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Programme**

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For approval

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COUNTRY PROGRAMME BENIN 200721 (2015–2018)

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<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A least-developed country prone to natural disasters where a third of the population lives in poverty and 23 percent have inadequate food consumption, Benin ranks 165th of 187 countries on the Human Development Index. A third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition, with irreversible effects in education and adult life. School enrolment is high, but there are significant regional disparities and a high dropout rate.

WFP plans to use a multi-sector approach to enhance the capacities of the Government to manage its own school feeding programme based on local production. Support for local governments will help to improve responses to future shocks. Nutrition support will be provided for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

Country programme 200721 will focus on nutrition and food assistance for assets in the vulnerable Karimama and Malanville districts in line with the 2014–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The first year of the programme will focus on planning, the second and third on food assistance for assets.

The country programme reflects consultations with partners and is in line with the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, WFP's Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, and Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves Benin country programme 200721 for 2015–2018 (WFP/EB.A/2015/8*), for which the food requirement is 13,293 mt at a cost of USD 9.6 million and the cash and voucher requirement is USD 466,897. The total cost to WFP is USD 16.1 million.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

PROGRAMME RATIONALE

1. Benin is a least-developed low-income food-deficit country ranking 165th of 187 countries on the Human Development Index; of the 9.9 million population, 52 percent live in rural areas. Life expectancy is 59.2 years and the population growth rate is 3.25 percent. The proportion of people living in poverty is 35.2 percent; the Gini coefficient is 43.5 percent.
2. School enrolment is high, but significant dropout rates and regional disparities remain; 70 percent of adults are illiterate. Prevalence of HIV and AIDS, which affects women more than men, decreased from 2 percent in 2006 to 1.2 percent in 2014, including a peak of 2.2 percent in Cotonou. Women's access to education, health and productive assets is constrained.
3. Agriculture is the main contributor to economic growth, with cotton contributing up to 40 percent of exports, but low prices and dependence on international markets constrain growth. Structural problems include lack of modern farming technologies, poor soil and post-harvest storage, and weak processing infrastructure. Women's access to land, credit and agricultural inputs is constrained. The economy relies on regional trade, especially with Nigeria; there was an overall trade deficit of 14 percent in 2014.
4. In 2011–2012, Benin received USD 511 million and 7,000 mt of cereals in assistance. Flooding, droughts and high prices exacerbate a fragile nutrition situation.

Food Insecurity

5. The 2013 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis showed that 11 percent of the population is food-insecure and 34 percent are at risk. However, these rates obscure regional disparities: food insecurity affects 29 percent of the population in Couffo region, 28 percent in Mono, 25 percent in Atacora, 40 percent in Bopa district and 39 percent in Karimama district.
6. The analysis also showed food insecurity at 15 percent in rural households and 8 percent in urban households; among rural households headed by women the rate is 19 percent compared with 14 percent of households headed by men. Poor or inadequate food consumption affects 23 percent of the population, compared with 12 percent in 2008. Food consumption scores reach 48 percent in Atacora region and 49 percent in Mono. Poor households, especially those headed by women, often face difficulties in accessing food.

Nutrition

7. A 2011 survey of household living conditions showed chronic malnutrition affecting 32 percent of children aged 6–59 months; the long-term effects on school performance and adult productivity are irreversible. Malnutrition was shown to affect 35 percent of boys and 28.6 percent of girls; in Karimama and Malanville, prevalence reached 35.9 percent. Anaemia affects 58 percent of children, and only 16 percent of children aged 6–23 months are adequately fed.
8. A 2014 food security and nutrition assessment by WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which was a basis for the 2014 standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transition, showed global acute malnutrition at 11.9 percent in Karimama and 9.2 percent in Malanville, with rates of 16.6 percent among children aged 6–11 months and 12.5 percent among those aged 12–23 months.

9. Stunting and wasting are caused by poor maternal nutrition, inadequate feeding practices, food insecurity, lack of diversified diet and poor hygiene. Women return to agricultural work a few days after giving birth, which reduces breastfeeding, and infants are usually entrusted to grandparents who may persist with traditional feeding practices. Men receive more food at meals than women and children, and they control decision-making; husbands in Alibori region, for example, may not allow their wives to take wasted children to therapeutic feeding centres.

