###  Country: [BENIN]

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2014-2018

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The CPD and UNDAF 2014-2018 Evaluations revealed UNDP’s contribution to the country program performance in several fields: (1) public financial management, (2) monitoring MDGs and promotion of SDGs, (3) strengthening of public administration; (4) ~~the~~ promotion of inclusive growth through the contribution to job creation, (5) reinforcing of environment issues management and promotion of mitigation and adaptation to climate changes.

In economic governance, the capacity of the public administration to conduct reforms, planning and evaluation of development policies has been strengthened through adoption of results-based budget reform. Public financial management has been reinforced through enhancement of WAEMU public finances reforms implementation support and Benin is among the one of the champions among WAEMU countries. There is also an improvement in monitoring MDGs implementation through various reports, planning and monitoring tools promoting a participatory dissemination. A national plan or PRSP have been aligned with the MDGs/SDGs during the period under review.

With regard to administrative governance UNDP promoted the rationalization of the Administration and strengthened it by setting up couple of tools, such as: . manual of procedures, nomenclature of the bodies of the public service or the user guide of the Ministry in charge of Labor and Public Service, promotion of e-Governance in the Administration

 In the field of democracy governance, in addition to the capacity building of the electoral stakeholders, UNDP has promoted the capacity building of the parliamentarians, the Strategic Plan of the National Assembly has also been set up. UNDP supported consolidation of peace through the establishment of 77 Communal Peace Committees (PACs), and the elaboration of the National Dialogue Charter.

In the fight against poverty and living conditions improvement, employment promotion, entrepreneurship and sustainable development, UNDP supported the Government to set up business promotion center, and “pole of local socio-economic development” through Millennium Villages.

Finally, there are important contributions in the field of environmental promotion and climate change adaptation strategies, particularly in the following: (1) strengthening environmental institutions and improvement of environmental governance, (2) mobilization of resources for the implementation and support to climate change adaptation programs. The CO also supported the Ministry of Environment to complete the formulation of the INDC, led high level and successful advocacy to sign and promulgate the Paris Agreement. More than 84% of municipalities have been strengthened in terms of natural resource management or early warning mechanisms and 65% of them have agro-climatic and hydrological measurement equipment and thousands of rural people (farmers, pastoralists, fishermen) trained in the use of technical itineraries to adapt to climate change and their revenues increased.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  |
| **Country name: Benin** |
| **Current country programme period: 2014 - 2018** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Component 1: Support to** **Inclusive growth, employment, food security and social protection:** *By 2018, rural and peri-urban populations, especially young people and women in intervention communes, increase their income and improve their food security.* | $15,235,050 | 1. *Poverty index*
2. *Average expenditure per capita*
3. *Prevalence of food insecurity*
 | 1. *Monetary Poverty have increased but it would have increased from 36.2% in 2011 to 40.1% in 2015. Growth was not inclusive. Poverty is up 4.4% in cities and 3.9% in rural areas. In rural area, UNDP helped the Government through the Millenium Village Project to install socio-economic infrastructure in selected villages to reduce poverty and concerned populations improved their social well-being and through employment promotion projects towards women and youth.*

1. *Average expenditure per capita decreased: 2011 (from 306675 to 238343 fcfa. However, UNDP has supported rural communes where population have got better access to basic services (education, water, sanitation) and access to economic opportunities with growth in their revenue.*
2. *The overall prevalence of food insecurity in Benin increased from 22.5% in 2014 to 9.6% in 2017. UNDP has supported increase in productivity in several rural areas. 11 cooperatives have been put in place. UNDP has contributed to food production through the promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship through the dissemination of knowledge through the training, incubation and empowerment of young agricultural entrepreneurs in management. In fact, 447 new agro-food micro-enterprises were created.*
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:*The UNDP CP identified the three major outputs described below to support the Government in achieving this outcome.*Progress and Achievements:1. ***Young people and women have more capacities, skills and facilities for self-employment and agricultural entrepreneurship, implementation of micro, small and medium enterprises in rural and peri-urban areas****.*

*There has been an increase in the number of people (women, youths and other vulnerable persons) benefitting from capacity building in agricultural entrepreneurship, in modern and ecologic production technics in agriculture and capacities in breeding and processing have been strengthened (1200 young people trained, 200 women, 300 trained in storage). Jobs in the agricultural sector are created with financial support and material given to the young trained (1100), Women (210). UNDP has contributed to the promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship through the dissemination of knowledge through the training, incubation and empowerment of young agricultural entrepreneurs in management. It has contributed to the transformation of the economy by creating a favorable environment, supporting structures responsible for promoting employment and financing SMEs / SMIs through equipment and implementation. nine (09) number of functional BPC that constitute innovative resource centers to strengthen the operational fabric for the promotion of entrepreneurship. There is thus an increase in the number of young graduates creating agricultural businesses thanks to an effective system of support for young people to create jobs. It creates a change of mindset of young graduates on agricultural. Thus, young people and women have more capacity, skills and facilities for self-employment and especially agricultural entrepreneurship.**UNDP has strengthened capacity and supported the development of facilities for 795 young people and 135 rural and peri-urban women aged 15 and over, and facilitate their engagement in self-employment especially in agricultural entrepreneurship. For socio-economic transformation in rural areas, about 500 new direct jobs were created, contributing to the increase of household income and promoting. In fact, 447 new agribusiness micro-enterprises were created by young people aged 15 and over bringing to 916 the total number of young people who created a new company. There are almost 500 new direct jobs already created in the sector of agricultural entrepreneurship of which 30% in favor of women. UNDP has also contributed to a profound change in attitudes about young graduates' perceptions of agricultural entrepreneurship.* *in 2014, the PPEA project signed formal synergy agreements with other projects such as the FNPEEJ and PAIAVO in order to build on the results achieved by the UNDP and strengthen the achievements in terms of job creation for 2000 young people and increase their income in the Ouémé Valley.* *With the support of UNDP, the Government has prepared a Joint Employment Project document covering all sectors of the economy and ensuring inclusive development and targeting food security.*1. ***Government, local communities and CSOs have the capacity to create an enabling environment for the emergence and development of micro and small and medium enterprises and job creation****.*

*6745 young entrepreneurs benefited from the capacity building through the Business Promotion Centers which also enabled 497 promoters to access the markets. Emergence of model companies that double their workforce as well as their turnover. Indeed, a pioneer in the promotion of youth employment since 2008, UNDP, through its actions based on national employment policy, has contributed significantly to the transformation of the employment ecosystem and policies for the benefit of young people and women. It has given a new strategic dimension to agricultural entrepreneurship geared towards youth and women with a heightened awareness of other donors and the government. It has also contributed to the transformation of the economy by creating a favorable environment, supporting structures responsible for promoting employment and financing SMEs / SMIs through the creation of 3 new Business Promotion Center.* *UNDP has made a significant contribution to the change in the organizational structure of the employment promotion agency by expanding the operational network to support young people in entrepreneurship. UNDP intervention has created a catalytic effect that has drained others stakeholders.* *UNDP support has helped to facilitate women's participation in the economic sectors previously reserved for men. Through the Business Development Center, UNDP has facilitated the creation of 1,900 young people in the secondary and tertiary sectors, bringing the total number of young people to 4243, thereby increasing their income. Through the Business Development Center, UNDP facilitated the creation of 2434 youth jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors, thereby increasing their income. To this must be added the formalization to the OHADA standards of 19 agricultural cooperatives thus providing stable jobs to its 382 members.**The identified target groups are young people, women through the structures of job creation and entrepreneurship promotion. UNDP interventions strengthened the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment through the creation and operationalization of 9 Business Promotion Centers who have expertise in developing business plans for young people entrepreneurs and their support in seeking funding. UNDP also helped the government build the capacity of young people between the ages of 15 and 35 to make them real entrepreneurs.* *In terms of support and support to the facility, 445 women are beneficiaries on 1780 young people, a rate of about 25%.**UNDP supported the government in establishing a framework for consultation between structures responsible for promoting entrepreneurship and state structures to facilitate access to financing for young entrepreneurs. This framework is already functional.* *In the context of local development, women's empowerment strategies are put in place to promote the effective participation of women in the decision-making process through local school and infrastructure management committees. Production sites have been developed for the benefit of women's groups in the locality of Founougo.* 1. ***Grassroots communities, poor people and vulnerable groups have increased capacities (social safety nets, income transfer, appropriate technologies and technologies) to ensure their food security and access to markets.***

*UNDP has helped the Government through the Millennium Village Project (PVM) to set up village infrastructure to reduce poverty and improve the social well-being of vulnerable populations and their aptitudes and productivity (construction of 3 Storage infrastructures where there was any, production equipment, 56 classrooms, school latrines). 11 cooperatives was set up with a workforce of 608 households by 2013. 445 women out of 1,780 beneficiaries (25%) benefited from capacity building and support for income-generating activities. Women's empowerment strategies have been conducted to promote the effective participation of women in the decision-making process through local school and infrastructure management committees. Other income-generating activities have been specifically identified for women's groups.* *To this, it should be added that 918 co-operators (including 360 women) have improved their skills in the field of soil fertility management while adopting cultivation techniques favorable to the protection of the environment (soil restoration techniques through the use of Mucuna and Soybean production). This has contributed to an increase of nearly 30% of their production, therefore of their income, and has made it possible to ensure the food security of these households.**The yield of agricultural production from 3 villages (totaling a population of nearly 17,000 inhabitants in 2015) has been improved by 109% thus contributing to improving the security of 5448 people and increase the incomes of 918 households. The success obtained motivated the Government to extend this project at the municipal level. The food security of more than 6,000 people has increased by 109%. 999 poor and vulnerable households benefited from support for the establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGAs) allowing them to diversify and increase their sources of income. A new agribusiness project is thus being developed. 6586 young entrepreneurs are trained and assisted in business creation, 9932 have been trained and supported with regards to market access and financing search, 300 have been supported to have their business plans funded**Women in the intervention areas were trained and equipped. For example, the PPEA Project trained and installed 135 women. Of these, 60 created their own farms and 75 benefited from credit agreements with Microfinance Institutions. Other Income Generating Activities (such as rabbit breeding) have specifically identified for women's groups* |
| **Component 2.** **Gouvernance, participation et décentralisation:** *By the end of 2018, national and local institutions are increasingly applying best practices and principles of inclusive, transparent and accountable governance.* | $11,726,939 | 1. *Rate of implementation of Budget financed on national revenue*
2. *Rate of implementation of investment budget in target Communes*
3. *Number of Budget Acts passed during a legislature*
4. *Number of Communes producing their Social Dashboard each year*
 | 1. *Investment Budget financed on own resources rate increased from 59% in 2014 to 75.93% in 2016.*
2. *The rate of investment budgets have increased from 59 to 65% in the selected Communes.*
3. *Number of Budget Acts passed during legislature 6 in 2014, 12 in 2017*
4. *Number of communes producing the Social Dashboard every year from 0% in 2014 to 100% in 2016*
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: *The UNDP CP identified five major outputs described below, to support the Government in achieving this outcome*Progress and Achievements:1. ***The government and communes of interventions have increased capacities to carry out administrative, economic and institutional reforms and to implement development policies and programs.***

*UNDP contributed to Public Administration reform through support to the development of the Integrated Management Framework for Administrative and Institutional Reforms, the design of a database for and providing reliable information to the public with a view to improving the quality of service and the quality of life of the populations, the capacity building of the Secretaries General of the Ministries and focal points of the Sectorial Steering Cells; (iv) the simplification of the procedure for issuing the pension book and the management processes for careers and pensions. With the other partners such as UNICEF, UNDP support the municipalities with a gender-disaggregated database.**UNDP supported the government's development of an electronic platform for managing government client requests and an electronic mail management system (http://testplateformebj.org/sygec/#/login). UNDP has supported the computerization of the public service recruitment process and the development of the human resources management strategy, which has helped to address 82 per cent of career and pension acts.* *Thanks to the support of the UNDP, a call center and SMS SENDER, installed, allowed to examine 50,445 files of the citizens users of the Public Administration, formerly piled up, not treated and stored in the drawers of about twenty State structures; 69% of registered requests were satisfied compared to 29.37% in 2014; which makes a growth rate of about 40%. This reflects a greater awareness by the Administration's agents and the handling of users' concerns (Public Service Month Report, 2015). Also, the Ministry of Labor, Civil Service, Administrative and Institutional Reform currently has a Manual of procedures for the management of recruitment competitions for State agents, which can now facilitate the organization of competition following clear guiding principles of transparency, trust and social equity. Unlike past years, the user has access to public services through the adoption of a user guide in the course of popularization. At the parliamentary level, we note a performance in the voting of the settlement laws in 2015. There was the vote of five (05) law Acts against two (02) expected in 2015, bringing to eleven (11) the number of law Acts passed by Parliament. This was made possible by UNDP-supported capacity-building actions of new MPs and parliamentary officers from the 7th legislature.**.*1. ***National, local and sectoral processes and capacities for planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and macroeconomic management are strengthened****.*

*Thanks to UNDP support, the methods of planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of policies have had a positive effect on management. social sector projects / programs. Indeed, the Budget capital expenditure execution rate for these sectors increased from 51.59% in 2015 to 75.93% in 2016, exceeding the target set for 2016. This result is supported by training in 2015 of the senior staff of 11 ministries targeted at the use of the operational tools of the program budget, including social and gender budgeting. 100% of DPP, DRFM, Technical Directors and M & E department heads of targeted sectoral ministries are trained on social and gender sensitive budgeting. Strategy of follow-up of the General Budget of the State Glossary of terms used in Public Finance Practical guide for reading and analysis of Program Budgets New harmonized framework of public finances in the WAEMU area: Directives, Guides for monitoring public investment projects by municipalities and by ministries and state institutions), there is a better understanding of laws, a good ability of MPs to review budget documents and to vote laws. The number of law Acts voted increased from 11 in 2015 to 12 in 2016. All SCRP progress reports have been developed, validated, disseminated. Sectoral strategies have been developed or updated. Budget Programme have been developed for all ministries as well as the Project Performance Plans. Budget Debates at Parliament are effective.**UNDP provided early support and advice to the national planning process. With regard to the PRSP, UNDP evaluated its implementation, supported the progress report and the roadmap for development. The Forum dedicated human security and strengthened the resilience dimensions. The metarevue facilitates the work of stakeholders. The development of the human security monitoring report provides the base line]. The Ministry of Agriculture has appropriated the NDHR launched in June. The launch of the RADH was strongly mobilized [[release]] Participation in the Regional Gender. With the support of UNDP, some executives of the Ministry and the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic were able to strengthen their capacities in the field of electronic governance through a study and exchange of experiences in Rwanda. UNDP support has trained 25 national executives of the Directorate of Economy on the stochastic equilibrium model and the forecasting and business analysis model.**UNDP technical and financial support enabled Benin to prepare the National MDG Assessment Report for the period 2000-2015. With this in mind, UNDP provided technical support for conducting the household living conditions survey in 2015, which made available the micro data required for analysis. Our mobilization of resources from partners (EU, Belgium, UNICEF, GIZ) and our close monitoring of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE), allowed the realization of the said EMICoV survey (Integrated Modular Survey on the living conditions of households in Benin).* *As part of its ownership of the SDGs, UNDP has funded the participation of national experts in regional forums as a prelude to the adoption of the SDGs. UNDP's advocacy and strategic advisory support enabled the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in Benin in 2017. Indeed, UNDP accompanied the government and civil society to the High level political forum with the preparation of the contribution. national volunteer. In addition, Benin has achieved prioritization of the SDGs and domestication of SDG targets and indicators]. The level of debate and knowledge of human development have been strengthened with the launch of the 2016 HDR, the publication of the Human Security Report as well as the launch of the process of elaboration of the National Development Plan and its Operational Plan (PC2D) based on the SDGs by the government.**Thanks to UNDP advocacy, the SDGs were appropriated by national actors (government, civil society, private sector, development partners) through the organization of two national workshops of popularization of the SDGs' content as well as the organization of the SDGs. debates on major themes such as the analysis of the fiscal space and the search for innovative sources of financing for development, resilience to climate change as well as durum development.**through a UNDP brainstorming note on operationalizing the SDGs and the appropriate partnership between the government and the UNCT, the government has put in place an institutional framework for operationalizing the setting up of thematic working groups and the situational analysis work is being carried out. UNDP also fueled this debate on mainstreaming the SDGs by supporting the report on prioritizing the SDGs. The office supported the process of contextualizing the SDGs, promoting interactions between ministries and with INSAE. UNDP supported several macroeconomic and poverty studies, including, on inclusive growth levers resulted in innovative recommendations endorsed by stakeholders. UNDP is helping the Government to increase its resilience with regards to economic shocks emanated from its main partner Nigeria.* 1. ***The national assembly and other state institutions have the necessary capacities to better ensure their constitutional prerogatives.***

*UNDP support to the National Assembly (AN) of Benin has contributed to a real improvement in the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives.* *The role played by UNDP has been very decisive in strengthening the capacity of the National Assembly to ensure its constitutional prerogatives. Deputies now have a better understanding and responsiveness on draft laws. During 2015, 5 new settlement laws were easily passed against 2 planned laws, bringing to 11 the number of laws passed during the 2014-2018 cooperation cycle. Thanks to the capacity building of the deputies and the parliamentary cadres, for the appropriation and the use of the documents conceived and put at their disposal (Guide of follow-up of the recommendations made by the deputies to the Government; National Assembly has a Strategic Plan (PS) for its modernization, the mobilization of Partners for its funding through UNDP., 4 organizational audits of institutions of the republics for a goal of seven ot achieved. UNDP support to the Beninese Parliament has reduced the communication deficit vis-à-vis the populations with the establishment and modernization of the Radio Hemicycle which impacts about 5 341 121 inhabitants.**The 2016 Presidential election has been successful, effective and transparent thanks to the support given to the National Independent Electoral Commission (CENA) and the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The CENA was able to dispose, as soon as possible, electoral equipment, sensitive material, several plans (logistics, communication, supply, training).* 1. ***Institutions, CSOs and the media have more capacity to participate in the inclusive development process and to better conduct electoral processes.***

*With regards to the legislative and communal and elections, presidential, respectively held in April and June 201 and 20165, were held within the deadlines set by the Constitution, thanks to the very important support provided by UNDP to the bodies in charge of organizing these elections.* *The various UNDP support in the electoral process in 2015 enabled the various social sectors to strengthen their capacities. Women in this case have acquired technical, managerial and leadership skills to better participate in decision-making processes. The representation rate of women increased slightly (8.43% in 2015 in the National Assembly compared to 7.23% in 2014, women elected mayors rose to 2.59% in 2015 against 1, 29% in 2014). UNDP interventions contributed to the improvement of women's representation at the level of leadership and political dialogue. This was possible thanks to the support given to the Civil Society Organization (CSO) for the animation of the Election Watch focused on women and youth. Indeed, through the actions "SITUATION ROOM ELECTORALE", about 1600 women were sensitized in several big cities of Benin on topics related to corruption during the electoral period and the behaviors proscribed by the electoral code. This has allowed women to demand clear political commitments from political leaders as to the proper positioning of women on their application lists. Also, at least 30% of the 200 observers deployed in the polling stations are women. The function of observers formerly reserved for men was adequately ensured by women with the use of ICTs during the legislative and communal elections of 2015. This is a first in Benin to help have transparent and peaceful elections, since the advent of democracy.**In the context of the 2016 presidential election in Benin, UNDP support enabled the acquisition of sensitive election materials for the benefit of CENA through the United Nations Procurement Center in Copenhagen. indelible ink (28,000 bottles) and sealed seals for the ballot boxes (390,000); the provision of expertise in the areas of electoral planning, logistics, training and the setting up of the website. UNDP support to CENA enabled the timely and peaceful organization of the presidential election and its organization in 2016 in Benin. The CENA was able to dispose, as soon as possible, electoral equipment and sensitive material, several plans (logistics, communication, supply, training) clear and precise, unlike previous presidential elections.**To strengthen women's participation in an inclusive and peaceful 2016 presidential election. In Benin, UNDP-initiated BRIDGE Modular Training has strengthened seven (07) women's networks (with more than 3,500 women across the country) to improve women's participation in the process in 2016. They have been strengthened to break down barriers to women's participation or representation in the electoral process as leaders of political parties, observers or journalists; to develop strategies to increase the representation and participation of women in Benin's political arenas; to ensure the maintenance of security and conflict management during the election period. Women and young people have been sensitized and sensitized on the new Electoral Code and on the role of women in the face of corruption during elections.**At the municipal level, the number of women rose from 1465 to nearly 3,000. In the elected assemblies (Parliament and municipal councils), female representation improved significantly, ie 4.80% in 2015 in the municipal councils against 4 , 49% in 2014 and 8.43% in 2015 in the National Assembly compared to's networks have been strengthened for their participation in conflict management and peacekeeping in Benin. The Benin Section of the Working Group "Women, Peace and Security" is created and functional, with a work plan already in 2018. 110 women from the Media and Trade Unions have been trained on Resolution 1325 and following. Advocacy was made to the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces for strong involvement of women in peacekeeping operations Actions for a participatory democracy including women have enabled some twenty women's networks to be active in electoral observation. The function of observers formerly reserved for men has been adequately ensured by women with the use of ICTs. Strengthening their capacity to monitor and manage election-related conflicts enabled them to be active in the process of peacekeeping during elections in accordance with resolutions 1325 and 1820. Political parties were sensitized for an understanding and the application of strategies that can promote gender equality and the participation of women activists in elections. As a result, 1,600 women were sensitized in three cities across the country on corruption during an election period. This allowed women to demand clear political commitments from political leaders as to the proper positioning of women on their lists of candidates In 2015, the elections saw an improvement in the participation of women as candidates in the various elections. In the communes, for example, the number of women increased from 1465 to nearly 3,000. Thus, the percentage of women's representation in elected assemblies (Parliament and municipal councils) improved significantly, ie 4.80 % in 2015 in municipal councils compared to 4.49% in 2014 and 8.43% in 2015 in the National Assembly compared to 7.23% in 2014. The percentage of women mayors elected increased from 1.29% in 2014 to 2.59% in 2015. If this result could be achieved, it is thanks to the support provided by UNDP to the bodies in charge of the preparation and the management of the elections and to the Organizations of the Civil Society].**The CSO targets are trained on the themes of development, women networks strengthened for the improvement in the representatives, proximity radio stations supported for peace actions (77 peace committees have been set up) and sensitization on the violence based on the kind.* 1. ***Key actors of justice at the national and local levels are able to implement appropriate procedures and mechanisms to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable populations***

*UNDP support to the Government and CSOs has contributed to strengthening democratic governance and the promotion of human rights. This enabled: (i) capacity building of the Women, Peace and Security Network for better control of the legal instruments ratified by the country (Resolution 1325 and following and the SDGs); (ii) Ministry in charge of the Affairs to have a national plan of the Resolution 1325 and to evaluate the national plan of fight against the violence (VBG). In 2015, GBV action was effectively reinforced through the implementation of the planned actions in the Joint Program "Elimination of Gender Based Violence and Promotion of Human Rights" signed in 2014 with the Government of Benin and an Establishment of an innovative mechanism to combat gender-based violence (GBV) and promote women's rights. Resources mobilizedfrom the RBA, through the INNOVATION initiative, made it possible to build an electronic platform for denouncing cases of GBV and to train 544 GBV-fighting actors (social assistants, NGO members , Police Officers (Police and Gendarmerie), media animators and professionals and local elected representatives). This project has made it possible to restore the confidence of the populations, in particular the women and to file their complaints in complete safety with assurance of care of quality. Also with the support of UNDP, another electronic platform for reporting cases of gender-based violence has been tested by the Beninese government to improve the quality of care for victims. Gender Mainstreaming has been promoted in the planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring / evaluation chain**The capacities of the actors were strengthened (22 representatives of NGOs on the mechanisms of protection of human rights, 42 NGO actors equipped to ensure citizen control, fight against corruption and the regularity of public markets). In addition, 207 inmates including 46 women in the civil prison of Cotonou saw their capacities reinforced.**.* |
| ***Component 3..******Environmental management, climate change and disasters****By the end of 2018, the institutions and populations of the intervention communes will better manage the environment, the natural and energy resources, the living environment and the consequences of the changes.* | *$ 18,204,902* | 1. *Rate of physical execution of the National Contingency Plan*

1. *Rate of reforestation*
2. *Proportion of farmers, pastoralists and fishermen who have adopted technical itineraries adapted to climate change,*
3. *Rate of crop loss due to climatic hazards*
 | 1. *Physical implementation rate of the Contingency Plan increased from 24% in 2014 to 39% in 2016*
2. *The afforestation rate has increased (1811 ha reforested bringing to 36.01% of the national space is reforested and restored)*
3. *Proportion of farmers with climate change-adapted routes 17%)*
4. *Crop loss rate linked to climate hazards: remains at 45%*
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: *The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:*Progress and Achievements:1. ***Institutions and populations are equipped to better manage natural resources, energy and the living environment.***

*UNDP support has enabled the Government to develop more than 100 management tools (policy, strategy, action plan, management document by sub-sector) against 30 originally planned. These include, among others, the Benin's Planned and Determined National Contribution (INDC), the low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategy document, of Benin's contribution to the CoP 21 negotiations.* *At the end of 2015, 84% of municipalities are strengthened in the management of natural resources, energy and living environment, against 30% forecast as target at the end of the year, and 1811 ha reforested bringing to 36.01% of the national space is reforested and restored. These performances will help to improve the proportion of households disposing of garbage by the public, private and NGO sectors; the country's reforestation rate, and other indicators of the Effect for which data are not yet. Thus, the institutions and populations of the intervention communes of UNDP-supported projects, are gradually acquiring the capacities and will have the tools to ensure by the end of 2018, better management of the environment, natural resources and energy, of the living environment, the consequences of climate change, crises and natural disasters**The densification and modernization of the country's climate monitoring park is being carried out with the rehabilitation of 22 and the creation of 3 new hydrological stations; plus, 10 new meteorological stations and 10 other rehabilitated, and 02 new oceanographic stations were created and 3 rehabilitated. This device has a direct impact on climate change adaptation measures in the agricultural sector, water resources, renewable energies, health and coastal erosion. It will reduce the rate of climate-related crop losses at the Effect level, and significantly reduce poverty and food insecurity**The mapping of the national territory carried out with aerial photos completed (100%) 15250 photos (UNDAF half-yearly review report) will facilitate development forecasts is an important transformational tool which leaves Benin random forecasts. The thematic maps will now be available to the main users and will enable the visualization and reliable planning of all sectors (agriculture, natural resources, water resources, infrastructures, etc.).**The number of people managing the best natural resources, energy and living environment increased from 304 726 to 311 494 but the 2015 target of 404 449 is not reached. 65 municipalities and 124 institutions strengthened in the management of natural resources, energy and living environment against 21 and 35 planned, bringing to 68% the proportion of municipalities with agro-climatic and hydrological measurement equipment and 37% the trained managers to give alerts. 49% of municipalities have contingency plans against 38% planned. 2,210 households adopted livelihoods resilient to climate change compared with 2000 planned. 162 ha reforested against 80 planned bringing to 36.1% the reforested national space against 40% planned.* *~~The members of Parks management organizations~~ Community consultations resulted in the development of 4 Participatory Management and Flood Control Plans in the intervention communes of the Galeries Forests project. The study report on the green belt along the banks of the lower Ouémé valley has made it possible to set up the reforestation strategy that involves and empowers the intervening NGOs and the populations in the riparian localities.* *The Small Grand Program (SGP) has funded 08 initiatives over the period 2014-2015 (OP5 Report Y2 MFP / GEF Benin) 78 women and 110 producers are trained on improved cookstoves using and fish farming. These producers will be accompanied in the development of alternative activities.**The South-South approach was used for the sharing of experience and capacity building of the managers and agents of the administrations involved in the implementation of the interventions. More than 50 agents from CENAGREF and the parks directorates, IGN Benin, the Water Directorate, the National Directorate of Meteorology, the National Agency for Civil Protection, ASECNA participated to different sub-regional exchanges and have appropriated tools for collecting, processing, managing and producing information and data for better analysis and decision-making. It has enabled national institutions to improve methods and have adequate tools for better management of natural resources in the living and decision-making environment.*1. ***National and local institutions as well as communities have increased capacities for the protection and sustainable management of ecosystems.***

*Various support has allowed the availability of management tools, capacity building of institutions, communities and communities in access to climate information, management of natural and energy resources, living environment, as well as consequences of the changes, the ecological sustainability of wood energy and community forests and strengthen the resilience of populations.**Proportion of municipalities strengthened in the management of natural resources, energy and living environment rose from 15% to 84% in 2016. Proportion of reforested national space increased from 35% to 36%* *UNDP support in 2017 resulted in: reforestation of: 817.04 ha of estates, riverbanks, natural forests and galleries by local species, bringing the national space share to 37.1% reforested or restored compared to 36% in 2016. 00 km of riverbanks have been restored along the Ouémé River to promote agrosystems and preserve the fields, crops and riparian communities against floods in approximately 45 villages in the intervention commune. 41 solar street lights, 5 minicentral, 5 kiosks with solar freezers, commissioned to facilitate efficient access to energy sources of 7220 people including 655 women, with 1444 direct jobs and 26833 indirect including 11510 women. The agro-climatic park is supported by the beneficiaries and the corresponding Digital Operating Procedure (MON) is operational.**Technical support to government structures, including the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) on tools to access climate finance. For the development and scaling up actions on adaptation and mitigation in Benin 4 project ideas are under designing to be submitted to the GCF and 2 to the GEF . It is about: Resilience Development from Tourism Agriculture and Fluvial Transport to Climate Change in the communes of Malanville and Karimama (GCF 80 million USD). The formulation of the Prodoc are in progress. Strengthening climate information and early warning system in Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change in Benin (Phase II: GCF 40 million USD). Elaboration of the national Adaptation Plan to climate change in Benin the process of consultation of actors in progress (GCF 1.5 million USD).. Coastal protection and resilience of coastal populations facing the sea (US $ 10 million). Strengthening Resilience of Rural Livelihoods and Local Governance System for Climate and Risk in Benin (GEF $ 4.550 million).The Prodoc are to be finalized. Discussions are being held with donors for funding other ideas.**Technical support to the National Fund for the Environment and Climate, to facilitate its accreditation to the green fund for climate. To facilitate the capacity building of national institutions specifically the National Fund for Environment and Climate (FNEC), Benin's preparation project for the Green Climate Fund has been developed and is being implemented under the financing of the Republic of Germany with co-financing and dual support from UNDP and UNEP.*1. ***Institutions and communities have more capacity to increase resilience to crises and climate change.***

*According to the final evaluation report of the PANA project 1], with the support of UNDP, 1948 farmers, 50 poultry farmers, 30 small ruminants and 112 fishermen, including 19.90% women from the nine villages most Vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change have adopted new technologies and adaptive practices that are transferred to them during their training in the use of climate change-friendly technical pathways. They increase their resilience to climate change risks. The country's climate monitoring and early warning capabilities are fundamentally strengthening, thus laying the groundwork for a real transformation of the national environment and climate change management system.**Proportion of municipalities with agro-climatic and hydrological measurement equipment from 39% to 65%. Proportion of agents with early warning capabilities prior to a climate crisis or 5% to 100% disasters. Proportion of farmers, ranchers and fishermen trained in the use of climate change-friendly technical itineraries: 17% 100% target population in 2016. 65 municipalities (84%) strengthened in the management of natural resources, energy and living environment compared to 30% planned as 2016 target. 43ha of reforested bank to 79,26 ha are 31,700 linear meters. .. In 2016, 1948 farmers, 50 poultry farmers, 30 small ruminants and 112 fishermen, including 19.90% women from nine villages, adopted technologies and adaptive practices that were transferred to them during their training (Final Evaluation Report PANA1). 23 new management tools developed, 123 versus 30 originally planned.**The actions of the PANA1 projects and gallery forests have been geared towards strengthening the capacity of women to produce several speculations in the field of livestock and agriculture to enable them to adapt to the effects of climate change. To this end, more than 139 women producers in the PANA1 intervention areas (Damè, Bopa, Sèhomi, Lagbavé Ahomey-oumey) benefited from training courses on new short-cycle production technologies (rice, soybean, maize). , market garden products). Also about 3150 oil palm plants selected on 22ha were made available to 42 producers including 9 women [[E8]]. Women received training in poultry breeding techniques and received support from 100 breeding broods each. 22 women strengthened in fish farming in Sô-Ava (lake village). This has helped strengthen their economic empowerment. 78 women from women's groups benefited from training in the manufacture of improved stoves in the communes of Sèmè Kpodji, Akpro Missérété, Dangbo and Zogbodomey. 2786 women sensitized on the management of floods in 10 communes of low valley of Ouémé.**The continuation of all these activities reflects the participatory approach used by UNDP. Statement of [[E9]].**The populations within the framework of the PANAI Communal Coordination Committee in each commune draws up their annual adaptation plan and the NAPA I through the UNDP assists them to implement them. Women's groups, men's groups and mixed groups benefit from the project's actions. The interventions are primarily in the agro-ecological zones most vulnerable to climate change, plus the 13 communes of the Ouémé valley base and the zones of the animal parks of the country. The executives and agents of the national structures (administrations, communes, NGOs) are also trained, supported and involved in the interventions.**Integrating climate change into the general state budget is a change in Benin's fiscal policies [[E01]]. The appointment of focal points, who are state agents in place of the recruited coordinators who manage the projects under the real leadership of the national. At this level, actions are geared towards women's capacity building for the production of several crops in the livestock and agriculture sectors to enable them to adapt to the effects of climate change. To this end, more than 139 women producers in the PANA1 project intervention areas (Damè, Bopa, Sèhomi, Lagbavé Ahomey-oumey,) benefited from training courses on new short-cycle production technologies (rice, soybean, corn, vegetable products). Also, about 3,150 oil palm seedlings selected on 22 ha were made available to 42 producers including 9 women. [Final evaluation PANA1 page 34 -36]. At the level of livestock, including poultry farming, women received training on the techniques of driving a poultry farm and obtained support each in 100 breeding cocks. In fish farming, for example, there were 22 women strengthened in Sô-Ava (lacustrine village). This allows them to strengthen their economic empowerment**In order to enable women to contribute to the protection of natural resources, 78 women from women's groups have benefited from training in improved stove making techniques in Sèmè-Kpodji, Akpro-Missérété, Dangbo and Zogbodomey communes [Training report on improved stoves* |
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| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)Key Achievements: *CPD outcomes evaluation under the Country Programme 2014 -2018,noted that UNDP in partnership with the Government has made significant contributions to the advancement of national frameworks for planning, budgeting, programming and evaluation, on MDG and SDG Agenda promotion, on administrative governance, on environmental management, climate risk and disaster management, elections, anti-corruption and the legislature. The evaluations recommended the need to focus programmes in targeted fields and/or geographical areas, increase and diversify resource mobilization to maintain and improve data availability and strengthen operational capacity of implementing partners and improve exit project strategies.*Major Lessons Learnt:*The relevance of UNDP’ssupport to the development of Benin is recognized by the Government and respective Implementing Partners. UNDP is regarded as a credible, effective and reliable development partner supporting Benin development in its fightagainst poverty and inequality. There were both economic and social challenges that impacted on successful implementation of this country programme cycle. These include: (a) the 2014 to 2016 economic recession due to recession in Nigeria, (b) limited capacity of Government and national stakeholders to implement programme, (c) unpredictable cost-sharing resources mobilization, (d) insufficient inclusive growth with regards to high demographic rates and, (e) challenges faced by each new administration that took over after the different elections resulting in a slow take off by the administration and turn-over in civil servant.**Despite these challenges, the CO has strengthened its capacity to mobilize resources, learning institutional culture through the use of our global development network (RBA and the RSCA, “Pole Dakar”) and the programme alignment exercise, which significantly enriched the quality of the CO’s positioning and programme implementation..* *The lesson learned is that a more hands-on approach is critical for engagement with key Government and national partners), and Development Partners for successful programme implementation. The need to develop strategy of resilience with regards to economic and monetary shocks from Nigeria, the necessity for economic diversification and growth of productivity and youth employment.*  |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Year** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| 2014 | 4 091 733,00 | 7 259 937,00 | 11 351 670,00 | 25,13% |
| 2015 | 3 744 425,00 | 8 503 195,00 | 12 247 620,00 | 27,12% |
| 2016 | 3 611 345,00 | 8 105 754,00 | 11 717 099,00 | 25,94% |
| 2017 | 3 088 496,00 | 6 762 006,00 | 9 850 502,00 | 21,81% |
| Total | 14 535 999,00 | 30 630 892,00 | 45 166 891,00 |  |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)**  |
| Country Programme Document 2014-2018ROAR 2015, 2016, 2017UNDP CPD/UNDAF OUTCOMES Evaluation (2017) |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)