WFP Benin

2G CSP – Informal Executive Board Consultation

27 July 2023
Salient features of country context

**Human Capital**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Primary school completion rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**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**

**SDG 2 Zero Hunger**

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

**SDG 17 Partnerships**

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

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**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

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**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**
An integrated approach articulated around school feeding

1. Integration of crosscutting themes such as gender, protection, nutrition, environment through complimentary activities and partnerships

2. Strengthen community participation, resilience and cohesion

3. Linking school meals to education, nutrition and health

4. Support to smallholder farmers through HGSF to foster more resilience in food value chains

5. Local procurement for more nutritious meals and positive impacts on the local economy
Thank you!
Questions?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lessons learned</th>
<th>Strategic changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Limited support to Government responding to food and nutrition insecurity due to under-funding.</td>
<td>1. Plan for a crisis response <strong>contingency</strong> and focus on anticipatory and <strong>preparedness</strong> measures and technical assistance to strengthen government capacities at central and local levels in emergency preparedness and response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Human capital objectives of school feeding were attained but more opportunities could be seized to contribute to broader outcomes including local economic development.</td>
<td>2. The school feeding programme will be an entry point for promoting a <strong>nutrition-sensitive food system and the local economy</strong>, to support resilience and social cohesion of communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>3. WFP will engage differently with the Government by positioning itself as a <strong>facilitator and convenor</strong> instead of a ready-to-use solutions provider and will foster change through a <strong>co-creation process and a test-and-learn approach</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2019-2023 CSP Evaluation, CSP 2024-2027 narrative
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.

Focus on potential crisis response

In case of need and in consultation with the Government

Sources: Draft Line of Sight WFP CSP 2024 - 2027
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.

Projection of the evolution of canteen coverage by cash and food transfers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of canteens receiving cash transfers</th>
<th>Number of canteens receiving food transfers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>5450</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>5600</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>7150</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>6850</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End 2023: 5450
End 2024: 5600
End 2025: 6200
End 2026: 7150
End 2027: 6850

Focus on school feeding

Sources: Draft Line of Sight WFP CSP 2024 - 2027
WFP will support the coalition of six ministries and government bodies to develop school feeding models that are suitable to the Beninese context...

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**

Sources: WFP’s support to capacity strengthening and the development of a national school feeding model internal paper
## Summary of budget and beneficiaries' figures by activities and outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>Outcome 2</th>
<th>Outcome 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity 1</td>
<td>Activity 2</td>
<td>Activity 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of direct beneficiaries by activity</td>
<td>400,000 (100,000 Of UDBs per year)</td>
<td>2,067,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of direct beneficiaries by outcome</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>2,076,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of direct beneficiaries</td>
<td>2,476,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget by activity in USD</td>
<td>25,192,358</td>
<td>344,332,479</td>
<td>9,634,702</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total budget by outcome in USD</td>
<td>25,851,315</td>
<td>353,967,181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total CSP budget</td>
<td>USD 386,427,465</td>
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</table>
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.