Education

10. Despite investment by the Government and partners in education, the quality of instruction and premises is poor and retention rates are low. Teachers are in short supply and insufficiently trained; frequent strikes destabilize the education system. National net enrolment is high overall, but only 60 percent in some northern districts; there is no major disparity between boys and girls. Overall, 23 percent of children – 28.2 percent of girls and 18.4 percent of boys – do not complete primary school, and only 24 percent of primary schoolchildren can read and write in French.

Gender

11. Women in Benin are more vulnerable to poverty than men; they have fewer salaried jobs and less access to education, and they account for only 13 percent of political decision-making bodies even though they constitute half of the electorate. The latest gender inequality index ranks Benin 134th of 148 countries. Gender disaggregated analyses show that women are affected disproportionately and differently by poverty; this is reflected in literacy rates and other social indicators; in particular, women appear to have less access to education and technical training. The index also shows that gross national income is USD 1,455 for women compared with USD 1,999 for men; average years of schooling for men are double those for women.
12. The Government is addressing poverty among women, their weak capacities for income-generation, low decision-making power and precarious rural living conditions as a priority through its 2008 Gender Promotion National Policy, which mainstreams gender considerations in all areas and at all levels.

Risk and Disaster

13. Frequent floods and droughts exacerbate the precarious food security and nutrition situation in the most vulnerable regions. The exceptionally heavy floods in 2010 reduced the food security of 680,000 people, mostly women and children, left thousands homeless and damaged community and individual assets. The communities need to enhance their resilience to shocks through disaster risk reduction and asset creation.

Policy Framework

14. The “Benin Alafia 2025” document sets long-term development goals: Benin aspires to be “a leading country, a united country, well-governed, with peace, prosperity, a competitive economy, cultural diversity and social welfare.” The Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction for 2011–2015 aims to increase economic growth to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Agriculture is a priority with a view to achieving food security and improving nutrition, and Benin joined the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme in 2011. The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Recovery is the framework for all agricultural interventions.

15. The Plan for Development of the Education Sector emphasizes the significance of school feeding to improve retention rates. The Government's new policy on school feeding is based on a multi-sector approach linking education, nutrition and local food production.
16. Government reforms of the food and nutrition sector in 2007 led to the Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development and its results-based National Programme for Food and Nutrition. These are implemented and coordinated by the National Council for Food and Nutrition chaired by the President with a view to placing nutrition at the heart of development and increasing the visibility of its contribution to prosperity and achievement of the MDGs. The Government joined the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in 2011.
17. In 2013 the Government introduced a national emergency response system and the National Agency for Civil Protection to improve preparedness following the floods in 2010 and 2012, but these institutions still lack the capacity to establish preparedness and emergency response mechanisms.

Experience and Lessons Learned

18. WFP integrated school feeding into its 2000–2003 country programme (CP), and in 2003 a WFP assessment mission recommended a development project to support basic education and assistance for vulnerable groups. From 2004 to 2010, school feeding supported 125,000 beneficiaries. WFP implemented other small interventions targeting people living with HIV and refugees from Togo in 2005–2006.
19. The 2010–2015 development project 200045 “Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding”, which supports the Government in achieving universal primary education, assists 100,000 pupils in 485 schools in 11 regions with daily hot meals. Most of the schools are in districts where net enrolment is below the national average and food insecurity is above the national average. The project has helped to increase enrolment for boys and girls, and has reduced dropout rates.
20. Hand-over of school feeding to national authorities is a major challenge. The 2014 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) analysis showed that Benin lacks the legal and financial frameworks, institutions, implementation capacity and community participation to implement school feeding.
21. School feeding has hitherto focused on increasing enrolment, but CP 200721 will develop a multi-sector approach involving education, health, local food production, nutrition and promotion of hygiene. School feeding will be an entry point for local development and a social safety net for vulnerable groups. The approach will be implemented with local community involvement and partnerships with other organizations.
22. Monitoring reports from targeted schools have often been delayed or incomplete, but the system has been improved through the involvement of local authorities and will be further enhanced. Data collection and indicator updates will be revised on the basis of the 2014-2017 Strategic Results Framework, and CP 200721 will develop new monitoring tools and provide additional training to support implementation.
23. A long-term strategy is needed to sustain recovery and improve emergency preparedness at the local and national levels. There is evidence that WFP's food distribution to populations affected by disaster can be complemented with cash transfers, which help beneficiaries to take responsibility for their recovery and improve access to food.
24. WFP's logistics system in Benin, which supports the Sahel countries, will be used to support CP 200721.

25. In line with the 2014–2018 country strategy document, WFP aims to: i) improve food security by promoting the development of livelihood assets; ii) support human capital development; and iii) reinforce national capacities for sustainable emergency preparedness and response.

PROGRAMME PRIORITIES AND PARTNERSHIPS

26. The three linked objectives of CP 200721 will help the Government to achieve zero hunger in collaboration with national partners:
- Objective 1: Support primary education in food-insecure areas and enhance government capacities to develop and manage a sustainable national school feeding programme (Strategic Objective 4, Goals 2 and 3).
 - Objective 2: Reduce undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among young children and pregnant and lactating women in districts where rates exceed the threshold defined by the World Health Organization (Strategic Objective 4, Goals 1 and 3).
 - Objective 3: Build and enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities to natural disasters in Karimama and Malanville districts (Strategic Objective 3, Goal 1).¹
27. In Karimama and Malanville, activities related to nutrition and food assistance for assets (FFA) will be linked: FFA will help to increase the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households, diversify diets and improve resilience to shocks. Nutrition sensitization will promote sound feeding practices and more nutritious meals. In the rest of the country, where the multi-sector approach to school feeding will be implemented, links with local producers will enhance the incomes of smallholder farmers.
28. WFP will support the following elements of the Government's Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction: i) sustainable growth and economic transformation; ii) human capital development; and iii) balanced and sustainable national development. WFP will also contribute to the 2014–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework by providing capacity development and support for food security, nutrition, education and resilience, and will continue to work with other United Nations agencies. CP 200721 will contribute to Millennium Goals 1, 2, 3 and 4 and to the post-2015 development agenda.²

¹ Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

² MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT			
	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Integrated school feeding	68 746	58 562	127 308
Nutrition	5 078	6 673	11 751
Treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition	1 770	1 634	
Stunting prevention: blanket supplementary feeding	3 308	3 054	
Caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition	-	300	
Pregnant and lactating women	-	1 685	
Resilience*	4 900	4 900	9 800
TOTAL	78 724	70 135	148 859

*1,000 households – 5,000 beneficiaries – will receive cash transfers.

Component 1: Support a National Integrated School Feeding Approach

29. School feeding will focus on areas with high food insecurity and low enrolment or high dropout rates. It will contribute to human capital development through: i) increased access to primary education and increased retention, especially among girls; ii) enhanced capacities to sustain a national school feeding programme; and iii) improved school feeding through a multi-sector approach that links education, local food production, nutrition and hygiene and serves as an entry point for local development and a safety net for vulnerable groups.
30. In its three years CP 200721 will target 127,300 schoolchildren – 46 percent girls – in 560 primary schools selected in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Pupils will receive a daily hot meal of local maize, beans, rice, vegetable oil fortified with vitamin D and iodized salt. The expected cost per child per year is USD 14.75. To increase dietary diversity, parents will contribute vegetables, meat, fish and condiments, and will be encouraged to participate in the development of school gardens and community farms. WFP will ensure gender balance in school feeding management committees and encourage women to take leadership positions.
31. National ownership of the school-feeding programme was promoted in 2014 through the SABER analysis, adoption of the national school feeding policy and participation at WFP's Brazil Centre of Excellence; WFP also supported a concept note on the integrated approach to school feeding and a long-term action plan.
32. Under CP 200721, WFP will provide technical assistance for implementing the national school feeding policy; it will develop the capacities of school principals, inspectors and school feeding management committees. Government counterparts, especially those in the Directorate of School Feeding, are expected to train and participate in workshops with a view to implementing the school feeding action plan and linking it with local production. WFP will help to organize a school feeding forum, and will assist the Government with the documentation required to implement the SABER work plan.
33. WFP will support the Government in implementing a multi-sector framework involving the ministries of education, health, families, agriculture and development to operationalize the integrated school feeding approach. It will collaborate with other United Nations

agencies to improve the school environment through access to clean water and sanitation, deworming, nutrition education, environmental conservation and community ownership of school activities; particular attention will be given to preventing micronutrient deficiencies among girls and boys. From 2015, the multi-sector approach will be piloted in 50 schools.

34. WFP will work with its partners to increase and diversify smallholder farmers' produce and improve access to markets. School feeding will serve as an entry point for sustainable food production and as a social safety net. WFP will provide training on local procurement, food storage and handling, and management of school canteens. Through its non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, WFP will encourage sustainability and capacity development at the community level and will collaborate with farmers' organizations and parent-teacher associations to maintain linkages with local food producers.
35. Sensitization will help to increase women's representation in parent-teacher association and school feeding committees to 40 percent in line with WFP's gender policy, which promotes the expansion of programmes that enable girls to attend school and that maximize women's participation in school activities.

Component 2: Provide Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups

36. A third of children in Benin are stunted. Through this component, WFP aims to reduce undernutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women, targeting Karimama and Malanville districts with a focus on the 1,000 days from conception.
37. Nutrition activities will cover: i) targeted supplementary feeding to reduce moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 and undernourished pregnant and lactating women; ii) a caregivers' ration for mothers accompanying severely malnourished or sick children under 5 at therapeutic feeding centres to encourage adherence to treatment; and iii) blanket supplementary feeding for six months in lean seasons to prevent chronic malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months.
38. WFP will train health workers at the community and national levels to prevent chronic malnutrition. Communication for behaviour change based on family practices, healthcare and hygiene, and nutrition education will be promoted for men and women in targeted communities. Nutrition messages adapted for men and women will raise awareness and encourage women to participate in decision-making with regard to childcare and nutrition. Fathers will be encouraged to recognize the importance of treatment for children affected by severe acute malnutrition. Interventions for chronic malnutrition will be addressed through a joint project involving UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization and WFP.
39. WFP will provide micronutrient-rich meals for children and distribute recipes developed by the country office to promote micronutrient-rich local foods. School gardens will be piloted in collaboration with FAO in 50 schools to diversify school meals.

Component 3: Enhance Resilience of Communities in Vulnerable and Disaster-Prone Areas

40. In 2013, WFP evaluated conditions in communes in Karimama and Malanville with a view to asset-creation interventions to protect against floods; a further assessment in November 2014 confirmed this need. On the basis of these reports, WFP plans to: i) enhance community resilience-building FFA activities to develop protective assets and improve agricultural production; and ii) provide training aimed at reducing vulnerability to disasters.

41. To ensure sustainability of these activities and promote community ownership, the three-pronged approach will be applied to support long-term resilience-building programmes aligned with national and local priorities. A context analysis will identify priority areas and programme strategies, after which WFP's seasonal livelihood programming will develop plans with stakeholders. Subsequent community-based participatory planning will adapt programmes to the requirements of the districts and promote sustainability.
42. The FFA activities will be adapted to the needs of women, men, young people and elderly people, and WFP will ensure that women and men participate equally in identifying FFA activities and that they have equal access to the benefits. The assessments in 2013 and 2014 showed that farming households are most vulnerable to food insecurity, shocks and poverty, so vulnerability criteria will be established to ensure that farmers are targeted appropriately. Partnerships with NGOs and local authorities will be essential in this process. The first year of CP 200721 will focus on planning; the FFA activities will be implemented in the second and third years in Karimama and Malanville.
43. The assessments showed that markets in Malanville were well stocked, but those in Karimama were not: WFP therefore plans to use in-kind transfers in Karimama and cash-based FFA in Malanville. The cash transfer value matches the cost of four food baskets during the lean season. An NGO partner will supervise activities identified by communities and will contract a micro-finance institution to transfer funds to beneficiaries. WFP and NGO representatives will be present at cash distributions. Because few households benefit from cash transfers and in the light of the experience of international NGOs implementing cash transfers in the area, cash will be favoured over vouchers. Cash transfers will account for a small proportion of CP 200721 because they are being introduced for the first time and the country office needs to build capacities and acquire experience for possible extension.
44. WFP and the United Nations Development Programme will enhance government capacities at the national and regional levels by periodically revising contingency plans and providing tools for early warning and risk analysis. At the local level, training will be provided in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)						
	Integrated school feeding	Nutrition				Resilience (FFA)
		Moderate acute malnutrition	Blanket supplementary feeding	Pregnant and lactating women	Caregivers	
Maize	75	-	-	-	450	450
Rice	75	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	30	-	-	-	-	60
Lentils	-	-	-	-	60	-
Vegetable oil	10	-	-	25	25	25
Iodized salt	3	-	-	-	5	5
Sugar	-	-	-	15	-	-
SuperCereal	-	-	-	250	50	-
Plumpy' Sup	-	92	-	-	-	-
Nutritional food supplement	-	-	20	-	-	-
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)		-	-	-	-	0.19
Total	193	92	20	290	590	540
Total kcal/day	745	500	108	1 281	2 234	2 068
% kcal from protein	-	10	10	14	10.6	49.41
% kcal from fat	-	-	59	28	17.6	41.20
No. of feeding days per year	165	90	180	270	30	180

Rations

45. Calorie-rich maize and beans will be purchased locally; rice, a staple, will be included in the school feeding food basket. Rations for school feeding and FFA are based on WFP standards, the food consumption gap and community habits. Nutrition interventions follow WFP recommendations. Cash and voucher transfers will be used in Malanville district only.

TABLE 3: TOTAL REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT*					
		Integrated school feeding	Nutrition	Resilience	Total
Maize	<i>mt</i>	4 590	12	778	5 390
	<i>USD</i>	2 065 494	5 468	349 920	2 420 882
Rice	<i>mt</i>	4 590	-	-	4 590
	<i>USD</i>	1 698 296	-	-	1 698 296
Yellow split peas	<i>mt</i>	918	-	-	918
	<i>USD</i>	371 789	-	-	371 789
Beans	<i>mt</i>	918	1.6	104	1 023
	<i>USD</i>	734 398	1 296	82 944	818 638
Vegetable oil	<i>mt</i>	612	29	43	684
	<i>USD</i>	520 198	24 676	36 720	581 594
Salt	<i>mt</i>	184	0.14	6.6	190
	<i>USD</i>	19 619	22	1 045	20 686
Sugar	<i>mt</i>	-	17	-	17
	<i>USD</i>	-	7 995	-	7 995
SuperCereal	<i>mt</i>	-	285	-	285
	<i>USD</i>	-	136 728	-	136 728
Plumpy'Sup	<i>mt</i>	-	149	-	149
	<i>USD</i>	-	575	-	575 542
Nutritional food supplement	<i>mt</i>	-	54	-	54
	<i>USD</i>	-	216 000	-	216 000
% of total requirements**		79	14	7	100
Cash/voucher (<i>USD</i>)		-	-	348 000	348 000
Capacity development and augmentation (<i>USD</i>)		-	-	-	575 788
TOTAL (<i>USD</i>)		5 419 082	951 699	818 944	7 189 725

* Amounts considered reflect transfer value only, not full-cost recovery.

** Food allocated to each component as percentage of total.

Partnerships

46. FAO will provide fertilizer, seeds, plants and technical assistance for the school gardens and will partner with WFP in resilience-building by providing technical support for lowland rehabilitation supported through FFA. Discussions with the International Fund for Agricultural Development are focusing on opportunities to develop local purchases and procurement. WFP and UNICEF will work on prevention of chronic malnutrition, hygiene sensitization and HIV education. A joint WFP and United Nations Development Programme initiative will develop disaster risk reduction activities and train local authorities to mitigate climate shocks. A joint WFP, FAO and United Nations Population Fund project has been developed to improve food security and women's leadership.

47. Cooperation with NGOs such as CARE International and Plan Benin will focus on FFA. Care International's experience with cash transfers in the north will be valuable. Local and national disaster risk reduction groups will support the implementation and supervision of FFA; their capacities need to be reinforced to ensure sustainability and ownership of FFA projects. CP 200721 will continue to collaborate with the Government and the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger to implement the multi-sector approach to school feeding.

PROGRAMME AND RISK MANAGEMENT

48. Each component will be implemented in collaboration with ministries and United Nations agencies as outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. WFP will coordinate with government counterparts, partners and other United Nations agencies through thematic working groups, the United Nations country team and mechanisms such as the local Scaling Up Nutrition initiative.
49. The new gender policy will be mainstreamed in all components, and emphasized in field level agreements with partners.

Programmatic Risks

50. There are risks of exploitation and sexual and other abuse of women beneficiaries during food distributions. These risks are rated as low probability, but mitigation measures are needed. WFP and its partners will set up feedback and complaint mechanisms.
51. Procurement will comply with WFP guidelines. There are good opportunities for local purchases in view of the availability of cereals and pulses and stable food prices. Maize will be procured locally; procurement of rice and beans will depend on prices and availability. The aim is to purchase 50 percent of food requirements locally.
52. A feasibility assessment of cash and vouchers will be carried out at the beginning of CP 200721 to identify measures to manage transparent and effective transfers and to set out the roles of stakeholders.
53. Activities will not be fully implemented if resources are inadequate. A resource mobilization strategy has been developed to reduce this risk and ensure the continued commitment of the Government and donors. Development project 200045 benefited from the Government's financial support in 2013–2014, which included USD 2 million for school feeding allocated through the Common Fund for Education and the Fast Track Initiative. The Government is expected to commit further financial resources for school feeding.

Contextual Risks

54. The political and security context is stable enough for development programmes. Elections have been held every five years since 1990, but there are risks associated with the 2015 elections and the 2016 presidential election. Teachers' strikes may disrupt education and school feeding. To mitigate the risks associated with lack of leadership, weak financial capacity and scarcity of skilled government staff, WFP will provide advice and training for the government counterpart with a view to eventual hand-over. To mitigate the risk of the rainy season compromising access to vulnerable communities, WFP will pre-position food to ensure timely deliveries.

Climate Risks

55. Climate risks could affect Benin's agriculture-based economy and reverse the progress made by smallholder farmers in times of good harvest. To address the lack of surveillance data on food insecurity, WFP and the Government will set up a monitoring system to support the food security of vulnerable people and will continue to assist the National Office for Food Security in developing maps and information about food market fluctuations and threats to food security.
56. WFP will support the Government's plans for emergency response to climate shocks that expose rural and poor households to seasonal food insecurity by helping to identify implementation modalities with a view to self-sufficiency and ownership of the interventions.
57. Even though Benin has been stable for the last 20 years, WFP will update the risk register twice a year and ensure that premises comply with minimum operating security standards. The security management team rates security at level 1 throughout the country, but there are restrictions on movements near the Nigerian border. Security measures will be updated periodically.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

58. A baseline study in the first three months of CP 200721 will determine which indicators should be monitored. In Karimama and Malanville districts, annual community and household surveillance and nutrition surveys to monitor outcomes will include beneficiaries' perceptions of targeting, access to assistance and overall satisfaction, and assessments of the food security of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
59. Monitoring will rely on decentralized government structures and partnerships with NGOs that have the capacities to collect periodic and timely data. WFP will prepare a food security monitoring plan, a baseline survey, impact evaluations and post-distribution monitoring; joint evaluations with other United Nations agencies will focus on Karimama and Malanville.
60. A smartphone data-collection device will be set up for use in remote areas. District and school inspectors will report each month on safety net, nutrition and school feeding components. An online monitoring database will be piloted for 50 isolated schools to reduce delays in data transmission.
61. Standard annual WFP reports will be produced to record progress in CP 200721. A joint mid-term evaluation in December 2016 will identify challenges and adjustments, and a final independent evaluation in 2018 will assess performance in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	9 970	4 119 179	
Pulses	1 941	1 190 430	
Oil and fats	684	581 604	
Mixed and blended food	289	121 172	
Others	408	829 346	
Total food transfers	13 293	6 841 731	
External transport		619 336	
Landside transport, storage and handling		1 223 001	
Other direct operational costs: food		922 095	
Food and related costs¹			9 606 164
Cash and voucher transfers		348 000	
Related costs		118 897	
Cash and vouchers and related costs		466 897	466 897
Capacity development and augmentation		703 996	703 996
Direct operational costs			10 777 057
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			4 315 909
Total direct project costs			15 092 966
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			1 056 508
TOTAL WFP COSTS			16 149 474

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	587 736
General service staff	1 228 221
Subtotal	1 815 957
Recurring and other	617 555
Capital equipment	430 120
Security	192 500
Travel and transport	1 259 777
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4 315 909



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
Outcome 3.1 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as of food distributed by WFP in-country Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases	There is a project supporting small farmers in the project area. Crops from smallholder farmer meet WFP quality standards. Cereals are available locally at competitive prices.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.2 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>No major shocks affect food availability and prices.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.3 Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP</p>	<p>Local authorities and district-level emergency committee are committed.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt) Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt) Number of smallholder farmers supported</p>	
<p>Output 3.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	
<p>Output 3.4 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened</p>	<p>Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support</p>	

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Promotion rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Promotion rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</p>	<p>Education system is stable. Teaching and school infrastructure are of sufficient quality. Community is aware of and supports intervention. Sufficient resources are allocated to school feeding programme.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</p>	<p>Government and partners are committed. School feeding programme remains a priority area in the Ministry of Education. Parent-teacher associations are committed to managing school feeding facilities.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</p>	<p>Community is aware of and supports interventions. Capacities are sufficiently strengthened at child treatment centres and therapeutic treatment centres.</p>



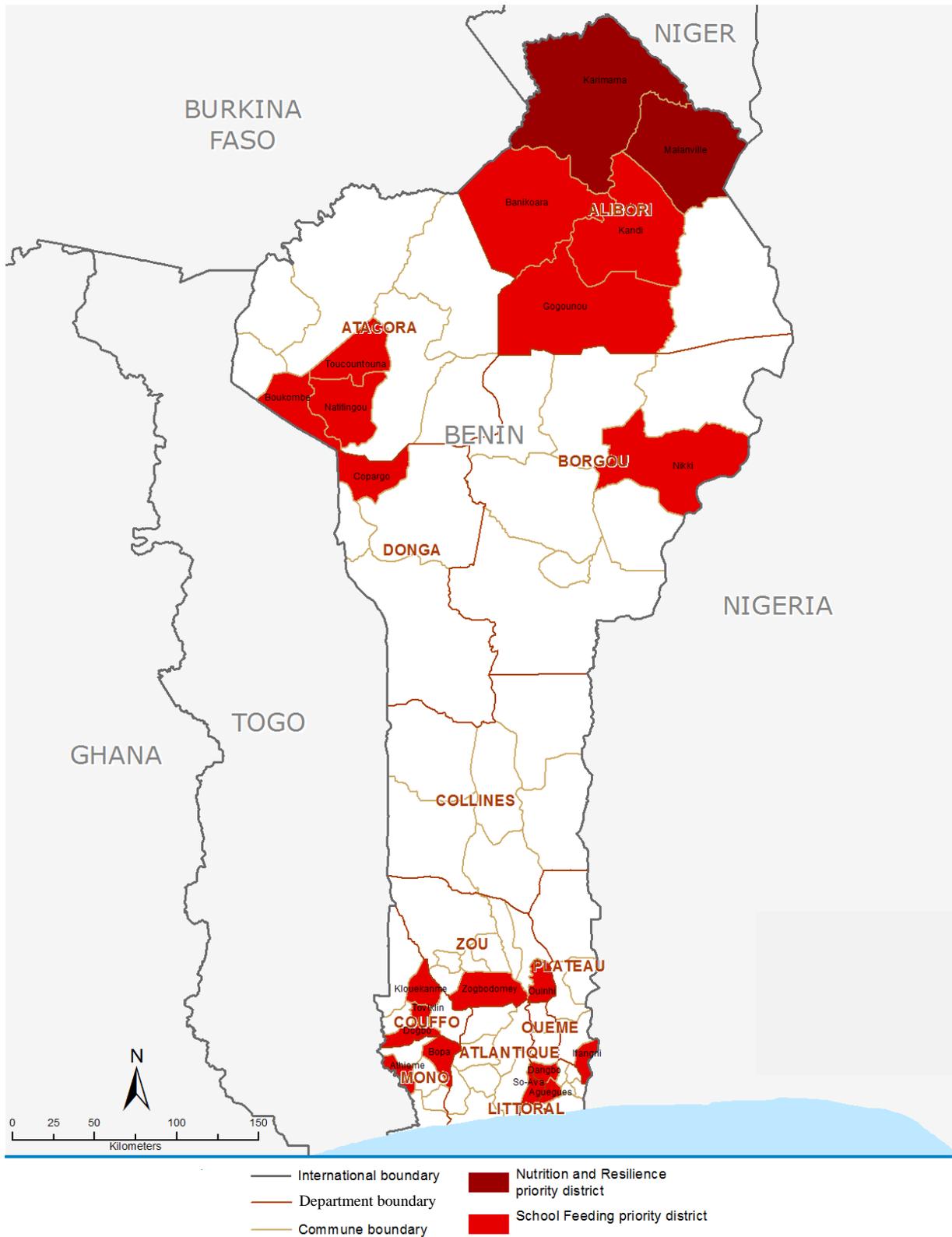


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	<p>Contributions are available on time. Counterpart has adequate logistics capacity.</p> <p>Efficient monitoring systems are in place to ensure food delivery to targeted children.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<p>Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	
<p>Output 4.3 National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<p>Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – nutrition, school feeding, safety net</p> <p>Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition-sensitive</p> <p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	
<p>Output 4.4 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p> <p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p>	

ANNEX III

Benin Country Programme 200721 Priority Districts



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	country programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	non-governmental organization
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund