



**Strengthening capacity in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in the implementation and monitoring of Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution**

**Part I: Project Information**

**GEF ID**

10156

**Project Type**

MSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

**Project Title**

Strengthening capacity in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors for enhanced transparency in the implementation and monitoring of Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution

**Countries**

Benin

**Agency(ies)**

FAO

**Other Executing Partner(s)**

Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable (MCVDD)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, Awareness Raising, Communications, Education, Private Sector, Project Reflow, Local Communities, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Academia, Civil Society, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Enabling Activities, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Indicators to measure change, Learning, Adaptive management

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 1

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Submission Date**

3/26/2019

**Expected Implementation Start**

4/23/2021

**Expected Completion Date**

4/23/2024

**Duration**

36In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

125,387.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-3-8	CBIT	GET	1,319,863.00	460,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>1,319,863.00</b>	<b>460,000.00</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

By 2024, Benin is preparing reports to the UNFCCC with a view to strengthening the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement with reinforced components in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) sectors, including inventories of emission sources and sinks and information necessary for monitoring the priority actions identified in Benin's NDC. Project indicator: number of reports prepared for the UNFCCC meeting ETF requirements by 2024 Target: at least one report to the UNFCCC

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$ )	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$ )
-------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------	------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for the energy and AFOLU sectors	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the energy and AFOLU sectors into ETF processes and reports</p> <p>Indicator and target: number of legal instruments set-up and upgraded, establishing the roles and responsibilities of institutional players in the energy and AFOLU sectors incorporating the requirements of the ETF drawn up (at least one)</p> <p>1.2 Data and information collection, QA/QC process and system infrastructure enhanced</p> <p>Indicator and target: upgraded archiving and QA/QC</p>	<p>1.1.1 Assessment prepared regarding institutional arrangements, data collection, analysis and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements with specific focus on the priority NDCs actions for energy and AFOLU sectors</p> <p>1.1.2 Awareness raised amongst the energy and AFOLU sectors decision-makers and practitioners on mainstreaming institutional arrangements into the ETF processes</p> <p>1.1.3. A roadmap for achieving the ETF institutional arrangements for the energy and AFOLU sectors prepared and adopted</p> <p>1.1.4 A sustainable multisectoral</p>	GET	533,782.00	317,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component2 : Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the energy and AFOLU sectors and to monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened with respect to the ETF	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Monitoring of NDC mitigation activities and reporting of greenhouse gas inventories from the energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened</p> <p>Indicator and target: at least one national / sector report prepared integrating the monitoring of progress in the implementation of NDC mitigation activities</p>	<p>2.1.1. Technical capacity enhanced for relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream ETF-enhanced Global MRV products and other international tools for monitoring, reporting and verifying the implementation of priority NDC mitigation activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p> <p>2.1.2. Knowledge of methodologies for collecting activity data increased and country-specific emission factors developed in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p> <p>2.1.3. National / sectoral reports prepared and submitted on inventory of greenhouse gases from the energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with the latest UNFCCC reporting guidelines</p>	GET	312,891.00	65,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities in energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened with respect to the ETF	Technical Assistance	<p>3.1 Monitoring and evaluation of NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened</p> <p>Indicator and target: one national / sector report integrating the M&amp;E framework prepared</p>	<p>3.1.1. Technical capacity enhanced in relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream ETF-enhanced Global M&amp;E Products and other international tools for monitoring and evaluating NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p> <p>3.1.2. National/sectoral appropriate indicators and monitoring and evaluation framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p> <p>3.1.3. National reports prepared on priority adaptation activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with the latest ETF available guidance</p>	GET	369,390.00	78,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	1,216,063.00	460,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			103,800.00			
Sub Total(\$)			103,800.00	0.00		
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,319,863.00	460,000.00		



**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	250,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MCVDD	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>460,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

The investment mobilized has been identified based on the finding of partly overlapping scopes of the identified co-financing projects and initiatives which appear to target Benin as part of their territorial coverage. Additional investments to those confirmed at PIF stage were secured during the PPG phase for the actual implementation of the data management system (component 1.2).

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
FAO	GET	Benin	Climat e Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,319,863	125,387
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,319,863.00</b>	<b>125,387.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

---

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

☐

**PPG Amount (\$)**

50,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	GET	Benin	Climat e Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00

**Core Indicators**

**Indicator 11** Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>	50	50		
<b>Male</b>	50	50		
<b>Total</b>	100	100	0	0

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

<b>1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).</b>
--

1. Benin has a total area of 114,763 km<sup>2</sup>. Its topography is largely flat characterized by a tropical continental climate in the north and a subequatorial climate in the south[1]<sup>1</sup> with average rainfall between 700 mm and 1500 mm respectively, and temperatures ranging from 27 to 45 degrees Celsius<sup>2</sup>. Benin's population was 10.6 million in 2015[2]<sup>2</sup> (doubled since 1990[3]<sup>3</sup>) of which 56% live in rural areas[4]<sup>4</sup>, and is growing at an average annual rate of 3.5% - higher than the average rate in other West African countries<sup>4</sup>,[5]<sup>5</sup>. However, more than half of the population is concentrated in the south of the country on less than 11% of the national territory.[6]<sup>6</sup>

2. The natural environment of Benin is deteriorating regularly. Rapid population growth associated with a mismatch between the use of natural resources and the rate of resource renewal are the source of the problems. Climate change, particularly rising temperatures and precipitation, and recurrent flooding, will exacerbate challenges in agriculture (water management), forestry (deforestation) and health (spread of infectious diseases), while the coastal fringe will probably increase at sea level?[7]<sup>7</sup>.

3. **Economic sector and poverty overview:** From 2006 to 2015, Benin's GDP increased at an average rate of 4.2% per year<sup>3</sup>, below the 7% target needed to eradicate poverty (PAG 2016-2021)<sup>3</sup>. The national poverty rate is indeed increasing: 37.5% in 2006, 59.9% in 2015 (43.6% in rural areas[8]<sup>8</sup>). 28% of ~~GE~~Female-headed female-headed households experience poverty, compared to 38% of male-headed households. Food and nutrition security remains low, particularly in rural areas.

4. Although access to education has increased at all levels in Benin, the literacy rate for women is 27% (77% in urban areas, 20% in rural areas) while it is 50% for men. In rural areas, which occupy more than 80% of the working population of Benin and whose living conditions remain difficult, significant inequalities remain for women, particularly in terms of land ownership (19% for women, 37% for men; women have to rent the land and the one offered is often of poor quality), access to credit

---

(women have less access to 'traditional' credit), division of labor (around 70% of women live in the middle rural areas, where they perform 60 to 80% of agricultural work in addition to household tasks and provide up to 44% of the benefits needed to feed their families)[9]<sup>9</sup>.

5. Agriculture is the main sector of activity for women, of which only 26% are employed in a non-agricultural sector. In 2015, the activity rate for women was 69% compared to 79% for men. Women working in the informal sector represent a significant proportion of the workforce. Due to the lack of economic opportunities and reduced access to education, women are underrepresented in high-level decision-making positions and remain relatively absent in the political sphere: in 2015, women occupied 12% of parliamentary seats and 11% of ministerial posts[10]<sup>10</sup>.

6. **Energy sector overview:** The country faces many energy-related challenges. Only one-third of the population has access to electricity, disruptions are frequent, over 80% of electricity is imported, wood remains the primary source of energy for households and cooking, and changing climate is driving up increased temperatures which puts further pressure on to the country's energy system. With forecasts of temperature increases of 1 °C to 2.5 °C and prolonged dry seasons which reduce hydropower production capacity, the forested areas of the country are under threat. National statistics indicate that about 160,000 hectares are cleared annually for fuel[11]<sup>11</sup>. Despite recent policies implemented aimed at improving the national energy system, nearly 60% of Benin's energy mix still comes from biomass<sup>11</sup> with deep implications on the (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from the AFOLU sector.

7. **Energy as a driver of climate change [12]**<sup>12</sup>: Energy in Benin is the main source of GHG emissions (53% excluding FOLU[13]<sup>13</sup>) or around 6,166 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2015. Within the sector, transport is responsible for 75% of GHG emissions, followed by households (9.5%), power plants (8.2%) and industries / manufacturing constructions (5.6%). Over the period from 1990 to 2015, total direct GHG emissions from the energy sector increased by 7.1 times on average (transportation 23 times, energy industries 5 times and manufacturing / construction industries 4.5 times; residential, institutional and commercial, 2). The contribution of fugitive emissions to overall emissions from the sector is negligible and Benin has stopped producing oil since 1998.

8. The strong contribution of the transport sector to overall GHG emissions from the energy sector is due, among other things, to the sharp increase in the consumption of petroleum products, in particular in the road transport sector, favored by the development of illicit trade in cheap petroleum products imported from Nigeria, the development of the imported second-hand car industry and the development of two-wheeled commercial transport called "zemidjans". None of the current government policies and activities appear to target GHG emissions in this sector. The small contribution of the residential category to total emissions from the energy sector is explained by the exclusion of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

resulting from the combustion of energy biomass from the energy sector, as they must be accounted for in the AFOLU sector.

9. **Agriculture Sectors Overview:** Agriculture - including forestry, crop and animal production and fishing - is an important source of economic activity, accounting for 23% of GDP in 2017<sup>10</sup>, and a major source of greenhouse gas emissions<sup>[14]</sup><sup>14</sup>. The agricultural sectors employed 45 to 55% of the total active population in 2015, and 70% of the population depends directly and / or indirectly on the income generated by the sector<sup>[15]</sup><sup>15</sup>,<sup>[16]</sup><sup>16</sup>.

10. Industrial scale agriculture is expanding in the cotton sector, but most farmers are still smallholder households who suffer from climatic volatility, lack of water management, weaknesses in input procurement and distribution, poor farming skills and under-developed rural roads and market infrastructure<sup>15</sup>.

11. Production is still insufficient to cover internal needs<sup>[17]</sup><sup>17</sup>, but it is growing mainly due to favorable weather conditions, better access to agricultural inputs and cultivated surface expansion<sup>[18]</sup><sup>18</sup>. The growth of the agricultural sector is crucial for economic improvement, poverty reduction and development. However, more attention and consideration should be given to possible environmental consequences and climate-related risks that could compromise its sustainability, so that the fundamental and inherent vulnerabilities associated with agricultural livelihoods, including the conservation of remaining natural forests, need to be addressed.

12. Beninese agriculture is particularly sensitive to floods and drought. The intensity and frequency of flooding has increased considerably since 1971, with major flooding occurring in 1988, 1997, 1998 and 2010. Drought is also a major concern, with major events in 1977 and 1984 causing important economic losses in many provinces.<sup>[19]</sup><sup>19</sup>. Irrigation remains embryonic and involves a very small number of producers. The collection of water resources by the different users is anarchical and uncontrolled. There is currently no water management organization in agriculture<sup>[20]</sup><sup>20</sup>.

13. **Cultures:** Crops are the main agricultural sub-sector in Benin and the main source of agricultural growth. Cropland now accounts for about 25% of the total area of Benin, or 37,500 square kilometers, and maize alone accounts for about 30% of the area cultivated (2015 data). The latter increased by 50% between 2005 and 2015 (3.5 million hectares), mainly at the expense of forests<sup>22</sup>. Production data for the main crops are reported in Table 1.

---



Table 1: production, area and yields of main crops, benin, 2005-2015[21]<sup>21</sup>

	2005				2015	
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Production (tonne)</b>	<b>Cultivated area (ha)</b>	<b>Yield (tonne / ha)</b>	<b>Production (tonne)</b>	<b>Cultivated area (ha)</b>	<b>Yield (tonne / ha)</b>
Cassava	1,833,596	286,678	6.4	3,420,665	284,033	12.0
Yams	2,128,721	188,800	11.3	2,650,498	202,605	13.1
But Maize	829,380	752,218	1.1	1,286,060	1,003,715	1.3
Oil palm fruit	290,000	22,000	13.2	294,500	34,937	17.4
Tomatoes	140 573	34,035	4.1	303,893	39,030	7.8
Cotton seed	163,468	156,350	1.0	269,212	313,535	0.9
Pineapple	121.182	2,064	58.7	244,207	5,146	47.5
Cashew	52,500	190,000	0.3	225,230	693,016	0.3
Rice	83,454	39,412	2.1	204,310	65,305	3.1

**14. Agricultural chemicals:** The use of chemical fertilizers is growing alongside agricultural production. FAOSTAT data show that fertilizer use increased on average by 2500% over the period 2005-2015[22]<sup>22</sup> while the value of pesticide imports increased by 500 percent[23]<sup>23</sup> (Table 2). This leap has been linked to the expansion of cultivated cotton areas, the decline in soil fertility and the increase in soil degradation. Recent government estimates indicate that about a third of the land is in a state of moderate to high degradation, especially in the North[24]<sup>24</sup>. Current farmers' capacity to make efficient use of chemicals to compensate for low yields and degrading soils appears however limited [25]<sup>25</sup>.

Table 2: Illustrative use of chemicals in agriculture, Benin, 2005 and 2015<sup>23</sup>

		2005	2015
Chemical	Units		
Nitrogen fertilizers	Tonne	413	10,226
Phosphates (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Tonne	404	10,047
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)	Tonne	409	10,209
Pesticides (total net imports)	Thousands US \$	1,331	6,609

15. **Livestock and fisheries:** Livestock is the second largest agriculture sector activity in Benin, contributing to nearly 10% of the overall agriculture production value[26]<sup>26</sup> and an important source of food, income and labor for rural Beninese households, particularly in the North. Some 36 per cent of Beninese households engage in some form of raising livestock[27]<sup>27</sup>. Cattle, small ruminants, pigs and poultry are the main species bred using traditional methods[28]<sup>28</sup> for beef, milk and eggs[29]<sup>29</sup>. Fishing, both in freshwater bodies such as lagoons and rivers and in the sea, is also an important activity in the agricultural sector and an important source of food security, nutrition and labor. However, the level of production is insufficient to meet domestic demand and is also declining due to uncontrolled misuse of fishing gear, non-selective fishing methods and the degradation of the aquatic environment.<sup>29</sup>

16. **Forestry:** About 37% of the area of Benin is classified as forest[30]<sup>30</sup>. A mixture of woody and shrubby savannas as well as open forests are located in the Center and the North, and residual semi-deciduous and deciduous tropical forests in the South, but virtually no primary forest is to be found anymore. Protected forests represent almost a quarter of the total area[31]<sup>31</sup>. These resources are under increasing pressure due to agricultural expansion (crops and pastures), degradation of vegetation and soil following wood removal, demographic pressure, fires and climate change[32]<sup>32</sup>. Deforestation at national level (at 1.2% per year over the period 1990-2015<sup>30</sup>) reduced the production capacity of forest ecosystem services in Benin and agro-ecological flows. Forest resources remain an essential source of

energy for Benin, 80% of households depend on fuelwood for cooking and an additional 13% on charcoal<sup>27</sup>.

**17. AFOLU as a driver of climate change:** The agricultural sector is the second source of GHG emissions in Benin after energy, excluding FOLU. Although the FOLU sector appears to still be a sink, its capacity to offset such emissions is declining. According to Benin's first Biennial report (BUR1), in 2015, the agricultural sector was responsible for just over 41% of total emissions at the national level or 4,863 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, mainly due to enteric fermentation and managed soils (inputs).

18. Deforestation and forest degradation were the largest source of GHG emissions in 2000, responsible for 7,769 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq shows. However, the remaining land in the forest, cropland and grassland categories as well as those converted to grassland have been reported as significant carbon sinks, totaling 10,523 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. As a result, overall, land-use change and forest sectors were reported as a sink of just over 2,754 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2000<sup>[33]</sup><sup>33</sup>. In 2015, the estimates are similar, with around 4,346 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub>eq due to forest degradation plus 18,839 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> due to land conversion (total FOLU emissions = 23,185 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub>eq), fully offset by removals in the forests of the remaining forests and other remaining categories (-27,145 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub>eq). The same estimates indicate that, in line with the rate of expansion of Beninese agriculture over the past fifteen years, total emissions from the agricultural sectors increased by 18% between 2000 and 2015<sup>34</sup>.

**19. Climate trends and projections:** Benin's **Second National Communication (SNC)** analysis of observed trends reveals that the inter-annual variability of rainfall during the period 1951-2010 was characterized by short periods of deficit alternated to short periods of excess, with great regional variations. In the southern region, droughts were recorded in 1977 and 1983 while floods occurred in 1988, 1997 and 2010. In the northern region, the years 1958, 1977 and 1983 appeared dry while the years 1988 and 1998 recorded widespread floods. While on an annual scale climate analysis does not reveal any significant trends in rainfall variations, seasonal scale shows large differences in the post-1971 period. Similarly, the overall pattern of average annual temperatures observed during the period 1961-2010 does not show a clear upward or downward trend, despite seasonal temperatures were found to deviate from -0.6 °C to +0.8 °C from the monthly averages depending on the calendar month and the area<sup>[34]</sup><sup>34</sup>.

20. The same analysis for the period 1981-2010 indicates that floods, stormy rains, drought and extreme heat waves have been experienced in the country as possible impacts of climate change, with a decrease in agricultural yields, a disturbance of agricultural calendars and a drop in water levels in dams for the supply of drinking water, as well as significant human losses. The expected consequences include loss of biodiversity (in terms of plants and animals) and socio-economic disturbances<sup>35</sup>.

21. Although no significant change has been observed so far in annual precipitation and temperatures, projections to the end of the century indicate risks of greater variability. In general, annual precipitation is forecast to increase by 15% in the central and northern regions, decrease by 21% in the south in April and decrease from 35 to 45% in the north in March. March, April and May are the critical months for

sowing. At the same time, the temperature is expected to rise by 3.27 degrees C on average across the country and sea level to rise steadily to more than 0.81 cm by 2100<sup>35</sup>.

22. **Climate risk for agriculture:** The trends in agricultural output and management of natural resources combined with anticipated climate change and persistent capacity constraints mean that Benin's agriculture sectors are highly at risk from adverse climate variability and climate change. Projected increases in the seasonal variability of precipitation will combine with increased temperature and evapotranspiration to further add pressure on available natural resources. The incidence of heavy rainfall events, flood and drought are also projected to increase. The findings of a climate change vulnerability assessment prepared for the SNC indicates that most of Benin's agriculture areas will be exposed to higher risks. However, the effect of such changes on the production of some major crops may be of a possible increase for cotton in all agro-ecological zones and increase in half of them for maize and cowpea, implying a decrease of production in the remaining zones<sup>35</sup>.

23. The increase in temperatures is also likely to affect the livestock sector, which will lead to a possible reduction in milk and meat production due to worsening grazing conditions, with the possible increase in pathologies linked to higher humidity. The potential impacts of climate change on marine and inland fisheries could affect distribution areas and productivity with a nationwide shortage of fish, reduced water quality and reduced income among fishing communities<sup>35</sup>.

24. **Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution** - the Strategies, policies and investments as defined in the first NDC of Benin, submitted on October 11, 2017<sup>[35]</sup><sup>35</sup>, are crucial to address poverty, food security and the country's capacity to react and adapt to climate change. Improving monitoring and planning systems in the energy and agriculture sectors to adapt to the impacts of climate change and the drivers of anthropogenic GHG emissions is crucial to promote more sustainable development in Benin.

25. To tackle the factors and impacts of climate change in the energy and AFOLU sectors, the government of Benin highlighted a number of specific actions (covering both adaptation and mitigation) based on an assessment of key climate vulnerabilities and opportunities to reduce emissions. These NDC actions are summarized in the Table 3 below along with an assessment of how improving monitoring and reporting capacities could inform and enhance the achievement of these actions:

Table 3: Priority actions for mitigation and adaptation of climate change for the energy and AFOLU sectors in Benin's NDC

Category	Brief description of the priority (adapted from the NDC of Benin)	How improving system monitoring and reporting capabilities How improved capacity for monitoring and reporting systems can support the implementation of NDCs
----------	--	--

Category	Brief description of the priority (adapted from the NDC of Benin)	How improving system monitoring and reporting capabilities How improved capacity for monitoring and reporting systems can support the implementation of NDCs
Mitigation	<p><i>Energy</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of electric power generation using natural gas and renewable sources (hydropower)</li> <li>2. Increasing households' access to electric lighting in place of kerosene lighting</li> <li>3. Promoting efficient use of electric power in all sectors</li> <li>4. Promoting low wood-energy consuming technologies (improved cookstoves)</li> <li>5. Promoting partial substitution of firewood-energy consumption with butane gas</li> </ol> <p><i>Agriculture</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Promotion of improved cultural techniques</li> <li>7. Promotion of natural fertilizers</li> </ol> <p><i>Rural energy:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Promotion of renewable energies</li> <li>9. Promotion of more efficient cookers stoves</li> <li>10. Promotion of transport systems along rivers</li> </ol> <p><i>Forestry:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Protection and conservation of natural forests</li> <li>12. Establishment of a reforestation plan</li> <li>13. Rationalization of the use of forest resources</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. Actual and forecast emission reductions that can be recalculated on a regular basis to better assess progress</li> <li>15. Improved accuracy of national GHG inventories and monitoring and reporting of energy and AFOLU mitigation actions</li> <li>16. Capacity to better identify potential mitigation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors</li> <li>17. Enhanced basis for objective assessment of ambition levels with respect to the energy and AFOLU emissions reduction activities</li> <li>18. Strengthened evidence base to appeal for finance, technology transfer, and capacity building will reduce emissions by 5,8% (conditional and unconditional mitigation) 35</li> </ol>

Category	Brief description of the priority (adapted from the NDC of Benin)	How improving system monitoring and reporting capabilities How improved capacity for monitoring and reporting systems can support the implementation of NDCs
Adaptation	<p>19. Strengthening the climate risk forecasting and early warning system for food security in vulnerable agro-ecological zones</p> <p>20. Promotion of climate resilient agriculture for food security and nutrition</p> <p>21. Promotion of integrated water resources management</p> <p>22. Creation of micro-dams to improve water availability during drought</p> <p>23. Protection of the coastal zone against sea level rise / coastal erosion</p> <p>24. Strengthening local governance in financing adaptation to climate change</p> <p>25. Strengthening of capacity in observing the climate and in addressing climate shocks</p>	<p>26. Agreed indicators to prepare national baseline scenarios for adaptation which can better inform progress</p> <p>27. Improved reporting of adaptation actions</p> <p>28. Strengthened evidence base to better design and implement adaptation actions and appeal for finance and technical support</p> <p>29. Improved capacity to identify, implement and monitor adaptation co-benefits</p> <p>30. Capacity to better identify best practices to scale-up adaptation in a way that facilitates systematic improvements in resilience</p> <p>31. Overall improvement in resilience to climate change impacts in rural communities and rural livelihoods</p>

26. The implementation of the above actions requires better institutional coordination and a robust system to capture precise data and information that is accurate and credible in reports reporting on GHG inventories (e.g. by sources and sinks). This requires that Benin has a system in place to track progress in achieving the NDCs across priorities covering both mitigation and adaptation, as well as a wide range of sectors (e.g. agriculture and land use, energy, transport) and related sub-sectors (eg livestock, field crops, water and forestry, transport).

