



**WFP EVALUATION**

# **Evaluation of Benin WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023**

**July 2023**

**Informal consultation**



**WFP**  
World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# Methodology



- ✓ **Desk analysis** - evaluation & other data
- ✓ **Field site visits**
- ✓ **Interviews and focus groups** ( 400+); school survey (40)
- ✓ **Gender & ethical issues**

# Benin CSP 2019-2023

(as per BR02 September 2020)

## Four strategic outcomes

### Beneficiaries

**1 million** targeted 2019-2023  
**0.9 million** reached in 2020  
**0.85 million** reached in 2021  
**1 million** reached Jan-June 2022



**89%**

School feeding

**S01**



**3%**

Nutrition

**S02**



**2%**

Country capacity  
strengthening

**S03**



**7%**

Crisis response

**S04**

# **EVALUATION FINDINGS**

# Q1. Relevance & strategic focus



Evidence-based and reflecting food and nutrition needs



SO1 and SO3 well aligned but limited alignment of SO2



Coherent with UN strategies and plans



Addition of SO4 showed adaptability but no adjustments under SO2



Lack of provision for emergency response and resilience building

## Q2. Contribution to strategic outcomes



**SO1 School feeding:** WFP managed massive scale-up and significant contribution to success of the national school feeding programme



**SO2 Nutrition:** Limited implementation due to lack of funding



**SO3 Country Capacity Strengthening:** Delayed start due to late funding arrival



**SO4 Emergency response:** Assistance arrived too late to address immediate needs

## Q2. Cross cutting issues



AAP needs further strengthening



Gender: Insufficient efforts and disappointing results (e.g. in terms of closing gender gap in school enrolment)



Humanitarian principles: targeting not fully independent and gaps in inclusion



Current school feeding model requires adaptation to ensure sustainability



Integration of development and resilience building at an early stage

# Q3. Cost-efficient use of resources to contribute to CSP outputs and outcomes



Efficient and timely logistics for school feeding but assistance to flood affected people delayed



School feeding aim of universal coverage by 2025 – but insufficient attention to areas of low enrolment/high food insecurity



Limited coverage of nutrition interventions



School feeding highly cost effective



## Q4. Factors explaining performance



Majority of funding from Government of Benin



Complementary partnerships for school feeding, but limited coverage of schools



Increase in work force but lack of expertise in certain technical areas (e.g. gender and emergency response)



Improvements in monitoring but reliance on national systems means complementary activities' integration not tracked

# High-level Conclusions (1/2)



## Results and strategic orientation

- Successful implementation of national school feeding programme with indirect impact on food and nutrition security
- Modest contribution to overall food and nutrition security
- Close relationship with the Government of Benin
- Imbalance in strategic orientation

# High-level Conclusions (2/2)



## Programme design and implementation

- Insufficiently articulated capacity strengthening strategy exacerbated by uneven funding levels
- Lack of a clear strategy for addressing cross-cutting issues and insufficient efforts to promote gender equality
- Efficient implementation but need to explore more sustainable procurement model
- Weaknesses in some areas of technical expertise

# RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Balance strategic direction across school feeding, nutrition, resilience & preparedness

2

Strengthen the integration of cross-cutting aspects

3

Promote WFP's comparative advantages outside school feeding

4

Strengthen sustainability

5

Align staff capacity to strategic direction