistance, innovation and knowledge sharing to further strengthen the programme and ensure its long-term sustainability.

Partnerships with national institutions also contributed to strengthening emergency preparedness and response mechanisms. WFP worked closely with the National Civil Protection Agency (ABPC) and other government entities to support the registration of displaced populations, strengthen coordination structures and improve data management systems informing preparedness and response planning. It also co-chaired the Inter agency Technical EPR Group, contributing to more coordination and joint programming at UN level.

United Nations agencies also remained key programmatic partners. Collaboration with agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, IFAD, WHO and UNDP supported integrated approaches linking school feeding, nutrition, protection, resilience and social protection systems. These partnerships helped align programme implementation with national development priorities and promote coordinated support to government-led initiatives. Further details on specific operational collaborations are outlined in the relevant section below.

Partnerships with development partners and international financial institutions also played an important role in strengthening national programmes and food systems. Through funding from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, WFP and UNICEF continued collaboration under the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project (PiASN), which supports improved nutrition outcomes for schoolchildren while strengthening local agricultural value chains and community-based nutrition activities. Thanks to the MOU with UNFPA, integrated activities have been undertaken to assist displaced population in the north, WFP providing food assistance while UNFPA provides non food items to the same beneficiaries. WFP, IFAD and FAO also coordinate their interventions to assist schools with gardens and also to provide support to the same farmer organisation. Thanks to the collaboration between WFP and UNSDCF, some farmers' organisations providing food to the schools, benefited from loan from a micro finance institution, thanks to a fund guaranty deposit by UNSDCF. A case study was developed and will be a foundation in Benin and in the region as example, to put this initiative at scale.

WFP also strengthened engagement with international financial institutions, supporting the Government in mobilizing additional resources for Benin and supporting design and operational delivery in collaboration with Government, amongst others with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Foundations and bilateral partners also contributed to programme innovation and sustainability. WFP collaborated with the Choithram International Foundation to support school feeding and women's economic empowerment initiatives and engaged with the Rockefeller Foundation on initiatives aimed at strengthening food systems and improving nutrition outcomes. In addition, South-South and triangular cooperation continued with the support of France and the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, facilitating knowledge exchange on sustainable school feeding models, local procurement systems and environmentally sustainable cooking technologies.

Research and knowledge partnerships further contributed to programme learning and policy dialogue. Academic institutions, including Columbia University and national universities, conducted analyses on home-grown school feeding and nutrition, generating insights to support programme design and knowledge sharing.

Local NGOs, community-based organizations and producer groups also remained central partners in programme implementation. Their proximity to communities facilitated beneficiary targeting, community mobilization and monitoring of activities. WFP continued to invest in strengthening the capacities of national partners, contributing to greater national ownership and sustainability of programme results.

Through these partnerships, WFP supported the Government of Benin in strengthening national systems, expanding social protection mechanisms and promoting sustainable solutions to food insecurity and malnutrition.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP Benin continued to advance localization by strengthening collaboration with government institutions, local NGOs, private sector and community structures to anchor programmes in national systems and local priorities. National and community actors played a central role in assessments, planning and implementation, reinforcing national ownership and supporting the sustainability of interventions. These efforts align with WFP's commitments under the Grand Bargain to strengthen the leadership and participation of local actors in both emergency and development responses.

WFP's contribution to the Cadre Harmonisé remained key to strengthening national food security analysis. Increased participation of decentralized services, local authorities and community representatives improved the accuracy and relevance of analyses.

Localization was further reinforced through community participatory planning within resilience programmes. Implemented with local NGOs, communities and government technical services, this approach supported shared diagnostics and community-led planning, ensuring that activities reflected local priorities and addressed the needs of women, youth and smallholder farmers.

Local NGOs also played a central role in programme implementation and community engagement, facilitating joint targeting and community feedback mechanisms that helped ensure timely, transparent and equitable assistance while strengthening local ownership and sustainability.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to actively support UN reform and inter-agency collaboration in Benin, working closely with the Resident Coordinator's Office and UN agencies to advance collective outcomes under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

WFP contributed to joint UN analytical and planning processes, including the preparation of the UN Common Country Analysis, helping ensure that food security, nutrition and resilience considerations were reflected in the broader UN strategic framework.

Collaboration with UN agencies was strengthened through joint programmes and coordinated operational initiatives addressing food security, nutrition and resilience. WFP participated in two joint programmes focused respectively on school feeding and resilience, which promote integrated approaches linking school feeding, nutrition, food systems and resilience.

Under the Integrated School Feeding and Nutrition Project, implemented jointly with UNICEF, the two agencies strengthened synergies between school feeding, child nutrition and health interventions while supporting government efforts to expand sustainable, locally sourced school feeding models.

Coordination on emergency preparedness and response was reinforced through the inter-agency technical working group co-led by WFP, which provided a platform for joint analysis, information sharing and coordinated planning among humanitarian actors responding to emerging needs in northern Benin.

Operational collaboration between agencies was strengthened through an arrangement allowing UNICEF to rely on WFP's cash-based transfer (CBT) delivery system to provide assistance to host communities. This partnership improved operational efficiency and demonstrated the benefits of leveraging shared delivery platforms across Agencies.

WFP, IFAD and FAO coordinate their interventions to assist schools gardens and provide support to the same farmer organisations. Thanks to the collaboration with UNSDCF, farmers' organisations providing food to the schools benefited from loan from a micro finance institution.

By strengthening coordination across the UN system and with development partners, WFP supported a more coherent and integrated United Nations response to food security, nutrition and resilience challenges in Benin.

Financial Overview

In 2025, total resources available under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2027 reached 142 percent of the annual requirement. This level of available resources reflects, in large part, government funds linked to the National Integrated School Feeding Programme (PNASI) which have to be transferred to Government within the framework of the hand over process. Following the transfer of programme operations to the Government of Benin in the last quarter of 2024, certain government resources remained within the WFP portfolio to support procurement and logistical services requested during the transition period, while national systems were fully operationalized.

Total contributions confirmed in 2025 amounted to USD 10.58 million, broadly in line with resource mobilization expectations for the year. Despite the overall availability of resources, funding remained uneven across Strategic Outcomes, particularly affecting emergency response activities, which faced significant funding shortfalls.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, which focuses on emergency food and nutrition response, USD 2.78 million were mobilized against a requirement of USD 5.28 million, representing approximately 53 percent of planned needs. Contributions were provided by France, Germany, Denmark and Luxembourg.

For Strategic Outcome 2, funding levels appeared higher than originally planned due to the continued support to the Government at their request, to implement some activities (commodities purchases, building infrastructures,), using the Government resources, associated with the transition of the national school feeding programme. Although operational responsibility for PNASI was transferred to the Government, WFP continued to provide procurement and logistical support during the transition phase, drawing on these resources.

In parallel, WFP maintained targeted programme activities funded by development partners, including multi-year fundings from the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Choithram International Foundation, which enabled continued implementation of school feeding interventions in selected schools and the testing of innovative approaches.

During the year, a CSP budget revision was implemented to reflect the evolving role of WFP following the transfer of programme operations to national institutions. As part of this revision, the activity related to support for smallholder farmers under Strategic Outcome 2 was discontinued and resources amounting to USD 1.45 million were reallocated to other programme priorities. In addition, a nutrition-specific output was introduced to reflect increasing national priorities around nutrition, including initiatives such as the Government's "1000 Days" strategy. As this activity was introduced late in the year, funding coverage remained limited, reaching approximately 26 percent of the initial resource requirement during the reporting period.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, which focused on institutional capacity strengthening, the associated activity was also discontinued following the budget revision. This reflected a strategic decision to mainstream capacity strengthening across programme activities rather than implement it through a dedicated component. A balance of USD 0.37 million remained under this outcome and will be reallocated to support relevant activities under other Strategic Outcomes.

Strategic Outcome 4, introduced through the budget revision, supports smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural households by strengthening food systems and resilience to shocks. Funding under this outcome reached approximately 82 percent of the planned requirement, reflecting successful resource mobilization aligned with national priorities on livelihoods and resilience.

For Strategic Outcome 5, which enables WFP to provide common services to humanitarian and development partners upon request, resource levels remained aligned with the demand for such services that are under full-cost recovery principle. This outcome was established primarily as an enabling mechanism to facilitate potential service provision when requested by the Government or other partners.

Overall, expenditures in 2025 amounted to USD 18.54 million, representing 85 percent of the annual implementation plan. The difference between total available resources and expenditures was largely related to the multi years funding and the timing of procurement processes associated with government-funded school feeding operations, which affected the pace of resource utilization during the reporting period.

A detailed financial review was conducted in collaboration with the Government of Benin to ensure appropriate reconciliation and management of remaining balances to be returned to the Government due to the transfer of the programme.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	16,852,928	17,229,968	30,765,061	15,983,492
SO01: People affected by shocks in Benin can meet urgent food and nutrition needs before, during and after shocks, by 2027.	5,276,163	1,946,523	2,678,194	1,807,086
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.	5,276,163	1,946,523	2,678,194	1,807,086
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.	11,576,765	15,283,444	28,086,867	14,176,406
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.	9,636,828	14,447,145	26,063,723	13,235,881
Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	0	0	1,448,076	908,945
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.	1,939,937	836,299	514,556	31,580

Non-activity specific	0	0	60,511	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	5,155,728	1,524,221	4,260,264	578,669
SO04: Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.	5,155,728	1,524,221	4,260,264	578,669
Activity 06: Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.	5,155,728	1,524,221	4,260,264	578,669
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	0	0	373,232	113,796
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..	0	0	373,232	113,796
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.	0	0	373,232	113,796
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	12,186	35,186	46,908	0

SO05: Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year	 12,186	 35,186	 46,908	 0
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service	 12,186	 35,186	 46,908	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 307,041	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,020,842	 18,789,375	 35,752,506	 16,675,956
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,742,574	 1,475,628	 3,160,631	 1,861,198
Total Direct Costs	 24,763,416	 20,265,003	 38,913,137	 18,537,154
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,608,731	 1,314,759	 -1,476,308	 -1,476,308
Grand Total	 26,372,148	 21,579,762	 37,436,829	 17,060,846

Data Notes

Overview

[1] For the graphic titled 'Beneficiaries by Residence Status', the figure reported under 'Resident' includes beneficiaries who are refugees and asylum seekers. The figure related to IDPs also include refugees and asylum seekers. The desagregation was not done during the data entry.

Operational context

[1] Source : Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie (INStaD). Projection démographique 2024–2063, 2022.

[2] Source : International Monetary Fund (IMF). Benin – Country Data, Real GDP Growth.

<https://www.imf.org/en/countries/ben>

[3] Source : International Monetary Fund (IMF). Benin – Country Data, GDP per capita, current prices.

<https://www.imf.org/en/countries/ben>

[4] Source : Gouvernement du Bénin. Perspectives économiques du Bénin public, 3e édition, juin 2025.

[5] Source : UNHCR / IOM – DTM / Agence Béninoise de Protection Civile. Données humanitaires et mouvements de population, 2025.

<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113281>

[6] Source : AGRHYMET – CILSS. Fiche de communication Cadre Harmonisé : Analyse de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle – Mars 2025.

https://agrhymet.cilss.int/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/FICHE-COMMUNICATION-MARS_VF.pdf

[7] Source : CILSS / AGRHYMET, Gouvernement du Bénin et Partenaires techniques. Cadre Harmonisé : Analyse de l'insécurité alimentaire aiguë, Oct.–Nov.–Déc. 2025 : Bénin.

[8] Source : UNICEF. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), 2023.

[9] Source : ND-GAIN – Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. ND-GAIN Country Index Rankings.

<https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[10] Source : ANAEPMR – Direction Générale de l'Eau (DG-Eau). Rapport semestriel de suivi du service public de l'eau potable en milieu rural, janvier–juin 2025.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] For some outcome indicators, no baseline was collected. For others, data from the previous year were considered as baseline. However, these data were not collected before WFP's interventions.

[2] The actual value for output indicator C.4 under Activity 01 of SO1 was reported under output indicator C.4 of Activity 03 of SO2.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] For the Output Results under Activity 02, in line with corporate guidance, CBT transfers under the school feeding activity were planned and recorded as value vouchers. However, in the WFP field monitoring system, the cash transfer was selected during data entry, resulting in the actual outputs being captured under the cash transfer instead of value vouchers. Hence the actual figure of 407,305 in A.3.1 should be considered as actual value voucher distribution, under A.4.2, presuming that this indicator refers to schoolchildren as beneficiaries.

[2] Under Activity 03, the actual value for output indicator A.6.3 is 14, compared to the 100 planned. Similarly, for output indicator C.4, the actual value is 78, against a planned target of 20. Due to a technical limitation in the reporting system, neither of these figures could be uploaded.

[3] The planned figures under A.1.3 (schools children) and A.2.3 (MT) include the planned figures for the Islamic Development Bank funded project that has not started finally in 2025 due to the delay in the signature of the agreement between WFP and the GOovernment. This project is planned to start during the 2nd quarter of 2026.

[4] For the Outcome Results under Activity 02, the 2025 targets were established based on the overall trends of the PNASI, rather than on the schools specifically covered by the PiASN. The PiASN schools are located in vulnerable communes affected by increasing insecurity, where WFP currently supports 5 out of the 8 communes.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Data for Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) is not reported for the 2025 cycle, as this strategic outcome is no longer part of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP). Activities previously under SO3 have been fully transferred to government institutions, which are now responsible for implementation, monitoring and reporting. As a result, WFP did not collect or validate quantitative output or outcome data for SO3 in 2025.

However, qualitative information is included in the narrative section to reflect WFP's continued technical support and transition efforts with government partners, particularly in areas where WFP maintained a facilitation or advisory role. These narrative elements do not constitute performance data and should not be interpreted as results against SO3 indicators, but rather as contextual updates demonstrating progress in national ownership and handover.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Strategic Outcome 5 (SO5) corresponds to a new outcome introduced in the current CSP. As the activity under this outcome is implemented on a demand-driven basis, no official requests or prioritization from national partners were received during the 2025 reporting period. As a result, WFP did not carry out operational activities under SO5 this year and no quantitative data or performance indicators are available for reporting.

Financial Overview

[1] Some fundings are multi years, hence the difference between available budget and expenditures for 2025.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	212,838	106,744	50%
	female	415,841	120,363	29%
	total	628,679	227,107	36%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	43,796	3,435	8%
	female	52,731	3,783	7%
	total	96,527	7,218	7%
24-59 months	male	6,272	2,535	40%
	female	6,384	2,580	40%
	total	12,656	5,115	40%
5-11 years	male	112,368	85,443	76%
	female	98,924	76,425	77%
	total	211,292	161,868	77%
12-17 years	male	20,742	2,626	13%
	female	26,087	2,219	9%
	total	46,829	4,845	10%
18-59 years	male	27,084	11,663	43%
	female	229,699	34,541	15%
	total	256,783	46,204	18%
60+ years	male	2,576	1,042	40%
	female	2,016	815	40%
	total	4,592	1,857	40%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	20,400	42,990	211%
Refugee	81,600	0	0%
Resident	526,679	184,117	35%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	10,000	2,285	22%
Malnutrition prevention programme	293,579	77,387	26%
School based programmes	218,100	93,923	43%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	5,000	10,522	210%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	102,000	42,990	42%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	162	0	0%
Iodised Salt	14	0	0%
Maize	1,215	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	68	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	527	117	22%
Iodised Salt	105	26	24%
LNS	267	0	0%
Maize	2,633	615	23%
Rice	2,633	724	28%
Split Peas	527	148	28%
Vegetable Oil	351	89	25%

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	3,150,000	1,327,670	42%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	407,305	-
Value Voucher	332,525	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,800,000	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 (Tier 1) affected by shocks receive assistance that meets their direct food and nutrition needs and benefit from the strengthened capacity of targeted national institutions and local actors to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks including through a strengthened social protection system(Tier 3).					
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	50,594	25,666
			Male	51,406	17,324
			Total	102,000	42,990
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,458	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,150,000	1,327,670
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	9,000,000	2,793,152
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	81	

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 (Tier 1) affected by shocks receive assistance that meets their direct food and nutrition needs and benefit from the strengthened capacity of targeted national institutions and local actors to prevent, mitigate and respond to shocks including through a strengthened social protection system (Tier 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PDI & REFUGIES (ATACORA + ALIBORI) - Location: Benin - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	Not collected	≥80	≥50	18.4		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	51.2	<2	<5	14.3		WFP survey
	Male	34.4	<2	<5	16.8		WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	<2	<5	15.4		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.5	≤3	<5	10.5		WFP survey
	Male	15.3	≤3	<5	12.4		WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	≤3	<5	11.4		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.3	≤5	<10	16.5		WFP survey
	Male	20	≤5	<10	10.5		WFP survey
	Overall	19.3	≤5	<10	13.8		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥90	≥75	58.7		WFP survey
	Male	30.3	≥90	≥75	60.3		WFP survey
	Overall	28.2	≥90	≥75	59.4		WFP survey
Target Group: PDI & REFUGIES (ATACORA+ALIBORI) - Location: Benin - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	Not collected					
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥80	≥50	41.1		WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥50	39.2		WFP survey
	Overall		≥80	≥50	40.1		WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥80	≥50	31		WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥50	39		WFP survey
	Overall		≥80	≥50	35		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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		≥80	≥50	12		WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥50	9		WFP survey
	Overall		≥80	≥50	11		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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		≥80	≥50	30.9		WFP survey
	Male		≥80	≥50	35.5		WFP survey
	Overall		≥80	≥50	33.2		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	8.8	≥95	≥90	55.1		WFP survey
	Male	10.6	≥95	≥90	41.9		WFP survey
	Overall	10.3	≥95	≥90	49.1		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	≤3	<5	33.3		WFP survey
	Male	42.8	≤3	<5	34.1		WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤3	<5	33.6		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	62.5	<2	<5	11.6		WFP survey
	Male	46.6	<2	<5	24.1		WFP survey
	Overall	49.8	<2	<5	17.2		WFP survey
Target Group: PDI 1 REFUGIES (ATACORA+ALIBORI) - Location: Benin - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥95	≥90	13.2	WFP survey
	Male	3.2	≥95	≥90	15.7	WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≥95	≥90	14.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.5	≤3	≤5	44.2	WFP survey
	Male	50	≤3	≤5	26.5	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≤3	≤5	36.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.5	<2	<5	42.6	WFP survey
	Male	46.8	<2	<5	57.8	WFP survey
	Overall	46.1	<2	<5	49.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.1	≥95	≥90	39.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.1	≥95	≥90	32.7	WFP survey
	Overall	38.5	≥95	≥90	36.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	≤3	≤5	44.9	WFP survey
	Male	38.5	≤3	≤5	48.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≤3	≤5	46.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.5	<2	<5	15.8	WFP survey
	Male	24.4	<2	<5	19.2	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	<2	<5	17.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≥95	≥90	36.6	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥95	≥90	31.9	WFP survey
	Overall	38.3	≥95	≥90	34.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	≤3	≤5	42.2	WFP survey
	Male	46.7	≤3	≤5	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	45.6	≤3	≤5	37.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.3	<2	<5	21.2	WFP survey
	Male	14	<2	<5	35.7	WFP survey
	Overall	16.1	<2	<5	27.8	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: 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	Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.

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

CSP Output 02: School children (Tier 1) benefit from nutritious and healthy meals every school day and from strengthened programmes that promote innovative, sustainable, efficient and effective models (Tier 3).

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	750	1,410
			Male	750	1,197
			Total	1,500	2,607
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	99,636	42,919
			Male	116,964	48,397
			Total	216,600	91,316
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,775	1,718.87
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		407,305
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		407,305
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	332,525	
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					
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	37,905,000	13,346,596
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	456	114.21
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	456	114.21

Activity 05: Provide an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 1) and communities (Tier 2) benefit from integrated programmes including through social protection to prevent malnutrition and improve diets including gender sensitive social and behaviour change and local food fortification.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			MT	267	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	81,069 37,188 118,257	31,132 34,415 65,547
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	PMTCT clients	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	52,806 52,806	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	122,516 122,516	11,840 11,840

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.

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

CSP Output 02: School children (Tier 1) benefit from nutritious and healthy meals every school day and from strengthened programmes that promote innovative, sustainable, efficient and effective models (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	

CSP Output 02: School children (Tier 1) benefit from nutritious and healthy meals every school day and from strengthened programmes that promote innovative, sustainable, efficient and effective models (Tier 3).

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	490
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	400	399
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	School feeding (on-site)	Number		14

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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	

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	
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	
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	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	

Activity 03: Provide technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve 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 benefit from climate smart services and capacity building to increase their resilience and facilitate their access to markets, especially 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	

CSP Output 03: Targeted children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations and communities benefit from integrated programmes to prevent malnutrition and improve diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Student - **Location:** Benin - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	90	≥95	≥95	87.36	84.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥97	≥96	87.57	84.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.5	≥95	≥93	87.57	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	96	≥96	≥96	83.66	84.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥96	≥96	84.75	84.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	84.21	84.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90	≥90	≥90	88.11	87.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	88.15	87.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	88.13	87.09	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 06: Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: 6.2 Food insecure households and communities in targeted areas benefit from new or restored community assets that enhance their resilience to natural and human-caused shocks (Tier 1,2)

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	1,800,000	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	5,970 4,030 10,000	1,363 922 2,285

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 06: 6.1 Smallholder farmers, actors along the value chain particularly women and youth, (Tier 1), and institutions (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacity in post-harvest management, improved farming techniques and the availability of risk management services to enhance their resilience to shocks and improve their food security .

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	2,500 2,500 5,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total		6,033 4,489 10,522

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Communauté - **Location:** Benin - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Community and household asset creation (CCS)

4.3.50: Number of innovative approaches to enhance resilience tested	Overall	0		≥1	1		Secondary data
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Target Group: Ecoles primaires - **Location:** Benin - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	90,000		≥100,000	851,710		Secondary data
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4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	90,000		≥100,000	851,710		Secondary data
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4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	500		≥1,000	1,816		Secondary data
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4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	500		≥1,000	1,816		Secondary data
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Target Group: PDI - **Location:** Banikoara / Goumori / GOUMONRI (CAR) - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall					Not collected	
Target Group: PDI - Location: Banikoara / Toura / Atabénou (CAR) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall					Not collected	
Target Group: PDI - Location: Tanguieta / Tanguieta / PORHOUN (CAR) - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall					Not collected	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Benin - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		≥60	>20			
	Male		≥60	>20			
	Overall	Not collected	≥60	>20	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		>300	>250	245		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>200	>100	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	>500	>350	336		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: REFUGIES & PDI - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: REFUGIES & PDI - Location: Atacora - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: REFUGIES/PDI - Location: Atacora - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥95	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: REFUGIES & PDI - Location: Alibori - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: REFUGIES & PDI - Location: Atacora - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Accord de coopération - Location: Benin - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥30	38.46		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female		≥90	≥85	38.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90	≥85	38.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥90	≥85	38.56		WFP programme monitoring

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Présidente des femmes maraichères et productrices de la coopérative
AFFADD/SEDEGBE

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

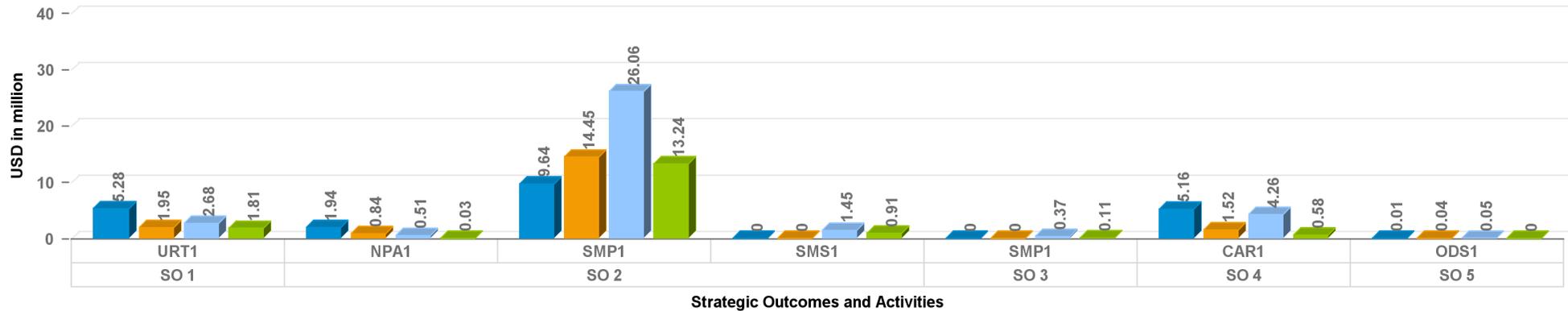
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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..
SO 4		Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.
SO 5		Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year
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	NPA1	Provide an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.
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.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	60,511	0
	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.	5,276,163	1,946,523	2,678,194	1,807,086
	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 an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.	1,939,937	836,299	514,556	31,580
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.	9,636,828	14,447,145	26,063,723	13,235,881

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Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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 technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	0	0	1,448,076	908,945
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			16,852,928	17,229,968	30,765,061	15,983,492
2.4	Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.	Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.	5,155,728	1,524,221	4,260,264	578,669
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			5,155,728	1,524,221	4,260,264	578,669
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.	0	0	373,232	113,796
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			0	0	373,232	113,796

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service	12,186	35,186	46,908	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,186	35,186	46,908	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	307,041	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	307,041	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,020,842	18,789,375	35,752,506	16,675,956
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,742,574	1,475,628	3,160,631	1,861,198
Total Direct Costs			24,763,416	20,265,003	38,913,137	18,537,154
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,608,731	1,314,759	-1,476,308	-1,476,308
Grand Total			26,372,148	21,579,762	37,436,829	17,060,846



Michael Herffling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

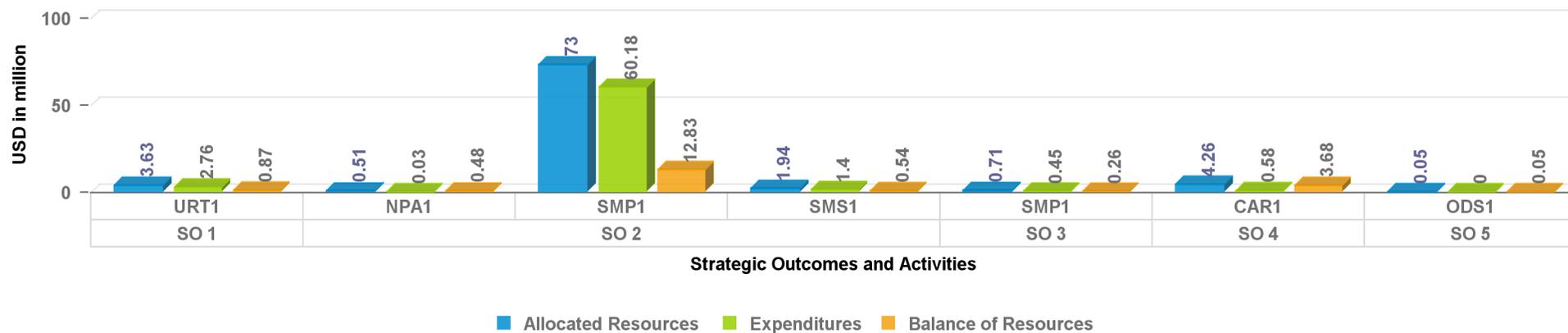
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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..	
SO 4	Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.	
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year	

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	NPA1	Provide an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.
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.
SO 4	CAR1	Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service

Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	10,714,759	3,633,799	0	3,633,799	2,762,691	871,108
	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 an integrated package for the prevention of malnutrition to targeted people, while strengthening national capacities to reduce malnutrition.	1,939,937	514,556	0	514,556	31,580	482,977
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas through an integrated and inclusive programme that benefits the community and provide technical assistance strengthening the school feeding programmes.	71,688,067	73,003,433	0	73,003,433	60,175,590	12,827,842

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Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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 technical assistance to targeted food value chain actors to improve availability of locally produced nutritious food products, especially for school canteens.	1,916,488	1,940,885	0	1,940,885	1,401,754	539,131
		Non Activity Specific	0	60,511	0	60,511	0	60,511
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			86,259,251	79,153,184	0	79,153,184	64,371,615	14,781,569

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Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Smallholder farmers, and food insecure households in Benin, particularly women and youth, in rural areas, benefit from enhanced and sustainable food systems strong institutions, and increased resilience to shocks by 2027.	Provide livelihoods support and shock adaptation activities including risk financing services to smallholder farmers, communities, food value chain actors, and food insecure households especially women and youth.	5,155,728	4,260,264	0	4,260,264	578,669	3,681,596
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			5,155,728	4,260,264	0	4,260,264	578,669	3,681,596
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	708,504	0	708,504	449,067	259,436
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,864,809	708,504	0	708,504	449,067	259,436
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in Benin have access to common services throughout the year	Provide on-demand services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners including logistics coordination as well as other service	12,186	46,908	0	46,908	0	46,908
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			12,186	46,908	0	46,908	0	46,908

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Annual Country Report

Benin Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	307,041	0	307,041	0	307,041
Subtotal SDG Target			0	307,041	0	307,041	0	307,041
Total Direct Operational Cost			93,291,974	84,475,901	0	84,475,901	65,399,352	19,076,550
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,863,058	5,142,151	0	5,142,151	3,842,718	1,299,433
Total Direct Costs			101,155,032	89,618,053	0	89,618,053	69,242,070	20,375,982
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,574,186	3,005,886		3,005,886	3,005,886	0
Grand Total			107,729,218	92,623,938	0	92,623,938	72,247,956	20,375,982

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Fleming
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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