

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 7–11 June 2010

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.A/2010/9-A/1

11 May 2010
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BENIN 200045

Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding

Number of beneficiaries	117,000
Duration of project	36 months (1 July 2010–30 June 2013)
Food tonnage supplied by WFP	9,006 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Cost of food to WFP	4,069,928
Total cost to WFP	8,380,897
Government contribution	772,000

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://www.wfp.org/eb>).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2006, the abolition of school fees in Benin and the impact of WFP and other education-related programmes have led to considerable progress towards achieving universal primary education by 2015. But notable disparities remain between urban and rural areas and among districts in enrolment, retention, gender balance, repetitions and drop-outs. A correlation has been made between poverty and chronic malnutrition and low enrolment in primary schools in vulnerable areas.¹

Development project Benin 200045 will continue to support the Government's strategy for universal primary education by 2015, in line with the National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector, which identifies school feeding as a priority government instrument.

The project will be implemented in 22 districts in the six departments of Alibori, Borgou and Atacora in the north, and Atlantique, Zou and Ouémé in the south. All these districts have net enrolment rates below the national average and high levels of poverty and malnutrition. Special attention will be given to six of the 22 districts – So-Ava, Kalalé, Gogounou, Karimama, Malanville and Segbana – where primary school enrolment rates are below 50 percent; all pre-primary and primary schools in these districts will be assisted. The WFP-assisted activity will support 364 schools and 117,000 pupils in addition to the government school feeding programme.

The main objectives of the development project are to: i) help to increase access to education and human capital development; ii) enhance capacities to sustain a national school feeding programme; and iii) stimulate agricultural and economic development by linking school feeding with local production. Under the development project, beneficiaries will receive a school meal designed to cover a third of their daily needs. The project will contribute to WFP Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and to Millennium Development Goals 1 and 2.²

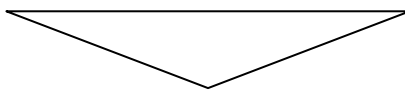
During the project, WFP will prioritize support for the formulation and implementation of a national school feeding policy. The project's objectives are reflected in Benin's current Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation (2007–2010), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2009–2013) and the National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector (2006–2015).

WFP's hand-over strategy will consist of a gradual transfer of WFP-supported schools to the Government while building capacity at the national and decentralized levels. The project aims to promote sustainable conditions for operating school feeding and increased capacities for efficient transfer of school feeding to the Government.

¹ WFP project appraisal mission to Benin, May 2009.

² Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed development project Benin 200045 “Promotion of Sustainable School Feeding” (WFP/EB.A/2010/9-A/1), subject to availability of resources.

* 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.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Benin is one of the smallest countries in West Africa. It extends from the Niger River in the north to the Atlantic Ocean in the south, and borders Togo to the west, Burkina Faso and Niger to the north, and Nigeria to the east.
2. Following a period of relative growth and prosperity in the 1990s, the economic growth rate dropped from 6.2 percent in 2001 to 2.9 percent in 2005,³ mainly as a result of unfavourable global prices for cotton, and high fuel prices. Since then, growth has stagnated at less than 5 percent. Benin is among the least developed low-income, food-deficit countries, with annual per capita gross domestic product of US\$1,312. It ranks 161st out of 182 countries in the 2009 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development index. Nearly two out of five people, or 37 percent of the population, live below the national poverty line.⁴
3. Benin's economy is highly dependent on subsistence agriculture, cotton production and regional trade. It is therefore vulnerable to external shocks, such as poor economic outcomes in neighbouring Nigeria and fluctuations in cotton and fuel prices. As a leading African cotton producer, Benin has been severely affected by the crisis in the sector since 2005. The country has also recently experienced several crises – flooding, high food prices and financial crisis – resulting in a deterioration of the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups.
4. The results of the comprehensive food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis (CFSNVA)⁵ conducted in November/December 2008 indicate that 972,000 people, or 12 percent of the population, are food-insecure, and 1,048,000 people, or 13.2 percent of the population, are at risk of food insecurity. Food insecurity is mainly rural: 15.3 percent of rural households are food-insecure, compared with 7.9 percent of urban households.
5. The CFSNVA also found that a third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition or stunting: prevalence in the departments of Atacora, Alibori, Plateau and Couffo exceeds the critical rate of 40 percent of the World Health Organization. The rate of global acute malnutrition – wasting – among children under 5 is 4.7 percent nationally.
6. Recurrent natural disasters, especially flooding and drought, and price inflation for basic goods have had an impact on food security. In 2008, the yearly average price for maize was CFA260/kg, compared with CFA160/kg in 2006 and CFA135/kg in 2007. Prices have since fallen, especially from August 2009, but the yearly average in 2009 was still CFA240/kg.⁶ This has made access to food difficult for the most vulnerable.
7. In 1999, Benin started to implement a National Poverty Reduction Strategy to support achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); school feeding is part of Pillar 3 – Strengthening of Human Resources. The Government's prioritization of education is reflected in the sector's 50 percent share of total public expenditure in 2007,⁷ and in adoption of the National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector

³ *National Strategy for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*, Ministry of Economy. September 2007, p. 29.

⁴ *Enquête Modulaire Intégrée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages*, 2006. The poverty threshold is set at US\$1/day.

⁵ CFNSVA, 2008.

⁶ In April 2010, the CFA franc exchange rate was 487 West African CFA = US\$1.

⁷ UNDP. 2008. *Human Development Report*. New York.

(PDDSE) for 2006–2015.⁸ Benin has also benefited from a debt-reduction package under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, which enabled the country to invest more resources in education, health and poverty alleviation programmes.

8. Considerable progress was made in education from 2003 to 2008. The national net enrolment rate is 83 percent – 86.8 percent for boys and 78.9 percent for girls – and the national gender ratio is 0.8. These achievements are the result of the free education policy adopted by the Government in 2006 and the impact of various education programmes implemented with the support of donors and WFP. School feeding is one of the Government's primary strategies for boosting enrolment in disadvantaged rural areas: in 2009, the government programme assisted 708 schools, covering 103,440 pupils; WFP supported 399 schools covering 76,000 primary schoolchildren. Partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) are also involved in the school feeding programmes.
9. National enrolment rates are satisfactory, but the 11.5 percent repetition rate, the 6.2 percent drop-out rate and the 68 percent retention rate⁹ remain a problem. Significant disparities persist between urban and rural areas and among districts in terms of school enrolment and the retention of girls: only 40 percent of rural girls complete primary school compared with 46 percent of rural boys.⁹ A correlation has been made between poverty and chronic malnutrition and under-enrolment in primary schools in vulnerable areas.¹⁰
10. Primary school enrolment rates are lowest in the north. In Gogounou, Karimama, Malanville and Segbana districts in Alibori department and Kalalé district in Borgou department, fewer than half of school-aged children are in school. In the south, Sô-Ava district in Atlantique department has similar rates. In the five departments of Atlantique, Couffo, Atacora, Alibori and Plateau, drop-out rates reach 23 percent, which is higher than the national average.
11. The PDDSE for 2006–2015 aims to achieve universal primary education by improving the proportion of those completing primary education from 68 percent to 100 percent, and decreasing drop-outs from 23 percent to 10 percent in the five departments with the highest rates. The strategies for this include improving educational infrastructure, enhancing the quality of education and maintaining school feeding.
12. With support for primary education from United Nations agencies and development partners, WFP's assistance is essential in enabling Benin to reach the PDDSE objectives. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2009–2013 reflects these national priorities in its Outcome 2 – Access to quality basic social services.
13. In response to the food crisis, the Government formulated and implemented with World Bank support the Emergency Food Security Support Programme to assist farmers growing short-cycle crops.
14. The Strategic Plan for Revitalizing the Agriculture Sector¹¹ was adopted in February 2009 to improve competitiveness, diversification and productivity and coverage of food and nutrition needs by 2015. In October 2009, the Government signed an agreement with

⁸ PDDSE, Ministry of Education, October 2006.

⁹ Education System Sectoral Analysis in Benin, June 2008. Data from the Directorate of Programming and Forward Planning, Ministry of Pre-Primary and Primary Education.

¹⁰ WFP Project Appraisal Mission, May 2009.

¹¹ Ministry of Agriculture. *Plan stratégique de relance du secteur agricole au Bénin*, February 2009.

the New Partnership for Africa's Development regarding agricultural investment in Benin within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

15. WFP has been providing food assistance in Benin since 1964 to save lives, improve the health and nutrition of children, women and vulnerable groups, promote access to education and reduce the gender gap. In 2000 WFP adopted the programme approach and integrated school feeding into its 2000–2003 country programme. In 2003 the WFP evaluation mission recommended designing a single development project to support basic education and assistance for vulnerable groups.
16. Development project (DEV) 103080 (2004–2010) has a total cost to WFP of US\$22.9 million. Approved in February 2004, it has a formal education component focusing on the most food-insecure areas. The second component aims to increase the capacity of government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to assist disadvantaged children and young people and improve their access to quality training. The project covers 125,000 beneficiaries, 45 percent of whom are girls, and 76,000 primary schoolchildren. DEV 103080 envisages handing over to the Government by July 2010 school feeding in 134 primary schools, 34 boarding schools for girls and 185 institutions for vulnerable children.
17. Since 2006, WFP has been implementing a US\$4 million pilot project to minimize the effects of HIV on the most vulnerable people. The project targets 48,000 beneficiaries in support of achievement of MDG 6.¹²
18. In response to the food price crisis, WFP provided food assistance for the families of 20,190 schoolchildren in severely affected areas, covering 71,000 beneficiaries. WFP also assisted 128,000 malnourished children under 5 and 30,000 pregnant and lactating women in the northern department of Atacora, 1,000 farmers in Alibori department and 1,500 low-income urban workers. These activities have enhanced the resilience of food-insecure communities, prevented deterioration of the nutrition status in those communities, and reduced the risk of children dropping out of school.
19. Through a regional emergency operation valued at US\$18.5 million, and in partnership with national governments, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNICEF, WFP supported Togolese refugees displaced to Benin by the political crisis in Togo in 2005. This operation assisted 165,000 beneficiaries in camps and host communities, and will end in June 2010.
20. WFP school feeding projects have contributed to improving access, attendance, completion and gender equality in primary schools. WFP monitoring results from December 2008 showed good progress compared with the 2004 baseline survey: the average number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools rose from 46 per school in 2004 to 86 in 2008; the ratio of girls to boys rose from 0.64 to 0.74.
21. The WFP appraisal mission concluded that food assistance for the education sector is justified by under-enrolment in certain districts and the high incidence of poverty and food insecurity. The mission recommended re-focusing WFP school feeding assistance on poor and food-insecure areas of the country with low school enrolment rates and stressed the need for a national school feeding policy with better coordination, ownership and sustainability.

¹² MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

PROJECT STRATEGY

22. Under the Strategic Framework for Poverty Alleviation, PDDSE and UNDAF, DEV 200045 will contribute to Strategic Objectives 4 and 5 and to MDGs 1 and 2.
23. The goal is to support the Government's strategy for achieving universal primary education by 2015. Its main outcomes will be to: i) contribute to increased access to education and human capital development; ii) enhance capacities for a sustainable national school feeding programme; and iii) stimulate agricultural and economic development by linking school feeding with local production.
24. The expected outputs will be:
- i) timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for children in WFP-assisted schools;
 - ii) technical assistance for the Government's formulation and implementation of a national school feeding policy;
 - iii) development of institutional capacity through training and support;
 - iv) establishment of a hand-over package for communities as part of an enhanced phase-out strategy;
 - v) creation of marketing opportunities for small farmers through local purchases of food; and
 - vi) support for farmers' organizations through development assistance.
25. WFP will continue to support schools, but in fewer districts, to improve educational performance and enable the Government to consolidate its capacity for managing an expanded school feeding programme. In line with the project appraisal, priority will be given to six impoverished districts with primary enrolment rates below 50 percent during the 2007/08 school year: Kalalé in Borgou department, Gogounou, Karimama, Malanville and Segbana in Alibori department and Sô-Ava in Atlantique department; public primary and pre-primary schools will be assisted. WFP will also continue to assist schools in 16 other districts covered under the previous DEV 103080, where net enrolment rates remain below the national average. Low enrolment in these districts is correlated with high incidence of poverty and high rates of chronic malnutrition.
26. Four of the districts – Malanville, Karimama, Gogonou and Sinende – are convergence areas where the United Nations system implements joint activities under UNDAF to tackle the multiple causes of low human development.
27. In 364 schools, 117,230 primary and pre-primary schoolchildren will receive a daily meal of 150 g of cereals, 30 g of pulses, 10 g of fortified vegetable oil and 3 g of iodized salt for 165 school days per year; the ration will supply 720 kcal per day. Vegetable oil fortified with vitamins A and D will be a source of micronutrients for beneficiaries. Iodized salt will address iodine deficiency, which is prevalent among rural households.¹³ Parents will cover the cost of condiments, vegetables or fish to make the school meal more palatable. The ration was designed to support local food production and programme sustainability.

¹³ Only 71 percent of rural households in Benin have access to adequately iodized salt, of which only 57 percent store the salt under proper conditions (CFSNVA, p. 141).

28. A major priority will be to build national capacity for managing the school feeding programme, particularly by transferring skills to counterpart staff. This will include organizing training, making WFP staff and consultant expertise available to the Government, providing materials and equipment, and producing manuals on school feeding, procurement and logistics.
29. To ensure sustainability, the Government will develop and implement a policy for harmonized school feeding across the country. As a first step, the Ministry of Pre-Primary and Primary Education is convening a national forum on school feeding. WFP will provide technical assistance for policy formulation and implementation, in partnership with the World Bank, the Netherlands, DANIDA, CRS, UNDP and UNICEF.
30. WFP envisages a gradual transfer of schools in the programme to the Government and plans to transfer an average of 60 schools at the end of each academic year. Phase-out and hand-over modalities will be defined in a joint WFP/Government plan, taking into consideration the recommendations of the national school feeding forum.

TABLE 1: PROJECT BENEFICIARIES		
Year	Number of schools	Number of beneficiaries*
2010	364	96 160
2011	364	103 853
2012	291	89 729
2013	233	77 526

* The number of beneficiaries is projected to increase during the 2010/11 school year with increased enrolment of children in WFP-assisted schools where meals are served and decrease in the following years as schools are handed over to the government counterpart. Excluding overlaps from year to year, the number of beneficiaries over the course of the project is 117,230.

31. To ensure sustainability, capacity-building at the community level is also essential. WFP's NGO partners will work with UNICEF's grassroots workers¹⁴ to ensure that school feeding interventions are appropriate and effective.
32. The following measures will be taken to enhance government and community ownership:
- i) Building school-level capacity. In schools new to the project, parental support will be sought for a school feeding management committee, storage, kitchen and dining facilities and food handling. WFP will engage with partners to define the roles of the committee and ensure that they are trained and include at least two women in decision-making positions.
 - ii) Raising awareness. From the outset, WFP will emphasize that its school feeding assistance is time-bound. WFP and its partners will contract partners to use radios and other media for raising awareness of the importance of school feeding as a community-owned initiative under continued government support.
 - iii) Utilizing local resources. As part of its hand-over, WFP will work with communities to facilitate purchases of locally produced food through farmers' organizations on the basis of the home-grown school feeding model. WFP will help to connect farmers with markets supported by school feeding. In the longer term, with support from the

¹⁴ UNICEF grassroots workers are community activists who work with women in income-generating activities and are involved in implementing micro-credit programmes and promoting education.

Government and partners, school feeding will be progressively transformed to reflect the home-grown model.

- iv) Increasing women's participation. Training for parent-teacher associations (PTAs) managing school feeding will help to create the conditions for increasing women's representation in PTAs. The project will comply with WFP's gender policy, which emphasizes the expansion of activities that allow girls to attend school and that maximize women's participation in school activities. Letters of Agreement between WFP and cooperating partners will include a clause requiring application of the WFP gender policy.
 - v) Investing in future capacity. WFP will support the creation of community-managed food stocks for supplying school feeding to ensure a smooth transition to government management. Parents will be encouraged to collect in-kind contributions, with WFP providing a cereal reserve of 1 mt at schools that are being phased out. This stock will prevent interruptions in supplies as the Government prepares to take over.
33. The transfer of responsibility for school feeding from WFP to the Government will be based on the school feeding forum's recommendations, taking into account observations by joint WFP/Government monitoring missions. Schools that adhere to the principles of school feeding management and demonstrate the necessary engagement in the school feeding activity will be considered for hand-over. The decision will take into account the following criteria:
- i) The Government has adequate financial capacity to take over school feeding, through sustainable funding mechanisms.
 - ii) At least 75 percent of parents contribute local food products or cash to school feeding.
 - iii) The PTA and school feeding management committee hold regular meetings for managing school feeding, and demonstrate accountability and transparency.
 - iv) The school feeding management committee includes at least two women in leadership positions.
 - v) The school feeding management committee has received training on food storage, bookkeeping and food stock management.
34. WFP expects to purchase 70 percent of the required maize and pulses on the local market, which will contribute to the local economy and reduce transport costs. As potential donors, the Government and the World Bank have also recommended local purchases, which contribute to poverty reduction and support greater local ownership of the programme. Some regional purchases are also planned as protection against possible instability in the domestic market.
35. Regarding convergence areas,¹⁵ the project will forge partnerships with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and other agricultural development programmes to develop the farmers' organizations through which local purchase will be implemented. To ensure prompt payments, financial transactions with small farmers will be managed through microfinance institutions.

¹⁵ Convergence areas are where the United Nations system implements joint activities under UNDAF.

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

36. The project is designed round a hand-over strategy with Strategic Objective 5 embedded in implementation modalities; government counterparts must be involved from the outset to ensure national ownership. In particular, Benin's School Feeding Service will have the main responsibility for leading the new school feeding policy. WFP's work on institutional improvements will provide expertise for setting up the unit and will support the provision of equipment and materials, staff capacity-building, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), logistics management, procurement and accountability mechanisms; manuals and tools will be developed and tested before the end of the project.
37. To ensure effectiveness and continuity, and as recommended by the stakeholders' workshop, the National Directorate – WFP's national counterpart in the Ministry of Development – is expected to become part of the new School Feeding Service. It will have a role in M&E and the coordination and management of food in collaboration with the country office. WFP will also provide technical assistance for the Ministry of Education to optimize the utilization of resources for the national school feeding programme through effective procurement, storage and implementation.
38. An inter-ministerial steering committee of representatives from the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Pre-Primary and Primary Education, NGOs, local government, the Federation of Parent Associations and the country office will be set up at the start of the project to oversee operations, assess progress and recommend revisions.
39. At the district level, local authority engagement in school feeding will be increased in line with the recent decentralization law that requires leaders to invest in the social sector. At the school level, management committees will be responsible for receiving, storing, managing and preparing food.
40. Given that most WFP-assisted schools are in northern Benin, and in line with the appraisal mission's recommendations, WFP will open a sub-office in Parakou for improved coordination and monitoring.
41. A detailed implementation plan will be jointly drafted by WFP, the Government and NGOs contracted for the installation and operation of school feeding management committees in new schools, the daily management and supervision of rations and parent contributions, reporting, social mobilization and awareness-raising among parents.
42. WFP will cover the costs of logistics and transport to the schools; the Government will provide a budget to cover recurrent costs of running the School Feeding Service such as rental of facilities, staff salaries, vehicles and maintenance, office equipment and stationery.
43. A standardized school feeding survey in 2010 will provide the baseline for subsequent surveys. In 2012 a decentralized evaluation will measure adherence to project objectives and its efficiency and effectiveness.
44. Food management will be monitored. WFP will support the development of national M&E capacities through training at the national, department and district levels for government and partner staff.
45. The project reflects a shift towards sustainable solutions such as longer-term funding mechanisms. The country office will seek to expand its donor base by enhancing country-level resource mobilization, developing a joint WFP/Government resource mobilization strategy, increasing joint programming with other United Nations agencies and integrating the project into plans for national budgetary support for development assistance. Multi-year funding arrangements will be emphasized.

ANNEX I-A

BREAKDOWN OF WFP PROJECT COSTS				
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Direct operational costs				
Food¹				
- Cereals	7 039	364	2 563 596	
- Beans	1 373	754	1 035 211	
- Vegetable oil	457	992	453 434	
- Iodized salt	137	129	17 685	
Total food	9 006		4 069 928	4 069 928
External transport				285 197
Total landside transport, storage and handling				1 036 655
Other direct operational costs				927 058
A. Total direct operational costs				6 318 838
B. Direct support costs² (see Annex I-B for details)				1 513 776
C. Indirect support costs (7 percent of total direct costs)³				548 283
TOTAL COST TO WFP				8 380 897

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

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

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

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENT (US\$)	
Staff costs	
National professional officers	334 632
General service staff	692 328
Overtime	10 800
Consultants	73 080
Duty travel	109 011
Subtotal	1 219 851
Office costs and other recurring costs	
Rental of facility	16 000
Utilities	31 500
Office supplies	20 500
Information and communications technology	36 200
Repair and maintenance of equipment	18 000
Maintenance and running costs of vehicles	34 000
Other office expenditures	13 000
Subtotal	169 200
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Vehicle leasing	25 500
Telecommunications equipment	53 100
Local security costs	46 125
Subtotal	124 725
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 513 776

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Impact			
Contribute to achieving universal primary education by 2015, through improving access, retention and completion in primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Human development index ➤ Net school enrolment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ UNDP Human Development Report ➤ Ministry of Education statistical yearbook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sub-regional stability ➤ Existence of adequate political and security conditions in Benin
WFP Strategic Objective 4, Goal 2			
Outcome 4.1 Increased access to education and human capital development in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enrolment: Average annual rates of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled ➤ Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools (> 0.8) ➤ Drop-out rates for girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools (< 10%) ➤ Pass rates for girls and boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP quarterly and annual monitoring reports ➤ Cooperating partners' reports ➤ Ministry of Education statistical yearbook 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stability of the education system ➤ Quality of teaching and school infrastructure ➤ Community awareness and support of interventions ➤ Implementation of national school feeding policy and targeting of other causes of under-enrolment via complementary interventions (United Nations, especially UNICEF, the Government and other partners)
Output 4.1.1 Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities for children in WFP-assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual numbers of beneficiaries receiving WFP assistance, by gender ➤ Quantities of food actually distributed, by food item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Directorate/WFP quarterly distribution reports ➤ WFP monthly logistics reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely availability of cash and in-kind contributions ➤ Adequate logistics capacity of counterpart
Strategic Objective 5, Goals 1, 2 and 3			
Outcome 5.2 Strengthened capacities for a sustainable national school feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hand-over strategy developed and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitment from Government and partners



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Impact			
<p>Output 5.2.1 Technical assistance to the Government for the formulation and implementation of a national school feeding policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Documents/manuals produced and validated ➤ Number of dissemination workshops (4) ➤ Number of people (WFP, Government and partners' staff) trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government approval report ➤ National forum report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitment from Government and partners
<p>Output 5.2.2 Development of institutional capacity through WFP-organized training and support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Numbers of training sessions for school feeding management committees, PTAs, women's groups and parents ➤ Functioning management committees as a percentage of school feeding activities established (80%) ➤ Functional management committees with at least two women in key posts (80%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP quarterly and annual reports ➤ Cooperating partners' reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of partners in assisted school areas ➤ Beneficiary communities' agreement to take over the project
<p>Output 5.2.3 Establishment of hand-over packages for communities, as part of an enhanced phase-out strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of schools benefiting from the hand-over package to support the continued functioning of school feeding (> 100) ➤ Number of training sessions/number of participants in each area ➤ Manuals and tools for logistics, procurement and M&E produced and tested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commitment of communities and local authorities ➤ Management committees' application of knowledge acquired through training
<p>Outcome 5.3 Local agricultural and economic development stimulated by linking school feeding with local production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food purchased locally as percentage of food distributed in the country (> 30% of cereals and > 30% of pulses purchased from farmers' organizations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS II) records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good/adequate harvest in the country
<p>Output 5.3.1 Creation of marketing opportunities for small farmers through local purchases of food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tonnage of food purchased from small farmers' associations in intervention areas (1,480 mt of cereals and 290 mt of pulses) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of projects supporting small farmers' organizations in the project area

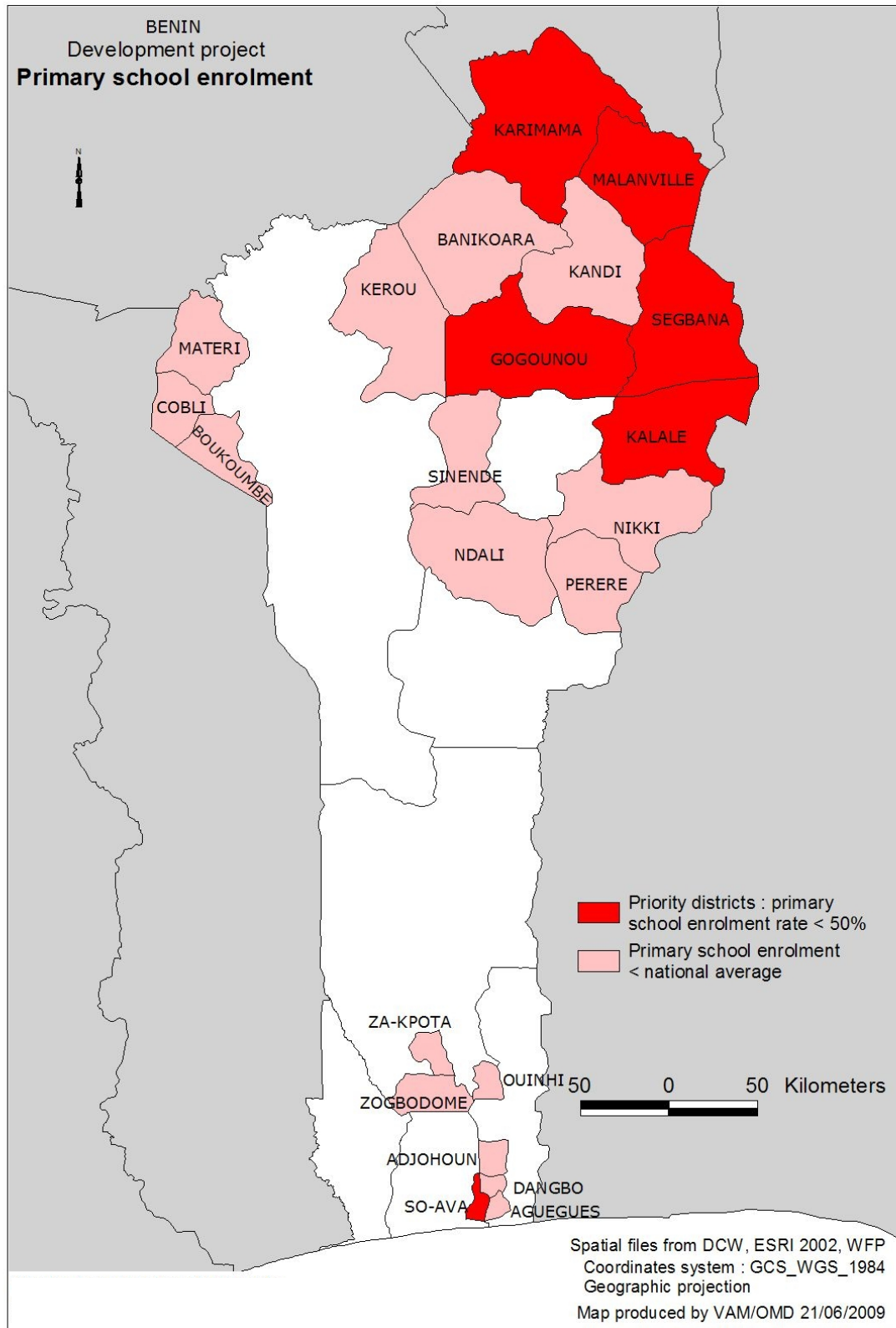


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Results	Performance indicators	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
Impact			
Output 5.3.2 Support to farmers' organizations through development activities	➤ Number of farmers' organizations trained in local purchase and marketing mechanisms	➤ Periodic project reports	



ANNEX III

WFP Operational Areas in Benin



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

CFSNVA	comprehensive food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEV	development project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	non-governmental organization
PDDSE	National Plan for the Development of the Education Sector
PTA	parent-teacher association
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund