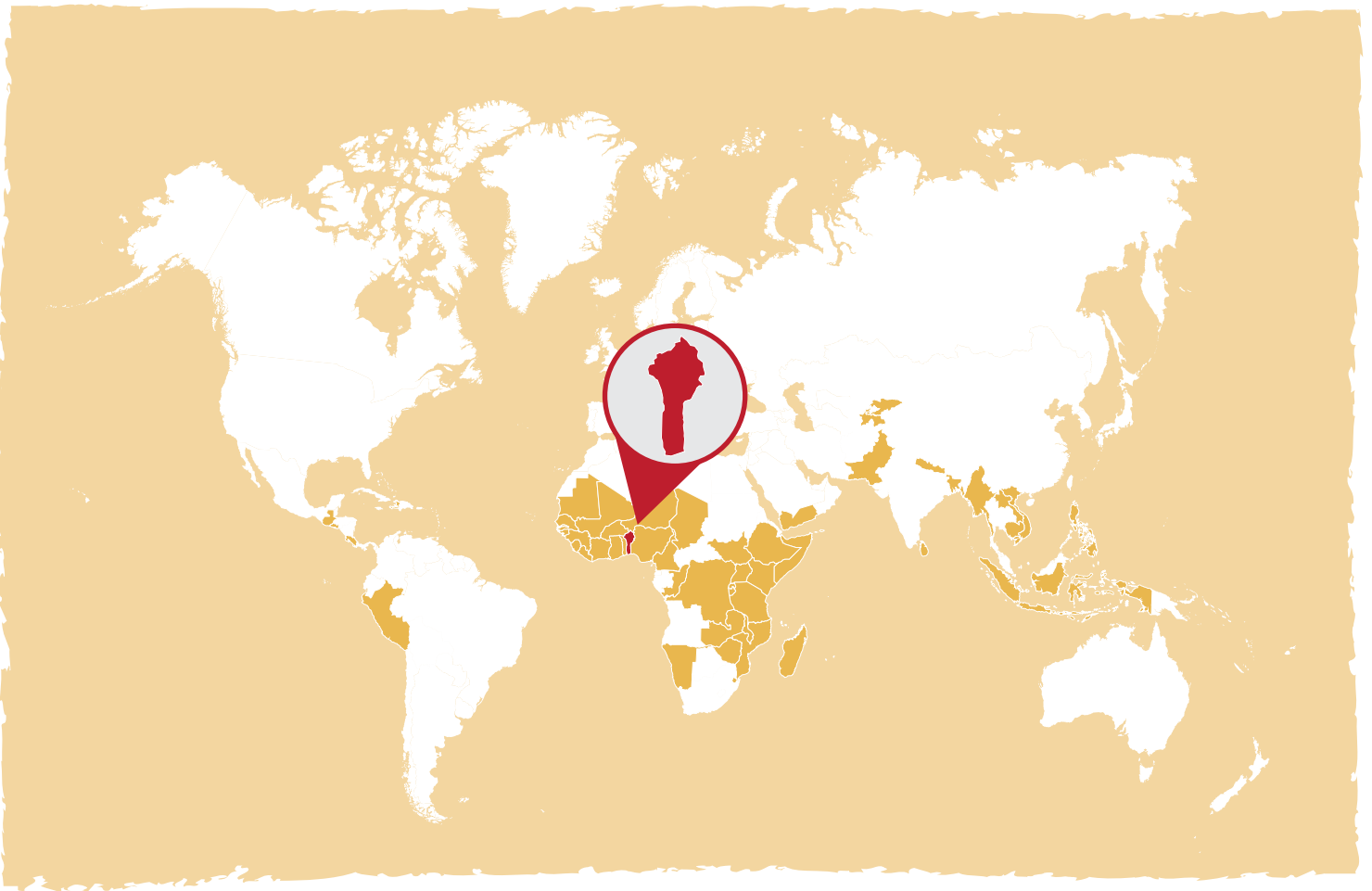


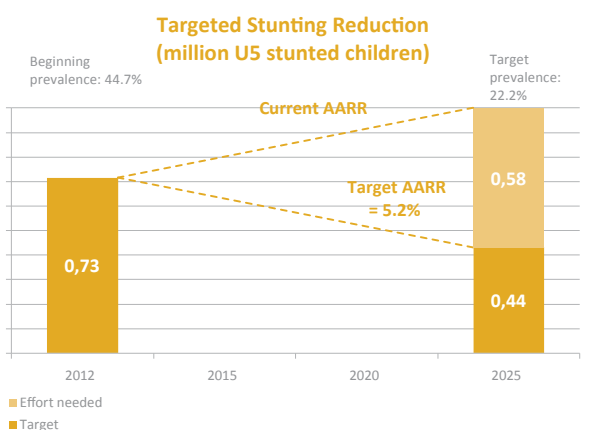
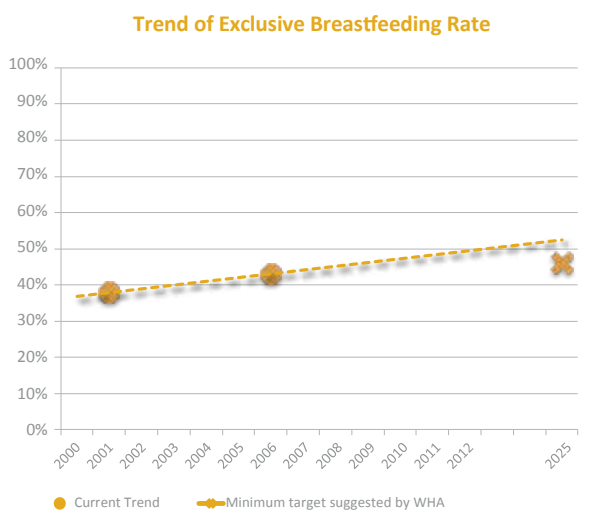
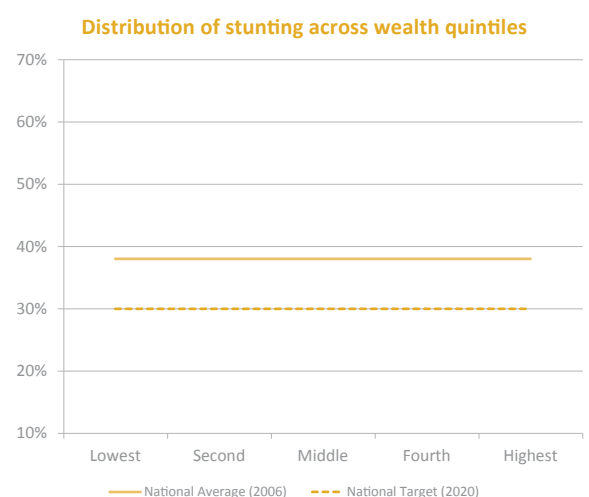
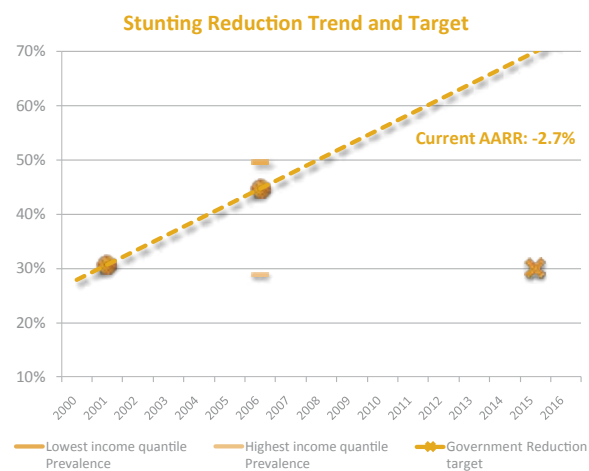
Benin



Joined: September 2011



Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	9.5
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.6
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.50
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.30
Population growth rate (2010)	3.01%
WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2006/AGVSAN 2008)	
Low birth weight	12.5%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	43.1%
Under five stunting	44.7%
Under five wasting	8.4%
Under five overweight	11.4%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	15.8%
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	32.1%
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	-
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	60.5%
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	99.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	59.5%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	27.9%
Female employment rate	67.1%
Median age at first marriage	18.6
Access to skilled birth attendant	77.7%
Women who have first birth before age 18	21.4%
Fertility rate	5.3
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	41.19%
Income share held by lowest 20%	6.99%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,503.3
Energy from non-staples in supply	22.20%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	1.0
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	15.1%
Open defecation	65.0%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	76.8%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	76.8%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	3.7%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	805.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	3.01
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	2.72



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The National Food and Nutrition Council (FNC), attached to the Presidency of the Republic, is a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder platform for strengthening nutrition.

It is operational and has a permanent secretariat, which is its executive arm. The private sector participates in the FNC through the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, but the addition of sectors related to the processing of agricultural products would strengthen it. The UN network works but could be enlarged and the donor network would benefit from a broader and more operational platform.

Creating a Network of Parliamentarians on nutrition seems certain.

Coordination meetings are held regularly for the purpose of exchanging information, knowledge, experience and influencing policy. Monitoring the implementation of deliberations and a better reproduction of discussions in the original member organizations would improve its impact.

A framework for municipal consultation on nutrition, like FNC, is planned and placed under the responsibility of the Mayor.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The FNSDP is implemented through the Results-Based National Food and Nutrition Program (RBNFNP), the Community Nutrition Project (CNP) and the Multi-sector Food, Health and Nutrition Project (MFHNP).

A growing number of technical ministries align their programs with the FNSDP.

The RBNFNP includes a common results framework for all stakeholders and also has a framework for implementation.

The government is committed to implementing a unified, multi-sector monitoring and evaluation plan at the decentralized level to establish a baseline for measuring progress and incorporating nutrition indicators in sector plans.

The results of the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) have been released and the results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are being distributed.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

The departments concerned have incorporated nutrition into their activities.

The Food and Nutrition Strategic Development Plan (FNSDP) defines the specific approaches that are sensitive to nutrition in the short and long term and the harmonization of sector policies has begun. Its integration with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2011 - 2015) is under way. All efforts should continue to disseminate these policies from here on.

National legislation on nutrition is comprehensive and includes laws on food fortification, regulation of marketing of breast-milk substitutes and maternity protection.

A strategy for advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM) was developed and harmonized with the national nutrition plan.

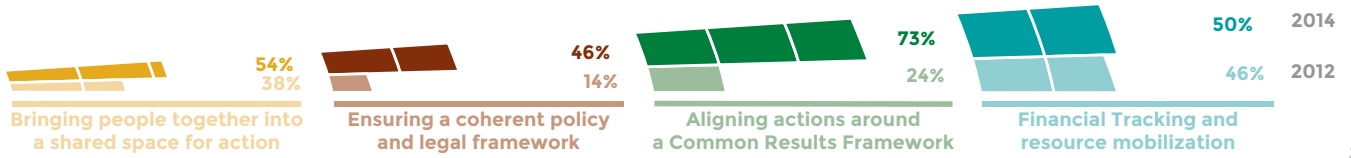
Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

The evaluation of the costs of the MFHNP (14 billion CFA francs) and the RBNFNP is complete. The evaluation of the resources used by the sectors for nutrition is not yet exhaustive and does not include investment from the private sector, which does not enable the funding gaps to be estimated.

Benin is committed to developing a resource mobilization strategy to implement these policies given that the current financial strategies will not suffice to scale up the actions identified. The organization of a round table with the donors is one of the paths under consideration. A budget line for nutrition has been created in the state budget and dedicated funding has increased, as illustrated by the doubling of the budget of the FNC.

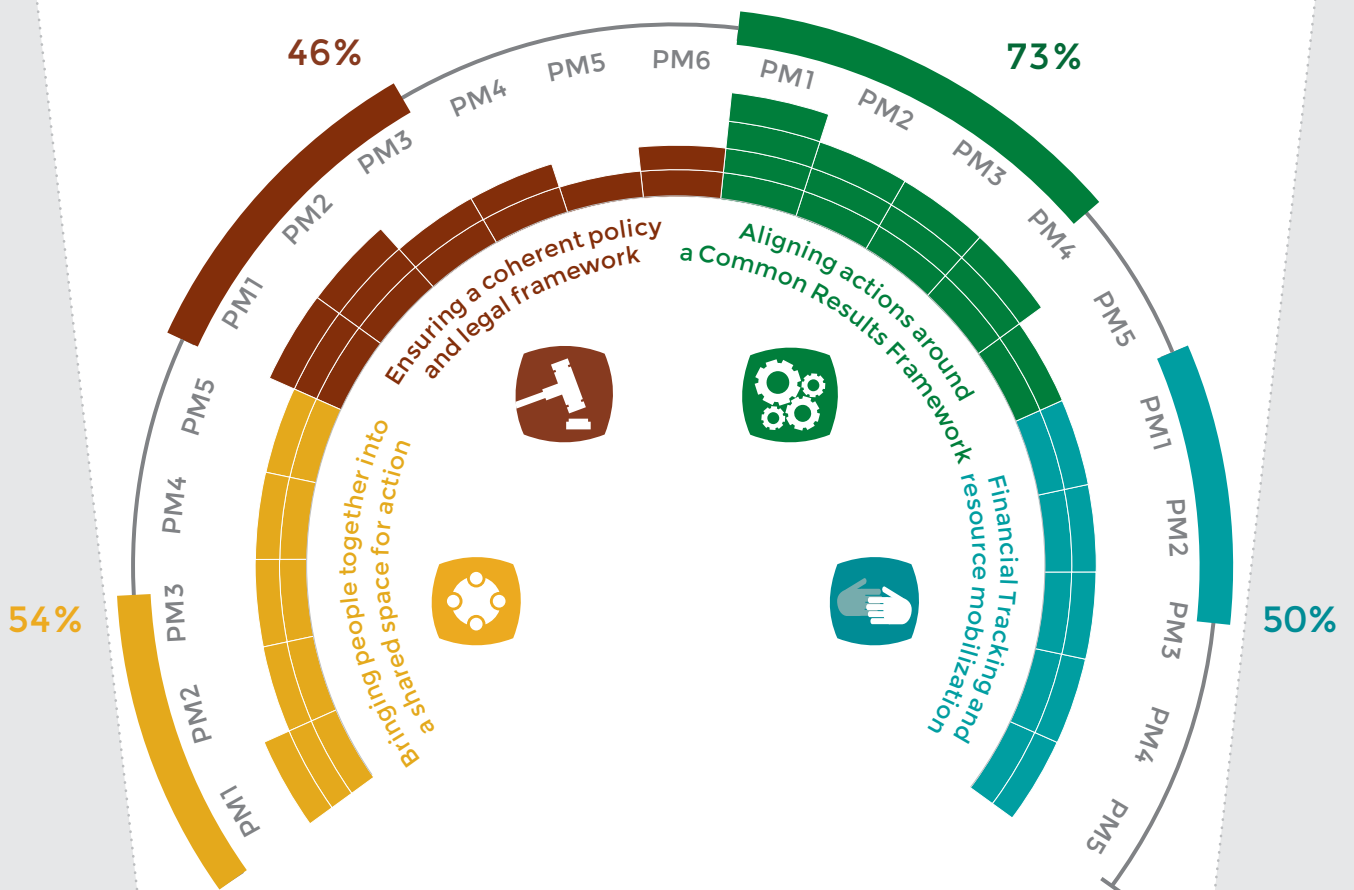
Progress Across Four SUN Processes Benin

2012¹ and 2014² Scoring of Progress Markers



2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
²Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise