



WFP Benin

2G CSP – Informal Executive Board Consultation

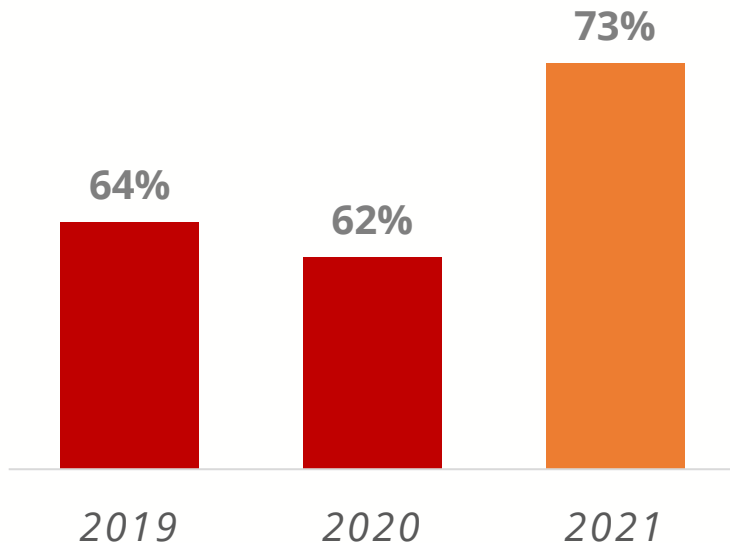
27 July 2023

Salient features of country context

1

Human Capital

Primary school completion rates

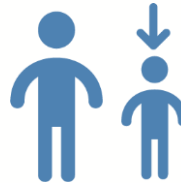


2

Food & Nutritional Security



410,000 Beninese are severely **food insecure**.



31.3% of children were **stunted** in 2020



72% of children under five suffered from **anaemia** in 2018

3

Shocks & Risks



16th most vulnerable country to **climate change**
133rd in terms of readiness



Disruption of seasonal **rainfall patterns**



Increase in **insecurity in the North** with **school closures** and increase of the number of **IDPs and refugees**.

Benin CO strategic focus during 2024-2027



Government Action Plan
2021-2026



UNSDCF (2023-2026)
Highlighting priority areas for collaboration between
the UN system and the government



PNASI agreement (2023-2026)
between Government of Benin and
WFP

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

SDG 17 Partnerships

1

Provide **food and nutrition assistance** to shock affected people and technical assistance to strengthen **emergency preparedness and response capacities**

2

Provide **nutritious school meals** through an **integrated and inclusive programme** that **benefits the community**

3

Support **food value chain actors** to improve availability of **locally produced food** especially for **school canteens**

4

Provide technical assistance to national institutions to gradually take **operational ownership of the national school feeding programme**



Enhance joint programming and advocacy with **UN agencies** to improve synergies and progress towards the SDGs

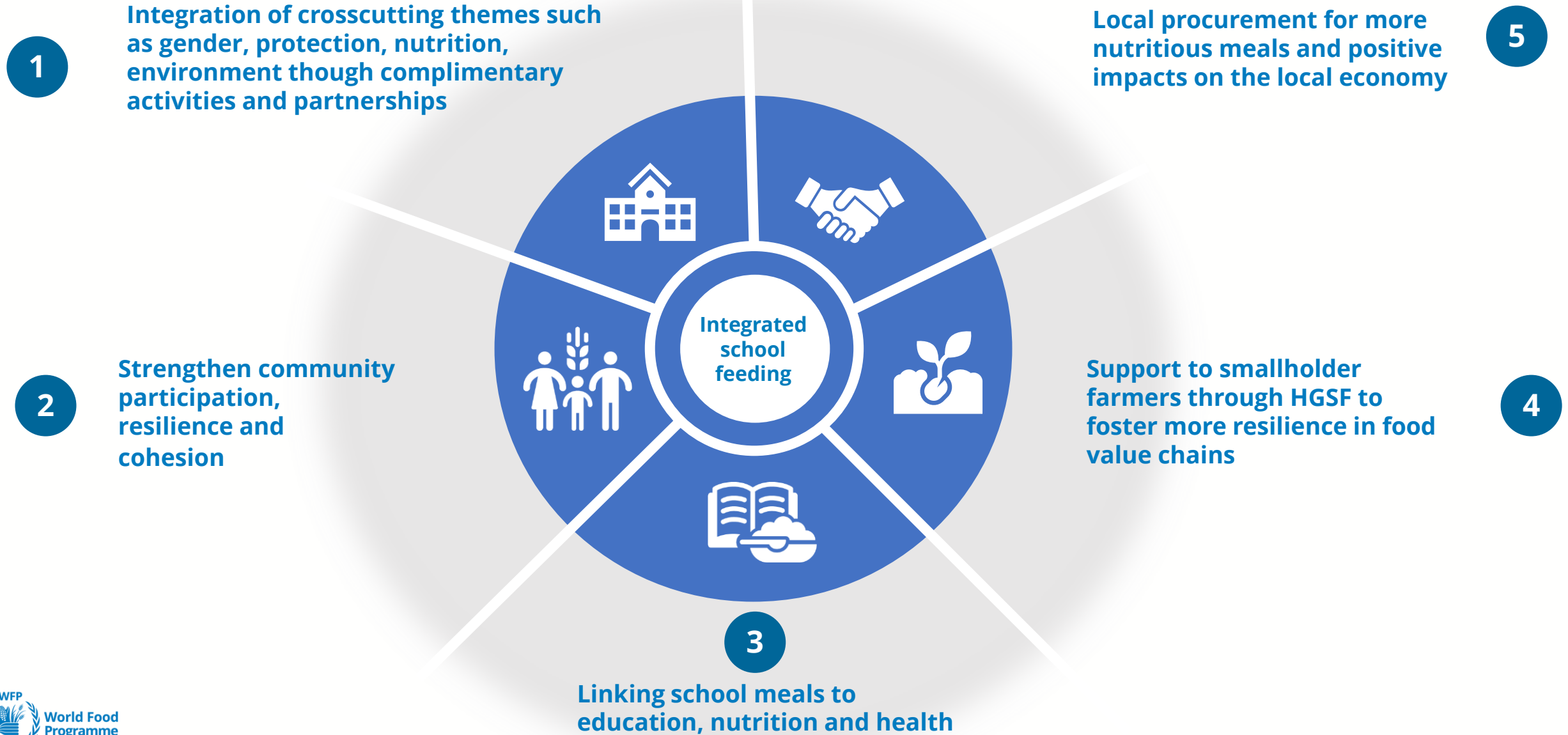


Consolidate and diversify **donor base** (IFIs, private sector, etc.) to secure flexible and multi-annual funding



Strengthen collaboration with the **Government** to enhance capacities and accelerate handover

An integrated approach articulated around school feeding





Thank you!

Questions?





Annexes

A young boy with short hair, wearing a light-colored school uniform, is sitting at a table. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. In front of him is a blue plastic cup filled with a light-colored, grainy substance, possibly porridge or cereal. He has his right hand resting on the edge of the cup. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people in a similar setting, likely a school cafeteria or dining hall. The lighting is warm and focused on the boy.

Lessons learned and strategic changes



Lessons learned

1. Limited support to Government responding to food and nutrition insecurity due to under-funding.

2. **Human capital objectives** of school feeding were **attained** but **more opportunities** could be seized to **contribute to broader outcomes** including local economic development.

3. The **roadmap for transitioning School Feeding** to Government management was **not aligned with local public management and administrative context** and led to a postponement of the handover.



Strategic changes

1. Plan for a crisis response **contingency** and **focus on anticipatory and preparedness** measures and technical assistance to strengthen government capacities at central and local levels in emergency preparedness and response.

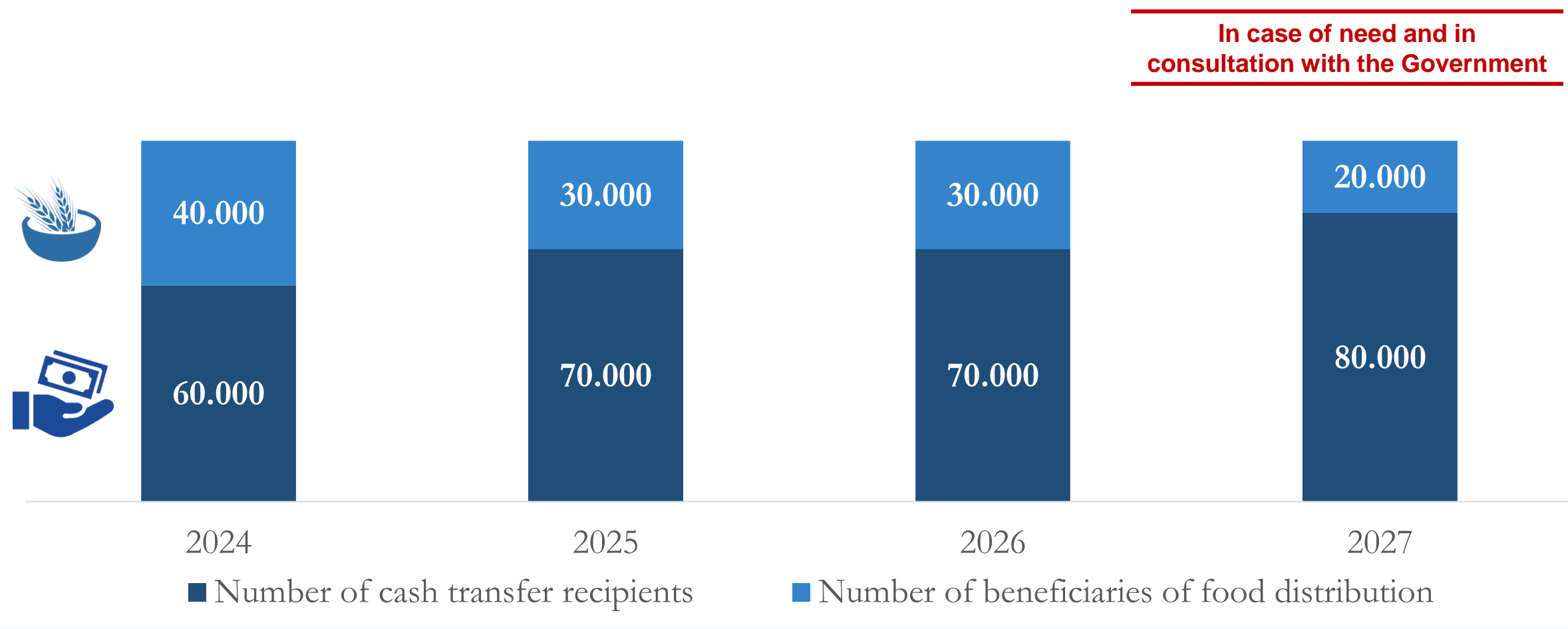
2. The school feeding programme will be an entry point for promoting a **nutrition-sensitive food system and the local economy**, to **support resilience and social cohesion of communities**.

3. WFP will engage differently with the Government by positioning itself as a **facilitator and convenor** instead of a ready-to-use solutions provider and will foster change through a **co-creation process and a test-and-learn approach**.

Strategic direction for CSP outcome 1

Focus on potential crisis response

From 2024 onwards, and in the event of a shock, WFP aims to provide assistance to around 100,000 people, increasing use of cash transfers when the context allows along with CS.



Sources: Draft Line of Sight WFP CSP 2024 - 2027

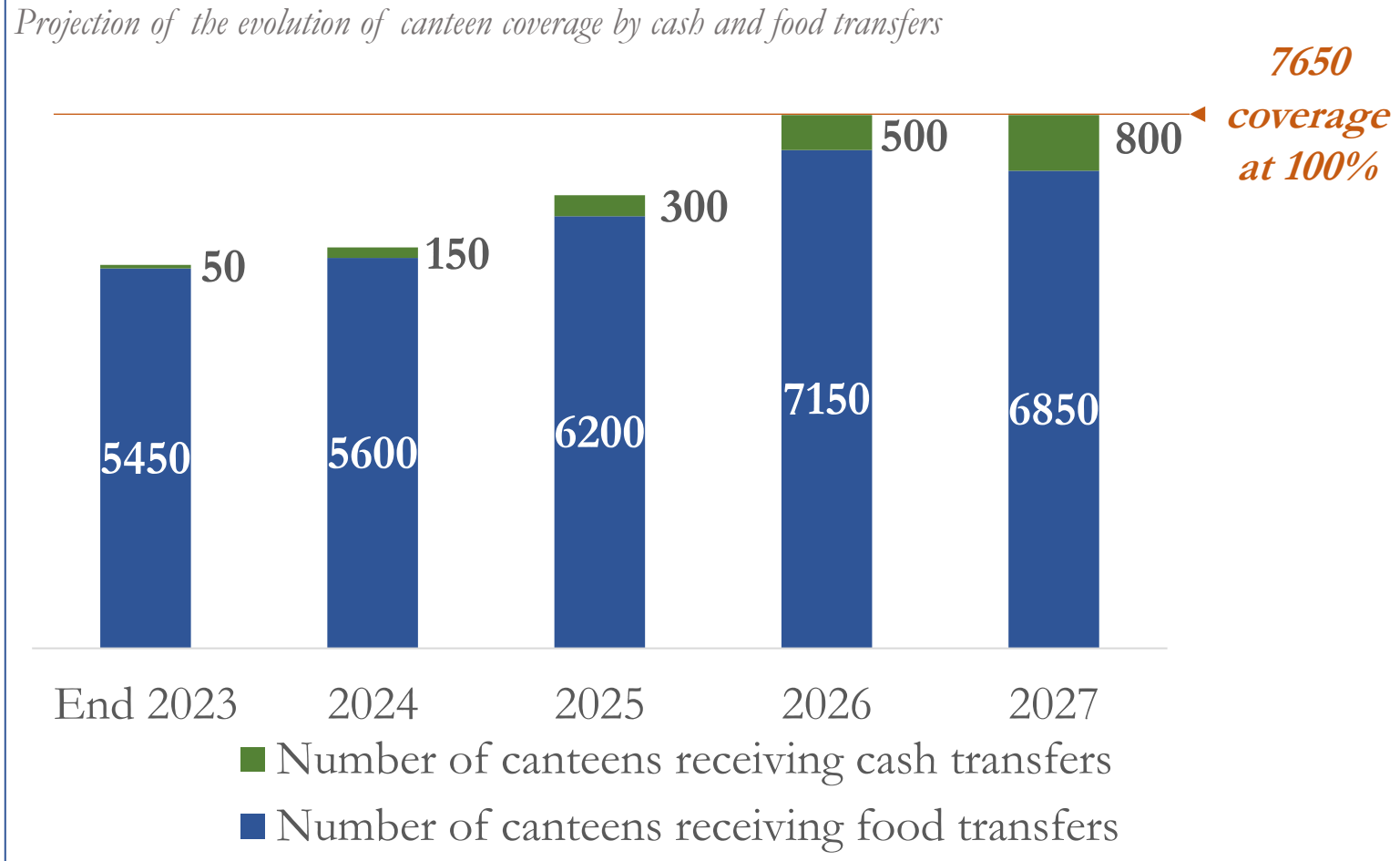
Strategic direction for CSP Outcome 2

Focus on school feeding

For the next CSP, we aim to cover all schools while improving the nutritional quality of school meals

- Achieve 100% coverage of primary schools
- Gradually introduce **CBT** modality to:
 1. Facilitate and **promote local purchases.**
 2. Improve the **quality and nutritional value** of school meals.

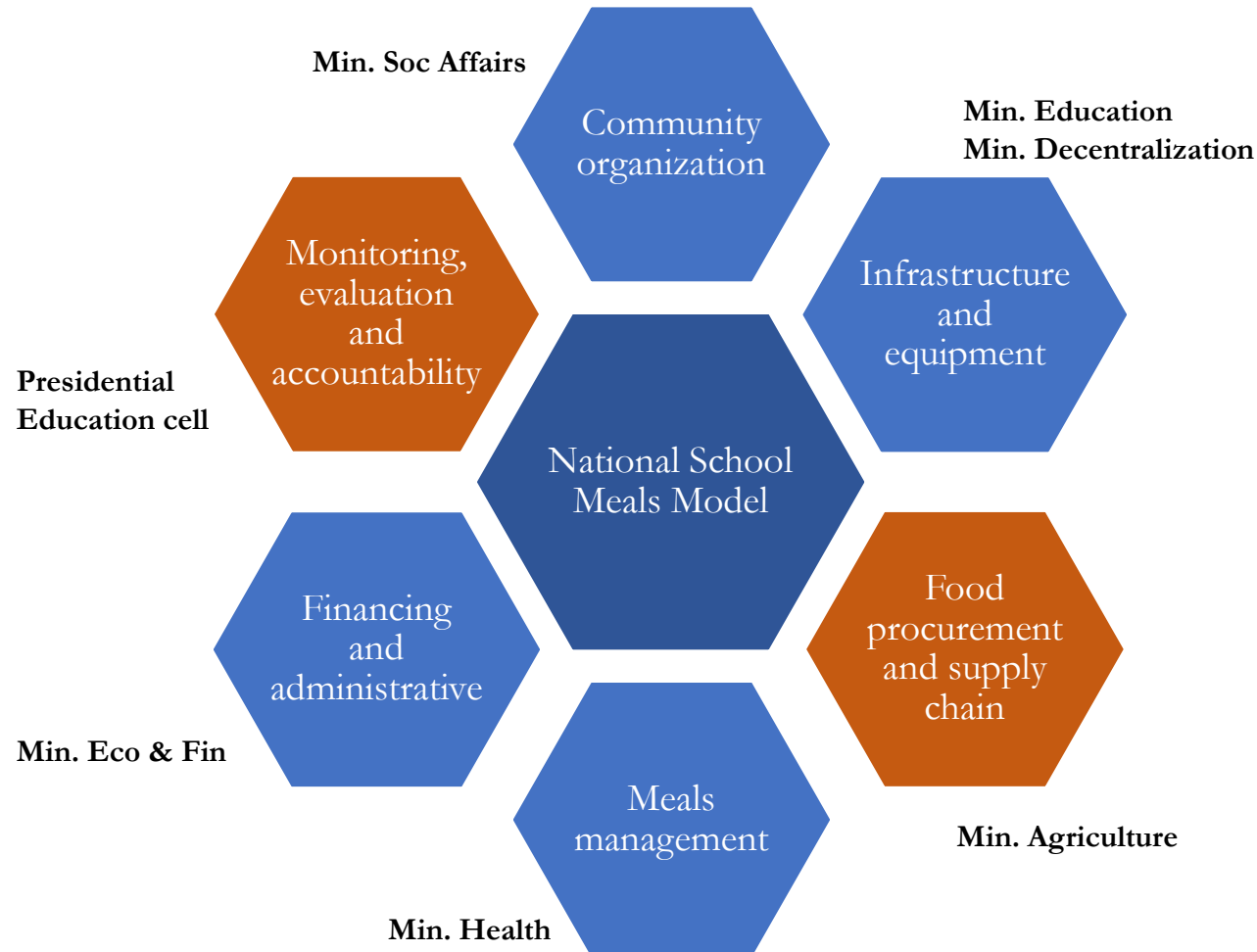
WFP plans to gradually increase the use of CBT as a modality to reach 800 canteens representing 10.5% of the total number of canteens by the end of the next CSP cycle



Sources: Draft Line of Sight WFP CSP 2024 - 2027

Strategic direction of CSP Outcome 3

WFP will support the coalition of six ministries and government bodies to develop school feeding models that are suitable to the Beninese context...



...while paying special attention to

1. **Local food procurement and supply chain** management
 2. School feeding monitoring and evaluation (**digitization** of the **supply chain and M&E systems**)
- WFP role: **facilitator and convenor**

Summary of budget and beneficiaries' figures by activities and outcomes

	Outcome 1	Outcome 2		Outcome 3
	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4
Number of direct beneficiaries by activity	400,000 (100,000 Of UDBs per year)	2,067,500	9,000	NA
Total number of direct beneficiaries by outcome	400,000	2,076,500		NA
Total number of direct beneficiaries	2,476,500			
Budget by activity in USD	25,192,358	344,332,479	9,634,702	7,267,926
Total budget by outcome in USD	25,851,315	353,967,181		7,267,926
Total CSP budget	USD 386,427,465			

Government and partners already committed about 50% (USD 192 million) of CSP budget. USD 194 million need to be mobilized including USD 50 million from GCF.

