Benin

Joined: September 2011
## Demographic data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Population (million, 2010)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 (million, 2010)</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Births (million, 2010)</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate (2010)</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

## Targeted Stunting Reduction (million U5 stunted children)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beginning prevalence</th>
<th>Target prevalence</th>
<th>Effort needed</th>
<th>Target AARR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>Effort needed</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Target AARR</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Stunting Reduction Trend and Target

- Current AARR: -2.7%
- Minimum target suggested by WHA: 0.73
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.

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.

Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Benin

2012\(^1\) and 2014\(^2\) Scoring of Progress Markers

- **Bringing people together into a shared space for action**: 54% (2012) vs. 38% (2014)
- **Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework**: 46% (2012) vs. 24% (2014)
- **Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework**: 73% (2014) vs. 14% (2012)
- **Financial Tracking and resource mobilization**: 50% (2014) vs. 2012 (2012)

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

- Stage of Preparedness:
  - **46%**
  - **73%**
  - **54%**
  - **50%**

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