27. Although some progress seems to have been made with the third national communication by establishing guidelines for a sustainable national system for managing the GHG inventory[36]<sup>36</sup> and with the first updated biennial update report[37]<sup>37</sup> establishing a national MRV system for the GHG inventory, other current and past projects on strengthening capacities for monitoring and reporting of GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as Benin NDC (2017) and TNC (2019) all indicate that insufficient technical insufficiency and financial capacities and resources remain major

obstacles to the implementation of nationally determined contributions and to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis. Based on a synthesis of the NDC's conclusions concerning capacities and on the information contained in the improvement plan ~~for~~<sup>of</sup> the third national communication, a number of specific constraints for effective preparation of GHG inventories and monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation activities were identified (Table 4).

Table 4: Barriers and constraints to meet the ETF requirements in Benin with an emphasis on the energy and AFOLU sectors<sup>[38]</sup><sup>38</sup>

<b>Requirements for national implementation of the enhanced transparency framework</b>	<b>Current obstacles and constraints - Benin</b>
<i>Awareness</i> and understanding of ETF reporting requirements.	? Insufficient awareness regarding the Paris Agreement, the ETF and the need for enhanced transparency in monitoring and reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities at institutional level
Clear and robust <i>institutional arrangements</i> for coordinating sector specific information for ETF monitoring and reporting exercises	? Limited coordination amongst relevant institutions/Ministries, insufficient definition of roles and responsibilities of institutions in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors
Regular and comprehensive reporting of anthropogenic emissions <i>inventories</i> by sources and removals prepared using IPCC Guidelines	? Lack of certain activity data (e.g. in the transport sector) and country-specific emission factors; ? Insufficient funds for collecting data (for e.g. national forest inventories, agricultural censuses) and for regular GHG inventory preparation; ? Quick turnaround of national experts for GHG inventory preparation; ? Lack of harmonized, national verification processes



Requirements for national implementation of the enhanced transparency framework	Current obstacles and constraints - Benin
Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving <b>mitigation</b> contributions in the energy and AFOLU sectors	<p>? Limited experience with measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for GHG emissions and mitigation actions;</p> <p>? Insufficient short-term and long-term planning information and data for all sectors to conduct mitigation analysis and projections of national emissions;</p> <p>? Financial constraints for mitigation analysis and the implementation of identified options;</p> <p>? Shortage of technical experts capable of conducting MRV procedures;</p> <p>? Insufficient quality assurance and quality control mechanisms in the preparation and reporting of emissions inventories and emissions reduction activities.</p>
Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving <b>adaptation</b> contributions in the energy and AFOLU sectors	<p>? Lack of harmonized indicator and monitoring systems for adaptation based on national priorities;</p> <p>? Weak capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate field-level projects and activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors ;</p> <p>? Insufficient relevant data and information to conduct an assessment for immediate climate change adaptation action in Benin under the conditions of increased likelihood of floods and droughts;</p> <p>? Limited research conducted for related sectoral impact to climate change;</p> <p>? Shortage of capable technical experts and financial resources for adaptation activities and accompanying monitoring exercises.</p>
Clarity on <b>support received</b> including information on government and donor contributions to strengthen UNFCCC monitoring and reporting activities	<p>? Lack of robust system to identify needs and report on support received;</p> <p>? Lack of financial management mechanisms to effectively implement the adaptation and mitigation options;</p> <p>? Lack of information on activities, projects and other information related to climate-friendly technology development and transfer.</p>

28. Using the CBIT-GEF-6 **CBIT** rating system described in the programming instructions for CBIT, the evaluation of Benin's current performance in relation to each indicator is presented in Table 5. This

assessment indicates that the **baseline** benchmark capacity of Beninese government agencies to meet ETF requirements using current systems and processes is weak.

Table 5: evaluation of Benin's **baseline** reference capacity **for** in terms of MRV and transparency on the basis of the GEF-6 CBIT indicator and rating system<sup>[39]</sup><sup>39</sup>

Indicators	Ladder Scale	Evaluation Rating	Comment
Quality of MRV systems for monitoring tracking results linked to low-emission GHG development and mitigation of GHG emissions.	1-10	2	Refer to the evaluation of Table 6. Measurement systems are in place but the data is of poor quality and / or unavailable. Reporting is done only on request (activity by project) or only partially. Verification is not only practiced for GHG inventories.

<b>Institutional capacity for activities related to transparency</b>	1-4	2-3	<p>CNCC<sup>[40]</sup> is the institution designated for the implementation of the national strategy on climate change and all other commitments related to the UNFCCC conventions, including the Paris Agreement and transparency. However, to date, it has shown limited capacity to manage, coordinate and implement activities, including those provided for in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.<sup>[41]</sup></p> <p>Lack of awareness and coordination on transparency among the competent authorities such as the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD), the Ministries of Transport (MIT), Energy (ME), Industry (MIC) and the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, MAEP) and with the lower-level provincial authorities responsible for monitoring mitigation activities.</p> <p>Limited financial resources to carry out activities related to transparency. However, as part of the third national communication and the first biennial update report, Benin set up a national inventory system and designed a national MRV system that needs to be strengthened.</p>
--	-----	-----	--

Table 6: Assessment of the quality of MRV systems in Benin (according to the third national communication and the first updated biennial update report) with particular emphasis on energy and AFOLU activities

	<b>Measured</b> <b>Measurement</b>	<b>Reports</b> <b>Reporting</b>	<b>Verification</b>
<b>What</b>	<b>Is what is measured clearly defined? Are the indicators associated with the actions appropriate?</b>	<b>What is reported? In what form? Is this complete information?</b>	<b>What is the verification process?</b>
<i>Benin Assessment</i>	<i>GHG emissions from certain categories and subcategories have not been reported due to lack of data.</i>	<i>The national REDD + strategy is not yet in place.[42]<sup>42</sup></i>	<i>There is currently no process for verifying mitigation activities.</i>
<b>How? 'Or' What</b>	<b>Are the measurement methodologies robust? Is it profitable/efficient? How cost-effective/efficient are they?</b>	<b>What are the reporting pathways paths / declaration formats? Accessible to how many?  How cost-effective are they? How much accessible? Is it profitable?</b>	<b>Are the verification standard methodologies for verification accepted?  How cost-effective are they?  Is it profitable?</b>
<i>Benin Assessment</i>	<i>Lack of reliable activity data and country specific emission factors; especially for certain key categories in the energy, agriculture and FOLU sectors. Improving activity data and developing appropriate emission factors at the national level require investments in capacity building, equipment and systems.</i>	<i>The MCVDD is responsible for coordinating inventory and mitigation reports at the national level. Mitigation is reported on the basis of a project/activity and is not reported in a coordinated manner.</i>	<i>There is currently no process for verifying mitigation activities.</i>

	<b>Measured</b> <b>Measurement</b>	<b>Reports</b> <b>Reporting</b>	<b>Verification</b>
<b>who</b>	Who does the measurement? Gather Collect information? Analyze it?	Who is responsible for reporting? Whose? To whom?	Who does the verification checking?
<i>Benin Assessment</i>	<i>The analysis of GHG inventories and mitigation is coordinated and prepared by the MCVDD using mainly the IPCC default emission factors.</i>	<i>There is currently no systematic process allowing actors involved in mitigation activities to record or report their activities to the MCVDD.</i>	<i>There is currently no process for verifying mitigation activities.</i>
<b>When</b>	Is there a standard measurement cycle? Is it periodic or one-time only single (for example, project-based)?	When is the report made? Do the reports correspond to the key stages / monitoring periods (CIF reports, Agreement Reports, etc.)?  When is the reporting done? Does reporting match key milestones / monitoring periods (CIF reporting, Convention Reporting, etc.)?	When is verification done? As a standard or only on request for specific indicators?
<i>Benin Assessment</i>	<i>There is no standard measurement cycle or system for archiving inventory data. There is no systematic monitoring of mitigation projects or activities in Benin.</i>	<i>There is no standard measurement cycle for mitigation reports.</i>	<i>There is currently no process for verifying mitigation activities.</i>

29. As part of its Third National Communication (TNC) and its First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), Benin has put in place an institutional arrangement which has made it possible to set up a Measurement, Reporting and Verification system aimed at: i) measure, at national level, the efforts made to implement the Convention and in particular to deal with the climate change and the impacts of these efforts, including assessing the level of GHG emissions, reducing emissions and other co-benefits; ii) report on results and activities through national reports (e.g. national communications and BURs), on the measures taken or envisaged to apply the Convention, iii) foster discussions on progress

made in the implementation of the Convention, iv) facilitate quality control / quality assurance at national level and verification of reports at international level (International Consultation and Analysis - ICA) for transparency and credibility on mitigation actions and their effects, the needs observed and the support received; (v) facilitate the implementation and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions; Vii) meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

30. Legal arrangements are planned for the implementation of this system but to date only the decree to establish the national greenhouse gas inventory system has been signed. It is important to note that the adaptation actions identified under national communications are subject to monitoring and evaluation while the mitigation actions are monitored by the national MRV system. Figure 1 shows the proposed structure for the MRV system in Benin.

Figure 1: MRV system proposed by Benin (Please, see the Project Document to see the picture)

31. The institutions involved in the MRV system in Benin are made up of technical departments of sectoral ministries. These include the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP), the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Health (MSP), the Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD), the Ministry of Water and Mines (MEM). The system also involves some agencies under the supervision of these ministries (ABERME, SBEE, CONTRELEC, INRAB etc.), NGOs and research organizations. Their role is to provide data and information from their institutions and contribute to the preparation of sectoral reports on GHG inventories, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, needs and support received.

32. Concerning the monitoring of NDC, a decree (n° 063 / MCVDD / DC / SGM / DAF / DGEC / DGRACC / SACC / Cord-NDC / SA 014SGG18 of April 23, 2018) establishing responsibilities, organization and functioning of the NDC implementing bodies has been issued. The institutional arrangement has not yet been put in place since the implementation of the NDCs is planned to start in 2020. This system is different from that put in place for the development of the TNC and the BUR1.

33. The institutional capacity assessment implemented during the PPG phase of this project has showed that the MRV system proposed for Benin during the preparation of the biennial update report only covers the international MRV framework for the preparation of national communications and biennial update reports. It does not cover the National MRV on nationally appropriate mitigation measures (NAMAs) and the MRV on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus). This arrangement also does not take into account the monitoring of NDCs. Draft legal texts are being drawn up to operationalize this arrangements, but to date, only the arrangement on the national inventory system is fully implemented.

34. In the GHG inventory and GHG mitigation MRV system and the NDC monitoring and evaluation system, provision is made for the Directorate General for Environment and Climate (DGEC) to coordinate the work. Indeed, the DGEC is one of the largest departments of the Ministry of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development. Due to these responsibilities, it holds the role of UNFCCC National Focal Point and in this capacity, it is responsible for the coordination, management and compliance with the commitments made by Benin under international agreements on the environment and the climate. It oversees the processes of developing national communications on climate change, **Updated** Biennial **Update** Reports (BUR) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in close collaboration with other structures under a number of ministries. It benefits from the support of a National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC) responsible for monitoring and controlling the process of implementing the Convention. But due to the high turnover of its members, CNCC committee only works part-time.

35. Several institutions have been selected to be part of the system. These institutions have been identified as data providers for reporting GHG emissions, GHG mitigation and adaptation to climate change. These are mainly the directorates and agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry

responsible for tourism, the Ministry of Water and Mines, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance and the Economy. Contrary to the ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Water, other sectoral ministries do not appear to have mandates directly linked to GHG inventories, GHG mitigation and adaptation to climate change. However, it should be noted that it was after their implications for the preparation of the third communication and the **updated**-biennial **update** report that some institutions realized that they had the possibility of reporting on inventories, mitigation and adaptation in their respective sector.

36. Some NGOs and many research institutions appear to operate in areas directly linked to specific domains of climate change (adaptation and mitigation of GHGs) while implementing their different projects, despite climate change does not feature in their mandates.

37. With regard to the collection and archiving of data and information, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE) is the institution responsible for statistics in Benin. It has a scientific nature, placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Planning and its mission is to coordinate and develop statistical activity and socio-economic information. The essential task of INSAE is to collect, analyze, present and present to the Government, within the agreed deadlines, reliable, scientifically developed statistics including macro-economic indicators and aggregates of economic development or any other national activity. **It** also ensures or assists in the processing of statistical and accounting information from public, semi-public and other organizations that request it. It therefore has a database in which all official statistics and information from all sectors of economic activity must be found. This database is not accessible to the public, but the statistical data are to be found aggregated in the statistical yearbook produced each year by the institution. Most sectoral ministries have an agreement to collect and share statistical information with INSAE.

38. Beside INSAE, the General Directorate of Energy Resources also manages a database. The data collected by the DGRE, the energy production and use data are stored in an energy balance database in Microsoft Access format (populated through a computer program developed by the DGRE) and in paper format through the Energy Dashboard report published each year. This database is not designed for carrying out GHG inventories, so it does not take into account the disaggregation levels for GHG inventories in the energy sector. But it can be modified to introduce as many levels of disaggregation as possible.

39. Other institutions also hold important data necessary for reporting on emissions, mitigation and adaptation according to their own collection systems and with various degrees of resolution, quality and documentation. In many cases, information and data is collected at the decentralized office level and then compiled centrally. Verification and quality control of these data are carried out internally. Data and information are often found in annual/periodic reports produced by these institutions, which often manage an archiving and documentation service. Such data and information are often subject to restricted or pay-for access and no law or decree is in place for MCVDD/DGEC to have them. When in need, DGEC just sends correspondence to the institutions concerned asking them to provide the necessary information and data.

40. When preparing the sectoral reports for the TNC and the BUR1, it was noted that certain institutions did not actually hold the data which they were supposed to be responsible for or lacked



documentation thereof. In such cases, information had to be sought at the level of the decentralized structures or of the experts in charge of the data.

41. Quantification of the human resources to be mobilized for the MRV system and the monitoring and evaluation system has not yet been performed. However, at the level of the different ministries and local institutions, need for human resources is planned in accordance with Decree N° 2011.281 creating, attributing, organizing and operating "Environmental Units". These are dedicated administrative units which must ensure the integration of the environmental dimension in policies, programs and development projects in their respective ministerial sector or in the territory of the department concerned. Decree N° 2019.430 setting the standard structure of ministries confirms the presence of Environmental Units at the level of Programming and Forecasting Departments (DPP) of all ministries with extended functionality to integrate the gender dimension. This unit is the recognized focal point for serving as an interface to the MCVDD for questions related to the environment and climate change.

42. The Budget of the Environmental Units is entered in the general budget of each ministry. Most of the financial resources linked to climate change come from technical and financial partners. The only national institution that finances projects related to climate change is the National Fund for the Environment and Climate (FNEC), whose main mission is to mobilize funds at the national and international level to support domestic microprojects. This structure is accredited with the Green Climate Fund through the Benin Preparation Project.

43. Monitoring and evaluation of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions is currently not operational because no monitoring framework is yet in place that would systematically report information related to climate change from sectoral ministries to the MCVDD.

44. Similarly, the institutions not directly involved in climate change lack the necessary technical capacity to account for climate change and respond to the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework regarding GHG inventories, GHG mitigation actions monitoring, as well as verification and compilation of reports.

45. The different needs for capacity building identified are summarized in the following table:

Table 7: The different capacity building needs identified

Category	Capacity building needs
----------	-------------------------

Institutional capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- update the conceptual framework of the MRV system taking into account the requirements relating to the monitoring of the progress made towards the NDC of Benin</li> <li>- sensitize the actors of the new system to plan activities related to ee <b>climate change</b> and to foresee in their budgets the corresponding resources</li> <li>- put in place all the legal, institutional and procedural arrangements for the implementation of the new system</li> <li>- develop procedural manuals to define the roles and responsibilities of the institutions in collecting the data and information necessary to report on greenhouse gas emissions and progress made in relation to the actions of the NDCs in the energy and AFOLU sectors</li> <li>- build the technical capacities of the various actors in the new system to enable their roles and responsibilities and establish coordination rules for the system at different levels;</li> </ul>
Provision of data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improve the existing databases by integrating the components relating to climate change data so that there is the possibility of directly informing the central database which will be set up;</li> <li>- make available short-term and long-term planning information and data for all sectors to conduct mitigation analysis and projections of national emissions</li> </ul>
Technical capacity and human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- build the capacity of actors in the new system on the development, assessment and verification of emissions, mitigation and adaptation and on issues related to ee <b>climate change</b></li> <li>- strengthen the quality assurance and quality control mechanism for the preparation and communication of emission inventories and emission reduction activities;</li> </ul>
Financial and material resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make funding available for the continuous operation of the system</li> </ul>
Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strengthen the technical capacities of the various actors of the new system on the need for increased transparency in the monitoring and communication of mitigation and adaptation activities at the institutional level</li> <li>- strengthen the capacity of institutions on monitoring and reporting of NAMAs.</li> </ul>

46. The assessment presented above, supported by further information contained in the NDC and the upcoming Third National Communication (TNC), suggests that Benin is yet to fully achieve tangible progress against many of the priorities presented in the **National Priorities and Objectives in Climate Change and relevant Capacity Development Initiatives Report (PONCC)[43]**<sup>43</sup> prepared in 2011

by the UN CC: LEARN project ?Projet pilote de renforcement des ressources humaines, de l'apprentissage et du développement des compétences pour faire face aux changements climatiques?, particularly regarding capacity of the institutions to set up and maintain operational mitigation and adaptation monitoring, evaluation and/or reporting systems within the current work cycle and with sufficient budgets.

47. Addressing the needs and gaps outlined in the PONCC, TNC and other official reports elaborated in recent years, will enable Benin to produce more timely and accurate reports for UNFCCC processes including those of the ETF. Priority actions identified under these documents for reporting to the UNFCCC that would benefit from additional support to the energy (transport) and AFOLU sectors under CBIT are detailed in Table 8. The proposed CBIT project will work to address the priorities identified as part of the PONCC assessment to strengthen institutions and capacity required for enhanced monitoring and reporting under UNFCCC processes over the long-term with a technical focus on the unique needs of the energy and AFOLU sectors.

Table 8: Capacity building of Benin on priority actions and related sector gaps / needs addressed by the  
ebit Benin capacity building priority actions and related sector-specific gaps/needs addressed by CBIT

No.  Source of information	Description of priority actions	Gaps / sector specific needs addressed by the CBIT	Relevant Project Outputs in alternative CBIT scenario
1[44] <sup>44</sup> , [45] <sup>45</sup>	<p>? Lack of sector-specific national emission factors (e.g. transports)</p> <p>? Lack of verification process</p> <p>? Lack of adequate archiving of data</p>	<p>? Capacity on GHG inventory development for the energy and AFOLU sectors ;</p> <p>? Preparation of country specific emission factors for key energy and AFOLU sector activities;</p> <p>? IT Infrastructure as well as capacity to document and archive data.</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1; Output 1.2.2;</p> <p>Output 2.1.2;</p> <p>Output 2.2.1;</p>

No.  Source of information	Description of priority actions	Gaps / sector specific needs addressed by the CBIT	Relevant Project Outputs in alternative CBIT scenario
2[46] <sup>46</sup>	<p>? Lack or spatio-temporal gap in available activity data, linked to insufficient institutional arrangements;</p> <p>? Unavailability of appropriate tools to perform impact, vulnerability and/or mitigation assessments;</p> <p>? Very limited technical expertise in all key topics related to national communications;</p> <p>? Difficulty to assess costs of impact of climate change by the national experts.</p>	<p>? Coordination mechanism integrating relevant data providers and authorities from the energy and AFOLU sectors into national UNFCCC reporting processes;</p> <p>? Capacity on GHG measurement, GHG inventory and emission factor development for the energy and the AFOLU sectors ;</p> <p>? Capacity to understand national emission scenarios and adjust national sector-specific mitigation planning processes accordingly;</p> <p>? Capacity to clarify reporting against mitigation and adaptation targets through improved baselines and BAU projections;</p> <p>? Capacity to monitor and report donor contributions to actions to tackle climate change drivers and impacts of adaptation priorities</p> <p>? Capacity to assess and adjust NDC ambition levels to attract international support;</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1;</p> <p>Output 1.1.2;</p> <p>Output 1.1.4;</p> <p>Output 1.2.1;</p> <p>Output 2.1.2;</p> <p>Output 2.1.3;</p>

No.  Source of information	Description of priority actions	Gaps / sector specific needs addressed by the CBIT	Relevant Project Outputs in alternative CBIT scenario
3[47] <sup>47</sup>	<p>? Promotion and improvement of access to renewable energy sources to safeguard forest resources and reduce the vulnerability of populations to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>? Capacity building on energy saving initiatives and measures in the domestic sector.</p> <p>? Establishment or strengthening of structures dealing with adaptation issues.</p> <p>? Establishment or strengthening of structures dealing with mitigation issues.</p> <p>? Definition of national climate plans and strengthening of the consideration of climate change in development programs / strategy</p> <p>? Integration of Climate Change issues into agricultural development policies, plans and programs.</p> <p>? Training of rural development actors (managers, technicians, producers, local authorities) on the issue of climate ? agriculture relations.</p> <p>? Support for adoption of improved technologies for sustainable land management</p> <p>? Use of agro-climatology models (capacity building in agro-climatic risk modelling, familiarization with DSSAT software, SARRAH, etc.).</p> <p>? Dissemination of local knowledge in risk management or agro-climatic crises.</p> <p>? Monitoring and evaluation of agricultural and hydro-agricultural development projects.</p>	<p>? Multi-sectoral coordination mechanism integrating relevant authorities, data and information systems into national UNFCCC reporting processes;</p> <p>? Development of sector specific GHG inventory and mitigation knowledge management systems for the energy and AFOLU sectors;</p> <p>? Capacity to enhance mitigation and adaptation outcomes of target NDC interventions;</p> <p>? Preparation of national sector specific adaptation indicators and systems capable of measuring progress against NDC adaptation priorities ;</p> <p>? Preparation of systems to aggregate adaptation monitoring and reporting to capture progress toward NDC;</p> <p>? Knowledge and resources to better inform Beninese Government involvement in UNFCCC processes regarding transparency and sector-based target setting exercises;</p> <p>? Support to engage in sub-national, national, regional and global peer-to-peer exchange on ETF reporting requirements;</p> <p>? Development of sector specific adaptation data management systems</p> <p>? Capacity to understand national climate-risk scenarios and adjust national sector-specific adaptation planning processes accordingly</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1;</p> <p>Output 1.1.4;</p> <p>Output 1.2.1;</p> <p>Output 1.2.3;</p> <p>Output 2.1.1;</p> <p>Output 3.1.1;</p> <p>Output 3.1.2;</p> <p>Output 3.1.3;</p>



## 2) The baseline reference scenario and any all associated baseline projects

48. At a global scale, a fundamental challenge for the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement is ensuring that the Parties can meet the reporting requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) outlined in Article 13 of the Agreement. Specifically, countries are required to provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases using good practice methodologies; and information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC contributions for both mitigation and adaptation. While, as a Least Developed Country, Benin is not required to submit biannual ETF reports as will be required by other Parties to the Paris Agreement, there may be benefits to tackling pre-emptive action to strengthen national monitoring and reporting systems and processes in advance of eventual graduation from LDC status, particularly in key economic sectors such as energy, agriculture and land use.

49. In Benin, the first country NDC sets forth a clear framework for action to address both the impacts and drivers of climate change in the energy and AFOLU sectors and the basis for the development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting systems and processes pursuant to the requirements of the ETF. The first NDC also recognizes that implementation of NDC needs to take gender and social inclusion into consideration. However, despite a National Policy of Promotion of the Women was established in 2002 along with a Multisectoral Action Plan up to 2006, inequalities between men and women still persist in many sectors in Benin. For this reason, the Government later adopted a National Policy for the Promotion of Gender (PNPG)[48]<sup>48</sup> aimed at reducing and hopefully eliminating disparities between men and women by 2025 and improve women participation in all economic and technical sectors, including climate change. The present CBIT proposal will contribute to facilitate this goal.

50. Furthermore, MCVDD is the designated national entity for the planning, preparation and management of GHG inventories and ensures the integration of climate change into national, sectoral and local development policies, programs and projects and creates nationally a reliable network for collecting and transmitting data[49]<sup>49</sup>. For all these reasons, the proposed project's key executing partner is MCVDD.

51. The objectives of the first NDC draw heavily on existing policies, strategies and programmes set up by the Government in recent years[50]<sup>50</sup>, some of which (cross-sectoral) tackle both mitigation and adaptation, while others are more specific. However, only some of these are of relevance to transparency and the proposed CBIT, as illustrated below.

---



52. The **Government Action Programme (PAG) 2016-2021**[51]<sup>51</sup>, based on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and on the decisions of the Paris agreement, provides for actions and reforms to relaunch the economic and social development of Benin in a sustainable manner. This includes the development and implementation of adaptation, mitigation and disaster management measures, the implementation of the **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA or PANA in French)**[52]<sup>52</sup>, the support for the development of renewable energies, forest protection, reforestation and greening initiatives at the municipal level, the fight against coastal erosion, a strategy for climate-smart agriculture and the promotion of rational and sustainable management of natural and forest resources<sup>47</sup>.

53. The proposed CBIT project, particularly through component 1, will facilitate the implementation of reforms and new sectoral projects envisaged PAG's axis 2, action 1 for 'improving governance' and axis 7 for 'improving the management of international conventions'. Additionally, it could facilitate the rolling out of the project 'Strengthening the policy of intensive reforestation through incentives' (Axis 7) through component 2. Furthermore, the proposed CBIT project will also: contribute to the achievement of the Strategy's Axis 4's objectives such as the introduction of a 'Climate smart agriculture strategy and social safety nets'; build upon the 'Realization of the National Census of Agriculture (RNA) and Agricultural Statistics Surveys (ESA) to provide the agriculture sectors with reliable statistics'. This, in turn, will provide important bases for much of the necessary activity data for progressively enhancing the monitoring and reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities in the AFOLU sector. Agricultural censuses provide time series statistical data of a wide range of agricultural activities and resources, such as livestock, land area (e.g. cropland), fertilizers, crop productions, soil quality. The information collected through the census and the network developed to implement the census will be utilized to better target and implement CBIT activities under the proposed project.

54. The '**Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy**' [53]<sup>53</sup> is a medium to short-term thematic intersectoral strategy covering 2016-2025 developed with financial support from the UNDP and the French Development Agency (AFD) aimed at contributing to Benin's sustainable development by integrating climate considerations into the country's strategic sectoral operational plans, making them less carbon-intensive and more resilient to climate change. The strategy is implemented through twelve sub-programmes structured around three main themes: adaptation, reduction of climate risks and mitigation of GHG emissions. Component 1 of the proposed CBIT project, enhancing Institutional Arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for the energy and AFOLU sectors, will contribute also to the achievement of the Strategy's transversal axis' objectives on the coordination, capacity building and management of knowledge.

55. The '**National strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (SNMO)** [54]<sup>54</sup>', launched in 2003 following a series of participative consultations, gives a general picture of the technical, legislative, political and institutional situation of

---

the country against the convention's requirement and analyses, priorities for action as well as possible initiatives for mitigation and adaptation along with the related constraints. The Strategy is implemented by the National Committee on Climate Changes (Comité National sur les Changements Climatiques - CNCC), placed under the authority of the MCVDD and composed of representatives from various Ministries as well as non-governmental bodies. The proposed CBIT will acquire the institutional settings and capacity assessments indicated in the SNMO for rolling out of Component 1.

56. The **“National Adaptation Programme of Action (PANA)”**<sup>66</sup> adopted in 2008 builds on the above SNMO specifying the vulnerability levels of livelihoods and socio-economic development actors and indicating the priority adaptation needs with regard to the resources and capacities of the population concerned. Five priorities are listed in the PANA: establishment of a climate risk prediction and early warning system for food security in four vulnerable agro-ecological zones; adaptation of households to climate change by promoting renewable energies, affordable and efficient cook stoves in highly degraded areas vulnerable to climate change; mobilization of surface water for adaptation to climate change in the most vulnerable communities of Central and North departments; protection of children under five and pregnant women against malaria in areas most vulnerable to climate change; protection of the coastal zone from rising sea levels. The proposed CBIT will effectively contribute to the elaboration/improvement/implementation of an ETF-ready M&E mechanisms for adaptation envisaged in the PANA, particularly for the energy and AFOLU sectors. Sector specific projects and objectives of the PANA will provide a basis for capacity building, peer exchange and reporting to the proposed CBIT project, particularly with regard to component 3.

57. The **“National strategy for strengthening human resources and capacity development for green, low emissions and climate resilient development”**<sup>[55]<sup>55</sup></sup> was elaborated as part of the UN **“CC: Learn”** pilot project (in collaboration with UNDP and the Swiss cooperation) and aims at mainstreaming climate change in formal and informal education and in key development sectors such as the agriculture, energy, waste, transport, industrial transformation domains and in adaptation strategies of vulnerable sectors such as food and agriculture, water resources, human health, coastal areas, energy and forestry. Results from the implementation of the National Strategy at the institutional level will be integrated into the implementation of component 1 and output 1.1.2 of the proposed CBIT.

58. For the **energy sector**, the PAG's project on **“Strengthening resilience of the energy sector to the impacts of climate change (PANA Energie)”**<sup>[56]<sup>56</sup></sup> aims to support the Government of Benin's climate change adaptation strategy and to reduce the vulnerability of rural ~~communities~~ and urban **communities to** climate variability through resilient energy production, transport and distribution, including by enabling better access of population to renewable energy sources and by protecting forest resources. The PANA energie project does not target transparency in the transport sector. The proposed CBIT project, therefore, by improving country capacity to quantify mitigation and evaluate adaptation policy measures, could support and complement the PANA energie project through the improvement of the data collection component (outcomes 1 and 2) that will allow for better tracking of results.

---

59. The **“Promotion of sustainable biomass-based electricity generation in Benin”**<sup>[57]</sup><sup>57</sup> project focuses on introducing the gasification process of agricultural residues and wastes (biomass) as alternative energy production system. The project is expected to showcase a reduction in emission of GHGs compared to other systems coupled with sound land and forest management, entailing a reduction of pressure on natural forests. The proposed CBIT will build upon the information and results of this project and feed them in the component 2 on “strengthening capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the energy and AFOLU sectors and to monitor related emission reduction activities” as possible inputs.

60. With a view to improving the energy infrastructure, the quantity and the quality of energy sources and enhance the efficiency of energy supply and demand, the Government of Benin developed in 2009 a National Development Strategy for the Energy sector<sup>[58]</sup><sup>58</sup> and implemented several connected programs and projects aimed at: i) enhancing the human, institutional and regulatory capacity for a better planning and management of the energy resources; ii) increasing the production, transport and distribution of the different forms of energy; iii) improving rural access to energy. The CBIT project will build upon the information gathered since the introduction of this policy for the delivery of outputs under Component **2** 4.

61. For **the agriculture and forestry sectors**, PAG and other pieces of legislation include a number of initiatives. The following are of relevance to transparency: “Strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector”, “Climate-Smart Agriculture National Development Strategy”, “Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin (PANA1)”, “Capacity building strategy on wildland fire management for better adaptation to climate change”<sup>[59]</sup><sup>59</sup>, “National program to incentivise reforestation”, “Support for the Management of Communal Forests Project (PAGEFCOM2)”<sup>[60]</sup><sup>60</sup> and “Forests and land management program”.

62. The **“Strategic plan for the development of the agricultural sector (PSDSA, 2017-2025)”**<sup>[61]</sup><sup>61</sup>, inspired by the ECOWAS’ strategic policy for agriculture, aims to improve the performance of Beninese agriculture while ensuring sustainable food and nutritional security, economic and social development and climate resilience to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Specific objectives of interest to transparency include strengthening the resilience of farms to climate changes (axis 3) and strengthening institutional and intersectoral coordination at different scales in the agricultural sector (axis 4) . The proposed CBIT, particularly component 3, will capitalize on the actions and results of the PSDSA axis 3 as a basis for the preparation of the assessment of good practice methodologies, while CBIT component 1 will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the PSDSA axis 4.

63. The **‘Climate-Smart Agriculture National Development Strategy’ (AIC)**, recently adopted as a result of a specific project implemented by FAO (GCP/RAF/496/NOR) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP), along with its **Action Plan (2018-2022)**, integrates AIC in the country’s PSDSA and in the **‘National Agricultural Investment, Food and Nutrition Security Plan (PNIASAN, 2017-2021)’**<sup>62</sup> with a strategic focus on climate change and resilience. The AIC strategy enables the implementation of concrete and sustainable actions to reverse the trend of declining productivity in the agricultural sector due to climate change by strengthening the coordination between the relevant institutions, stimulating the research on AIC and climate change, and mobilizing funding for the implementation of AIC practices.

64. The proposed CBIT will capitalize on the capacity building and coordination experience acquired by the AIC strategy and extend it to the other ministries involved in the climate change process to ensure the objectives of component 1 are met. Furthermore, it will benefit (in component 2) from the actions and result of PSDA/PNIASAN axis 3 in general and component 3.1 in particular on **‘Agricultural Innovations for Men and Women for Climate Change Resilience and Mitigation’** and component 3.2 on **‘Sustainable management of land and water ecosystems’**. PSDA/PNIASAN axis 1 (**‘Improved productivity and production of plant, animal and fish products in priority agricultural sectors’**), also included in the NDC, will additionally contribute to inform the proposed CBIT project component 3 on the assessment of good practice methodologies in the adaptation domain.

65. The **‘Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Negative Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin (PANA1)’** is a project elaborated to address the first of the five priority areas identified in the PANA. The proposed CBIT will benefit from the results and lessons learned gathered through the implementation of this ~~Training strategy~~ **project** for the objectives of component 3.

66. The **‘Capacity building strategy on wildland fire management for better adaptation to climate change’** [62]<sup>62</sup> is another policy developed in support of the PANA1 in nine pilot communes across the four most vulnerable agro-ecological zones of Benin. The strategy is built around three axes aimed at "improving the institutional organization of wildland fire management at municipal and village level"; "adopting good fire management practices"; "strengthening the technical capacities of decentralized services, NGOs and local fire management committees". The improved institutional capacity to tackle wildfires, an important source of GHG emissions in Benin, will contribute to the achievement of some specific NDC’s mitigation and adaptation objectives as well as inform component 2 and 3 of the proposed CBIT project in terms of outputs 2.1.3. and 3.1.3. Furthermore, the reinforced local institutions will represent a key entry point for field monitoring and data collection activities envisioned under the proposed CBIT project.

67. Benin joined the REDD+ programme in 2011 and initiated the integration of REDD + into national policies, strategies and action plans. The following steps were achieved so far: 1. Analysis of land tenure and forest from a legal and regulatory point of view; 2. Update of the forest code integrating the UNFCCC and REDD + aspects; 3. Strengthening the institutional framework for the implementation of

---

the REDD + mechanism; 4. Establishment of the National Unit for Monitoring and Land Monitoring; 5. Development of a Draft Preparation Proposal (R-PP).

68. Despite the progress above, full preparation of Benin to the REDD + mechanism is yet to be achieved. A formal definition of the institutional REDD + process and of the legal arrangements, including a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of the different actors, the definition of lines of communication between institutions and the clarification of financial arrangements, are still lacking. The proposed CBIT project will facilitate this process (through component 1) by promoting consultation and coordination among all institutions and other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to finalize the R-PP. In turn, this will stimulate the necessary institutional legal reforms and the national participatory process for the development and validation of the REDD +. Activities under component 2 of the CBIT project and the collaboration with the FAO global CBIT-FOREST project (if approved) will also ease the Forest Monitoring technical team and the National Unit for Land Monitoring task to establish a transparent national MRV system.

69. Under GEF CBIT funding, two other relevant global projects, the FAO CBIT-AFOLU and the global CBIT Coordination Platform[63]<sup>63</sup>, currently under implementation, have an important role for improving transparency in Benin. The CBIT-AFOLU project aims to enhance developing countries technical and institutional capacity to meet the requirements under the ETF with strengthened AFOLU components and information necessary to track progress of NDC priority actions for these sectors. As specified below, the Benin CBIT proposal will acquire the MRV and M&E tools developed by the CBIT-AFOLU project for the AFOLU sector for validation and refinement as appropriate to Benin's circumstances. This CBIT project will also engage with the CBIT Coordination Platform for dissemination and exchange of knowledge and results with the global community to ensure a broad outreach and contribute to enhance Benin international profile. Through the CBIT Coordination Platform and bilaterally, the Benin CBIT project is also expected to establish links with other national CBIT projects for a smoother delivery of results, exchange of information on successes and challenges, tools and possible peer-review of activities and results.

70. As part of the national efforts to deliver on the numerous commitments linked to the UNFCCC and other environmental regulations, the government of Benin recently requested specific assistance to the NDC-Partnership[64]<sup>64</sup> in order to establish a national environmental archiving system for storage of relevant data and documentation instrumental to the production of the greenhouse gas inventories and to satisfy the other requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), including NDC tracking.

71. In response to this request and in view of the activities already planned under Output 1.2.3 of this document (see section III below), the FAO / NDC-P liaison unit and the global CBIT-AFOLU project assisted the Government of Benin in elaborating a detailed submission and was able to secure funding from the NDC-P Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) initiative[65]<sup>65</sup> to complement the

---

CBIT Benin funds. Evidence of this additional grant can be found in the co-financing section of this document. The proposed activities financed under the CAEP funds, planned for completion by March 2021 (extendable to June 2021), include the following:

? An updated assessment of existing archiving system infrastructure in relevant ministries, agencies and universities (as relevant to the ETF), the needs, the existing policies and ongoing initiatives that could be complemented, homogenized and unified to achieve a single, efficient, secure IT/environmental data archiving system;

? The design of the national environmental data archiving system architecture, including technical details of the needed hardware and software;

? Implementation of the hardware/software in line with the assessment and the allocated budget.

72. Despite the above policies and project activities, without intervention by the GEF through CBIT, the Government will continue to have underdeveloped capacity to meet the enhanced transparency requirements for reporting against NDC actions and related national plans --most notably in the energy and AFOLU sectors. As these sectors are particularly important to the development trajectory and emissions profile of Benin, focused attention on improving transparency systems and processes in these sectors need to be prioritized. However, lessons learned from action in these sectors will also be relevant to other relevant Beninese sectors, which will be engaged with and informed by the activities of this project. It is likely that without intervention, emissions from the energy and AFOLU sectors will be measured using unreliable or incomplete data, and that mitigation and adaptation actions will be poorly monitored and reported. The continuation of this baseline scenario would be inconsistent with the spirit of the Paris Agreement, the ETF and the establishment of the CBIT.

### **3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change**

73. The GEF alternative scenario is to develop and implement a capacity building program that will draw upon the CBIT fund and the additional co-funding secured during PIF and PPG phases to ensure that by 2024 Benin is preparing reports from the energy, agriculture and land use sectors consistent with the requirements of the ETF, including more up-to-date inventories of emissions sources and sinks using advanced IPCC guidance and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in Benin's NDC. This program will target capacity building activities under three components, and in three key areas:

74. Component 1. Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for the energy and AFOLU sectors for transparency: Activities under this component will address current barriers associated with the incomplete institutional coordination and awareness to ensure that information and data from the energy and AFOLU sectors are coordinated and integrated into national ETF processes and reports. Activities implemented under this component will be closely coordinated with other relevant activities being implemented under the PAG, the PSDSA, the Climate-Smart

Agriculture National Development Strategy (AIC) and the Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy for improved and sustainable duration of results.

75. Outcome 1.1. will support coordination, education and capacity building activities that include: preparation (during the PPG **initial** phase **of implementation**) of a detailed gender-sensitive capacity gaps and needs assessment for transparency based upon Benin's NDC priority actions and on the results of the **Quality Assurance (QA)** process (delivered **by FAO and others** in October 2018 and supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat and UNDP-GSP) on the BUR's GHG Inventory (*Output 1.1.1*); implementation of gender-inclusive awareness raising activities amongst the energy and AFOLU sector policy makers and practitioners on mainstreaming institutional arrangements in the ETF processes (*Output 1.1.2*); formulation of a national roadmap for enhanced transparency that will include mechanisms and provisions for improved transparency over time (*Output 1.1.3*); and the establishment of institutional coordination mechanisms for ETF reporting integrating relevant institutions/stakeholders into national UNFCCC reporting processes (*Output 1.1.4*). Under this Outcome support will be provided to relevant staff from DGRE (Direction G n rale des Ressources Energ tiques, Minist re de l'Energie et de l'Eau), MIT (Direction G n rale des Transports Terrestres, Minist re des Infrastructures et des Transports), MAEP (Minist re de l'Agriculture, de l' levage et de la P che), MCVDD (Minist re du Cadre de Vie et du D veloppement Durable) and CNCC (Comit  National sur les Changements Climatiques) to engage in global capacity building efforts in the lead up to the Paris Agreement commitment period.

76. As noted above, some lessons learned have already been developed in terms of institutional coordination and technical capacity building. The proposed CBIT project activities will leverage these experiences to incrementally build capacity amongst energy and AFOLU sector stakeholders and then expand out by targeting, informing and engaging with other sectors through a multi-sectoral, national level coordination mechanism to integrate relevant authorities into UNFCCC reporting processes (i.e. including waste, industry/trade, construction and other sectors to be determined). Existing multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms established via parallel programs including the 'Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy' and the CNCC (Comit  National sur les Changements Climatiques) will be built upon as platforms for inter-ministerial working groups.

77. Under Outcome 1.2. the proposed CBIT project will support the establishment of a national knowledge base on best practices for data and information collection as well as a system infrastructure for managing data and information. Activities include: an assessment of existing best practices, mechanisms and/or tools for ~~on~~-data collection (including ancillary information or metadata) in line with the ETF reporting requirements in the energy and AFOLU sectors, that will be shared **to** **with** other relevant priority sectors for improved national, regional and global programming (e.g. such as via the coordination mechanism developed under Output 1.1.4., the FAO Global CBIT-AFOLU project, the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and/or other existing platforms) (*Output 1.2.1*). The use of such mechanisms and platforms will maintain established capacities beyond the lifetime of the project. Regular, reliable and systematic documentation and archiving processes, including quality assurance and **quality** control (**QA/QC**) ~~for~~ **of** data and information produced and reported for sector-specific inventories of GHG source and sinks, will also be improved under *Output 1.2.2*. These processes will underpin more accurate and sustainable measurement, monitoring and reporting (MRV) systems as



well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems in the energy and AFOLU sector, leading to improved transparency over time.

78. As an integral part of the country's improved Institutional Arrangements, a dedicated information management system (IMS) involving investment in basic but critical IT hardware, software and system infrastructure will be established to store and manage existing and projected GHG emission estimates, activity data, evidence of QA/QC processes and other essential climate and environmental information in a logical and coherent way, drawing together resources from relevant ministries, agencies and projects in the energy and AFOLU sectors (*Output 1.2.3*). Leveraging on the NDC-P CAEP funds attracted and secured for this purpose during the PPG phase (see section II above), activities are being launched/implemented to anticipate the delivery of this output, which will consist in a The new IMS will be designed for scalability to be able to accommodate other sectors and functionalities as well as to be fully interoperable with existing databases and information systems for field monitoring and data collection such as those of the Ministry of Energy, possibly including the decentralised bodies such as the Territorial Agency for Agricultural Development (Agence Territoriale de Développement Agricole) of the MAEP (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche) and the communal representations of the Direction Générale des Eaux, Forêts et Chasse of the Ministère du Cadre de vie et du Développement Durable. System functionalities and protocols will also be established to monitor the implementation and results of NDC priority mitigation and adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors as well as better track contributions from donors and other sources. These investments will be supplemented with gender-inclusive training and capacity building activities for system administrators and agency focal points to enable staff to adhere to reporting protocols and data standards and to ensure the reliability and sustainability of the ETF-ready inventory system. Scalability and progressive use of the new IMS will also result in improved transparency with over time.

79. The design of the new IMS under the NDC-P CAEP funds will be facilitated by information on gaps in data availability, management systems and data accessibility issues discussed at a dedicated workshop organized by the GIZ Information Matters project in Cotonou in November 2018 involving data compilers and data providers from all IPCC sectors, which will need to be updated through a dedicated assessment whose outcomes will inform the development of the project document (during the PPG phase). While it is expected that the funds released by NDC-P CAEP will enable the delivery of this assessment and the subsequent design of the IMS ahead of the approval of the CBIT Benin project, the actual implementation of the system may require longer and overlap with the start of the CBIT Benin project, leaving however all funds for *Output 1.2.3* available for other purposes including the possible further expansion of the IMS to other national entities and other project Outputs and Components.

80. Component 2: Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the energy and AFOLU sectors and to monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened with respect to the ETF Transparency for monitoring and reporting emissions and emissions reductions: Under this component, activities will be designed to address barriers identified during the 2018 QA process delivered by experts from FAO and from elsewhere (upon support from the UNFCCC Secretariat and UNDP-GSP) on the BUR's GHG Inventory mentioned above in October 2018. Improved reporting of GHG



emissions and removals will be achieved by establishing more advanced measurement, monitoring and reporting systems for priority NDC emissions reduction actions that would be in line with the ETF requirements. Activities implemented under this component will draw upon baseline projects and initiatives to enhance the collection and reporting of relevant activity data for priority NDC mitigation actions.

81. Under Outcome 2.1 the proposed CBIT project will work towards strengthening the country's technical capacity to adopt and mainstream the ETF-enhanced set of MRV tools that will be developed under the FAO CBIT-AFOLU global project and other international appropriate tools for monitoring and reporting progress in the implementation of NDC mitigation activities in line with the national inventory, including those that may be created under other CBIT projects (Output 2.1.1); gender-inclusive training and support for national institutions to efficiently collect activity data and develop context-specific emissions factors for key categories to incrementally move from inventories reported using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines at tier 1 to higher tiers, where possible (Output 2.1.2). Through investment in human resources and measurement technology at local universities, research institutions and ministerial representations, agents on the ground will be provided with training and hardware, where required, to generate data from field surveying using fit-for-purpose measurement and monitoring equipment and systems that will interface with the IMS at the lowest possible level. Targeted investments in mobile data collection hardware and applications will be applied to expand geographical coverage. The proposed CBIT will also support the preparation of inventory sectoral reports on the inventory of GHG emissions and removals that integrate satisfy ETF requirements and include quantification of the effects of mitigation measures implemented in the energy and AFOLU sectors (Output 2.1.3).

82. The activities under this Output of the proposed CBIT project could contribute to stimulate the current ongoing development and trialling process of MRV systems for the REDD+ National Programme in Benin providing capacity-building activities for the collection of historical data (e.g. through use of Collect Earth or other remote sensing-based tools) and for the calculation of emission factors required for the development of the reference levels, with priority given to deforestation and forest degradation.

83. Component 3. Capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities in energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened with respect to the ETF ~~Transparency for monitoring and reporting adaptation~~: Under this component, activities will be designed to establish the basic frameworks and infrastructure for enhanced monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors. Activities under this component will be linked to and leverage the results and good practices acquired during the implementation of the Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy, the PANA and the PANA1 projects described above.

84. Activities under Outcome 3.1 will be designed to address barriers for monitoring and evaluation of priority NDC *adaptation actions* in the energy and AFOLU sector. Activities for strengthening the country's technical capacity will be put in place to enable the adoption and mainstreaming of the ETF-enhanced set of M&E tools that will be developed under the FAO CBIT AFOLU global project as well as other international appropriate tools, including those that may be created under other CBIT projects (Output 3.1.1); Gender-sensitive capacity building activities will include assessment of good practices

and methodologies for evaluating NDC priority adaptation actions; training on adaptation monitoring and evaluation at different administrative levels and aggregating indicators to develop reporting for national level NDC achievements with respect to adaptation. Based on a review of the NDC priorities and relevant planning documents, sector specific indicators, methodologies, frameworks and interventions will be identified (*Output 3.1.2*). These activities will build upon relevant sector-specific experiences including the FAO 'Our common climate-resilience initiative' (GCP/BEN/060/GCF) and will be designed to interface with national reporting systems for the NAP being developed under the GIZ International Climate Initiative<sup>[66]</sup>. In particular efforts will be focused on the potential to aggregate reporting on field level adaptation activities into broader outcome level indicator reporting necessary for NAP monitoring and reporting processes.

85. In tandem with activities under component 1 to establish a national IMS for GHG inventories and for enhanced monitoring and reporting mitigation activities, complimentary systems will be developed and utilized to store and manage existing and projected data and information on adaptation initiatives in support of the NDC (see *Output 1.2.3*). The final output under this Outcome will be energy and AFOLU sectors contributions to national communications consistent with latest UNFCCC guidance on reporting adaptation contributions (*Output 3.1.3*).

86. The CBIT project activities by component on behalf of the CBIT project are summarized in Table 9 below

Table 9: CBIT project activities

Results chain	Activities
	<p><b>Objective:</b> By 2024, Benin is preparing , in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement, reports to the UNFCCC with enhanced components of the energy, agriculture, forestry and other uses sectors of land (AFOLU) , including inventories of sources and emission sinks and information necessary to monitor the progress of priority actions identified in the Benin NDC for these sectors.</p> <p>By 2024, Benin is preparing reports to the UNFCCC with a view to strengthening the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement with reinforced components in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors, including inventories of emission sources and sinks and information necessary for monitoring the priority actions identified in Benin's NDC.</p> <p><b>Component 1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>

<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the energy and AFOLU sectors into ETF processes and reports	
<p><u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Assessment prepared regarding institutional arrangements, data collection, analysis and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>	<b>Activity 1.1.1.1:</b> Analyze international regulations on institutional arrangements and the transparency framework
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.2:</b> Analyze the national regulatory framework for institutional arrangements in Benin
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.3:</b> Analyze the obstacles to the establishment of an institutional system in the country
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.4:</b> Map the institutions concerned
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.5:</b> Assess the capacity and capacity needs of these institutions to respond to the enhanced transparency framework
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.6:</b> Propose and implement an action plan for capacity building
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.7:</b> Assess gender sensitive needs
	<b>Activity 1.1.1.8:</b> Propose and implement a gender action plan
<p><u>Output 1.1.2:</u> Awareness raised amongst the energy and AFOLU sectors policy makers and practitioners on mainstreaming institutional arrangements in the ETF processes</p>	<b>Activity 1.1.2.1:</b> Develop a training and awareness program based on the above action plan
	<b>Activity 1.1.2.2:</b> Design communication and awareness material
	<b>Activity 1.1.2.3:</b> Organize training and awareness workshops
<p><u>Output 1.1.3:</u> A roadmap for achieving the ETF institutional arrangements for the energy and AFOLU sectors prepared and adopted</p>	<b>Activity 1.1.3.1:</b> Develop a roadmap for the establishment of institutional arrangements of the enhanced transparency framework for the energy <del>sectors</del> and AFOLU <b>sectors</b>
	<b>Activity 1.1.3.2:</b> Validate and adopt the roadmap for the establishment of the institutional system of the enhanced transparency framework for the energy <del>sectors</del> and AFOLU <b>sectors</b>
<p><u>Output 1.1.4:</u> A sustainable multi-sectoral coordination mechanism strengthened integrating relevant institutions/ stakeholders into national UNFCCC reporting processes.</p>	<b>Activity 1.1.4.1:</b> Develop a roadmap for setting up a sustainable multisectoral coordination mechanism defining the role of each stakeholder
	<b>Activity 1.1.4.2:</b> Draft the legal arrangements for the establishment of this mechanism
	<b>Activity 1.1.4.3:</b> Operationalize the multi-sectoral coordination mechanism

Outcome 1.2 Data and information collection, QA/QC processes and system infrastructure enhanced	
<p><u>Output 1.2.1:</u> Best practices on data and information acquisition and system infrastructure in the energy and AFOLU sectors collected and shared with other relevant priority sectors</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.1:</b> Identify the best practices, and / or existing tools for data collection in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.2:</b> Evaluate these different tools, existing practices, mechanisms and / or tools to collect and manage data in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.3:</b> Share these existing best practices, mechanisms and / or tools for data collection with other relevant priority sectors to improve national GHG inventory and NDC monitoring systems</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2.2</u> Regular and systematic documentation and archiving procedures as well as quality assurance and quality control processes improved to ensure accuracy and sustainability of MRV and M&amp;E systems in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.1:</b> Assess the different documentation and archiving systems in place in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.2:</b> Develop a common sustainable and secure documentation and archiving system protocol for both sectors, extendable to all sectors of the inventory and including tracking of support received</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.3:</b> Integrate the new documentation and archiving system protocol within the MRV and M&amp;E systems</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.4:</b> Strengthen the capacity of institutions on the use of the new documentation and archiving system protocol</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.5:</b> Develop or improve existing QA/QC protocols for GHG inventories and tracking progress of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.6:</b> Design a roadmap to integrate the improved QA/QC protocols into the MRV and M&amp;E systems</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.7:</b> Assess training and capacity building needs to make the QA/QC system operational</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2.3:</u> Information management system and infrastructure for the energy and AFOLU sectors upgraded</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2.8:</b> Propose and implement an action plan for QA/QC system capacity building</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.3.1:</b> Design a Information Management System (taking into account existing systems) to store and manage all information relating to GHG inventories (existing and projected GHG emission estimates, emission factors used, activity data, including selection criteria, evidence of QA/QC processes), tracking NDC actions progress and other essential information on climate and environment</p>

	<b>Activity 1.2.3.2:</b> Set up this management system or improve/operationalize the existing one
	<b>Activity 1.2.3.3:</b> Train managers on its use
<b>Component 2:</b> Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the energy and AFOLU sectors and to monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened with respect to the ETF	
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Monitoring of NDC mitigation activities and reporting on <b>of</b> inventories of greenhouse gases from the energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened	
Output 2.1.1: Technical capacity enhanced for relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream <i>ETF-enhanced MRV Global Products</i> and other international tools for monitoring, reporting and verifying the implementation of priority NDC mitigation activities from the energy and AFOLU sectors	<b>Activity 2.1.1.1:</b> Map the institutions that can perform monitoring, reporting and verification of NDC mitigation actions (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.3.1)
	<b>Activity 2.1.1.2:</b> Analyze the capacity of these institutions to collect data and make the monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.5)
	<b>Activity 2.1.1.3:</b> Develop a gender-sensitive capacity building plan on mitigation MRVs (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
	<b>Activity 2.1.1.4:</b> Design gender-sensitive training material by including the MRV ETF tools developed by the global CBIT AFOLU project and/or other available tools (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
	<b>Activity 2.1.1.5:</b> Implement the capacity of institutions on MRV of mitigation (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
Output 2.1.2: Knowledge of methodologies to <del>collect</del> <b>for collecting</b> activity data increased and country-specific emission factors developed in the energy and AFOLU sectors	<b>Activity 2.1.2.1:</b> Analyze the gaps in the GHG inventory in terms of activity data (using QA/QC reports when available) and emission factors at level 2 (following the results of the key categories analysis)
	<b>Activity 2.1.2.2:</b> Identify institutions that can develop emission factors and parameters, and those that can effectively collect activity data (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.3.1)
	<b>Activity 2.1.2.3:</b> Develop (or revise if existing) methodological guides for collecting disaggregated activity data and higher-level emission factors for relevant energy and AFOLU sub-sectors
Output 2.1.3: National/ sectoral reports prepared and submitted on inventory of greenhouse gases from the energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with latest UNFCCC reporting guidelines.	<b>Activity 2.1.3.1:</b> Collect relevant activity data at the highest possible level of disaggregation
	<b>Activity 2.1.3.2:</b> Develop emission factors at tier 2 for relevant key categories and retrieve appropriate IPCC EFs for other categories

	<b>Activity 2.1.3.3:</b> Using activity data and EFs as per the points above, produce GHG inventories in the Energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with the ETF requirements and related reporting needs (BUR, CN, etc.)
<b>Component 3:</b> Capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation activities in energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened with respect to the ETF	
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Monitoring and evaluation of NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened	
<p>-</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Technical capacity enhanced in relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream <i>ETF-enhanced M&amp;E Global Products</i> and other international tools for monitoring and evaluating NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>	<b>Activity 3.1.1.1:</b> Map the institutions that can collect data and perform the monitoring and evaluation of NDC adaptation actions (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.4 and 1.1.3.1)
	<b>Activity 3.1.1.2:</b> Analyze the capacity and capacity needs of institutions to collect data and perform the monitoring and evaluation of NDC adaptation actions Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.5)
	<b>Activity 3.1.1.3:</b> Develop a gender-sensitive capacity building plan on M&E systems (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
	<b>Activity 3.1.1.4:</b> Design gender-sensitive training material including M&E-ETF tools developed by the global CBIT AFOLU project and/or other available tools (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
	<b>Activity 3.1.1.5:</b> Strengthen the capacity of institutions on M&E systems tools (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.6)
<p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> National/sectoral appropriate indicators and monitoring and evaluation framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>	<b>Activity 3.1.2.1:</b> Identify the different NDC priority adaptation actions
	<b>Activity 3.1.2.2:</b> Develop a national system for monitoring and evaluating NDC priority adaptation actions (Activity contributing to Activity 1.1.1.2 and 1.1.1.3)
	<b>Activity 3.1.2.3:</b> Develop monitoring and evaluation indicators of these NDC priority adaptation actions
	<b>Activity 3.1.2.4:</b> Develop the section of national reports on progress in the implementation of NDC priority adaptation actions taking into account these indicators
<p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> National reports prepared on priority adaptation activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with the latest ETF available guidance.</p>	<b>Activity 3.1.3.1:</b> Prepare national reports that include the progress in adaptation section in the AFOLU and Energy sectors consistent with the latest ETF available guidance.

87. As the implementing entity of the proposed CBIT project, FAO will draw upon its deep technical understanding of the AFOLU sector and wide range of tools and methods for development of emissions inventories, measuring and monitoring emissions from AFOLU MRV systems, quality assurance protocols and adaptation planning and monitoring. Furthermore, based on regular collaboration with other relevant international actors such as the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and others, FAO will continue to exert its role of coordination for best supporting Benin in delivering the energy component of this project.

#### **4) Alignment with GEF intervention areas and / or Impact Program strategies**

88. The CBIT Programming Directions document describes priority actions at national and regional/global levels. These include:

- ? Activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- ? Activities to provide relevant tools, training and assistance for meetings the provisions stipulated in Article 13 [of the Paris Agreement];
- ? Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time

89. The proposed project has been designed to align with the following national level activities stipulated in the Programming Directions for the CBIT, paragraph 18:

- ? Support to national institutions to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners;
- ? Support on how to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making; and
- ? Assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs.

90. In addition, the project will address some of the provisions of country level trainings:

- ? Access to tools, templates, and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies, guidelines, datasets, and database system tools and economic models needed for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities; and



? Country-specific training and peer exchange programs on transparency activities, such as establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emissions projections, including methodological approaches, data collection, and data management, and adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures.

91. The proposed CBIT project therefore aligns with the GEF CCM-3-8 focal area, which aims to foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.

**5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**

92. Without the CBIT project, necessary conditions for meeting the Paris ETF will not be met in Benin. The country has prioritized emissions reductions and adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors as part of its NDC. These actions will need to be monitored and reported under the Paris ETF. Without assistance from CBIT, the serious capacity and institutional gaps identified above will continue to result in incomplete, inconsistent and inaccurate reporting of GHG inventories and possible emissions reductions from the most important economic sectors, while participation of women in these processes will remain low. In addition, adaptation actions will continue to be reported in a sporadic, piecemeal fashion based upon individual projects with little or no aggregation to inform national adaptation priorities or NDC reporting requirements and with little consideration for gender issues.

93. *With respect to coordination and implementation arrangements*, the self-assessment (Table 4, Table 5 and Table 7 above) highlights that a number of barriers and unmet capacity needs currently hinder the achievement of ETF-ready institutional arrangements. The CBIT project will delve into the necessary steps to unlock full potential of a sustainable, solid institutional framework while building upon the lessons learnt from other institutional coordination and technical capacity building initiatives such as the BUR, the NCs, the PAG, the PSDSA, the Climate-Smart Agriculture National Development Strategy (AIC) and the Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy for improved and sustainable duration of results.

94. *With respect to GHG inventories and emissions reporting*, although good inroads have been made for the preparation of the Third National Communication with the setting up of specific guidelines for developing a national inventory<sup>[67]</sup><sup>67</sup>, necessary activity data and emission factors using the latest IPCC guidelines (2006) are not always available for compiling robust national GHG inventories for the energy, agriculture and land use sectors. Supported by funds under the GEF Enabling Activity, Benin is preparing its first BUR submission. For this stand-alone activity, Benin has been collecting surface-



related activity data from remote sensing for the agriculture and forestry sectors[68]<sup>68</sup>. However, no efforts appear to having been made to improve the capacity to compile and analyze information on GHG inventories and emission reductions from non-surface related AFOLU sector (i.e. livestock, fertilizers, biomass, etc.) as well as the energy sector and particularly the transport sub-sector. Given the booming of fuel-based transports and the significant expansion of the agriculture sectors in Benin over the past decade to the expenses of forests, it is essential that the proposed CBIT project intervenes to address the lack of robust GHG inventory data and reporting on emissions from these sectors. Poor information on these important economic sectors is a crucial impediment to effective overall transparency and will restrict the Beninese government's ability to identify and program activities that could improve energy use and production efficiency as well as farm and forest-related productivity and efficiency, while also reducing emissions.

95. *With the CBIT project*, Benin's national capacity to track progress of priority actions on climate mitigation from the energy, the agriculture and land use sectors as identified in the NDC will be strengthened, and the necessary information will be collected in a systematic manner to fulfill the ETF requirements. Secondly, with the support of the project, Benin will improve the quality and coverage of data collected and reported on GHG emissions from the energy, agriculture and land use sectors by transitioning from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines (AFOLU) for national GHG inventories Tier 1 to Tier 2 ~~emission factors~~ where possible and practical. Thirdly, the project will provide Benin with the support needed to address the recommendations delivered by the QA process performed on the BUR's GHG Inventory in October 2018. Moreover, with an increased national capacity to measure, monitor, and report against the priority actions identified in the NDC, it **will** puts Benin in a better position to increase its level of ambition on including higher emissions reducing activities in the **energy**, agriculture and land **use** sectors.

96. *With respect to adaptation*, a range of baseline projects and initiatives are developing potentially relevant headline indicators and reporting systems, largely on a project basis. This CBIT project will provide incremental support for necessary hardware and software systems to coordinate adaptation reporting and to aggregate sector specific M&E processes in the energy, agriculture and land use sectors to provide coherent national reporting on adaptation activities and progress toward NDC adaptation targets.

97. Lastly, the project intervention will enhance Benin's long term vision for climate change reporting and transparency improvement over time through enhanced institutional capacity and arrangements targeting wider/national sector emissions and adaptation accounting. As a result, Benin capacity will also be strengthened to elaborate the new Biennial Transparency Reports (which will include the National Inventory Report) that the countries will have to submit to the UNFCCC secretariat by end of 2024 at the latest following decisions taken at COP24 in Katowice.

---

<b>6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);</b>
---

98. The global environmental benefits targeted by this proposed capacity building program will flow from the improved coordination and capacity to monitor and report action to address the drivers and impacts of climate change in a transparent manner. A total of 100 persons are expected to benefit directly from the project capacity development initiatives, half of which will be women.

99. In the near term the project will support the upgrading and establishment of systems to provide an evidence-base for more effective mitigation and adaptation in the energy and AFOLU sectors. Over time the systems supported by the project will allow policy makers and planners at national and provincial levels to design interventions to address climate change drivers and impacts based upon a more complete understanding of what works. In the longer-term the improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation potentials made possible through the project will provide the Beninese Government with greater opportunity to increase levels of ambition for both mitigation and adaptation in future iterations of Benin's NDC and better articulate the magnitude and types of financial and technical support required to meet national priorities.

100. The project directly supports Benin to adopt transformational shifts towards low-emission and resilient development. Global environmental benefits can also be expected in the form of enhanced contributions from Benin to work towards aggregate emission pathways consistent with holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.

**7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development<sup>[69]</sup> . ?**

*Innovativeness:*

101. The proposed CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through investment in infrastructure and systems to update and modernize the measurement and monitoring capacities of the Beninese Government and local technical and research institutions well beyond the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC and into a real national environmental information and management system. The project will facilitate investment and technology transfer for new and updated equipment at local universities and labs to measure and monitor emissions from a wide range of energy-related and AFOLU activities. The project will also facilitate investment in dedicated knowledge management information systems and IT hardware for the more effective management and reporting of data and information related to transparency of both mitigation and adaptation actions. Field monitoring systems will be overhauled under the project through the upgrading of data collection processes with the wider application of mobile telecommunications, app-based data collection platforms and cloud-based data storage and transfer services where appropriate. Systems upgraded through the project in the Direction

Générale de l'Energie, Ministère de l'Energie et de l'Eau (DGE), Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres, Ministère des Infrastructures et des Transports (MIT), Ministry of Environment (MCVDD) and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAEP) hold potential to be replicated in other national Ministries, and at reduced effort and cost.

102. In the AFOLU sector, these systems will be designed to benefit from recent advances and tools for estimating GHG emissions or collect activity data. Indeed, FAO and its partners have developed or are currently developing a suite of tools for standardizing emissions monitoring and reporting at Tier 1 and 2. Such tools, hereafter summarized, will feature prominently among those of the MRV and M&E ETF-enhanced packages that the FAO CBIT-AFOLU global project will introduce.

103. The Global Livestock Environment Assessment Model (GLEAM) establishes baselines and assesses the impacts of different mitigation and adaptation scenarios at local and national scale. Based on IPCC Tier 2 methodology and GIS based-modeling of livestock distribution, GLEAM allows the assessment of all major GHG emissions from livestock and the impacts of all actions to reduce emissions from the sector.

104. In the land use sector, the FAO free and open source software Collect Earth will be made available along with capacity building trainings to fill gaps in data collection for the land use and land use change mapping, which will greatly contribute to improving the GHG inventory. Collect Earth is a tool that enables data collection through Google Earth based on customizable samplings. In conjunction with Google Earth, Bing Maps and Google Earth Engine, users can analyze high and very high resolution satellite imagery for a wide variety of purposes, including: Support multi-phase National Forest Inventories; Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) assessments; Monitoring agricultural land and urban areas; Validation of existing maps; Collection of spatially explicit socio-economic data; Quantifying deforestation, reforestation and desertification. Its user friendliness and smooth learning curve make it a perfect tool for performing fast, accurate and cost-effective assessments. It is highly customizable for the specific data collection needs and methodologies. The data gathered through Collect Earth is exportable to commonly used formats and can also be exported to Saiku.

105. With the application of GHG estimation tools such as GLEAM, Collect Earth and others developed by FAO and improved or expanded under the FAO CBIT AFOLU project, Benin national institutions will have enhanced capacity to measure progress toward NDC priorities in the AFOLU sector. At global level, evidence tested and compiled in Benin will facilitate the improvement of scientific knowledge of GHG emissions reduction potential from AFOLU sector, consequently improving our capacity to capture global environmental benefits. These systems once implemented and operational will support the potential for improved understanding of mitigation and adaptation potentials and the possibility for increased levels of ambition and quantification of support required in future iterations of Benin's NDC in the lead up to and during the commitment period of the Paris Agreement.

106. In the energy sector, the CBIT project will support the strengthening of monitoring systems, methodologies for data collection and modeling to fill in the current gaps in the MIT and DGRE databases, particularly with regard to the activity and energy consumption data needed for the

assessment of climate change mitigation and mitigation policies in the road transport and in the residential sector. This will enable MIT and DGRE to acquire improved vehicle registration statistics (by type, use and fuel) as well as technical capacity to handle a model of petroleum product demand in the road transport sector, and to develop a sample frame for energy consumption surveys in the residential sector. These improvements will also benefit from the integration of the MIT and DGRE's databases in the new IMS developed by the CBIT project.

107. In addition to the above, the proposed CBIT project adopts an innovative approach that integrates extensive gender-sensitive stakeholder consultations and assessments of capacity needs and baseline activities for monitoring the progress. The project interventions have been formulated by taking into account the need to enhance national capacity in monitoring mitigation and adaptation actions for the energy, AFOLU and relevant sectors as a whole emerging from the representatives of line ministries of Benin at the Second Annual Meeting of the West African South-South Network on MRV and Transparency<sup>[70]</sup> organized in Dakar, Senegal in October 2017 and at the GIZ Information Matters data management workshop held in Cotonou in November 2018. The country's needs and capacity gaps were equally addressed by taking into due account the outcomes and recommendations of the Quality Assurance process delivered by FAO and other experts in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat on the GHG inventory of Benin's Third National Communication in October 2018.

#### *Sustainability:*

108. With the project support, Benin will be able to articulate a clear plan of action with regards to national reporting of its NDC, utilizing the monitoring and reporting roadmap, coordination mechanisms, and technical guidelines prepared by the project. All stakeholders will be empowered to access, archive, analyze, and monitor the necessary information and activities with regards to the energy and AFOLU sectors, as well as to inform processes by lessons learned in other sectors. Equally important, Benin will be in a position to elaborate Biennial Transparency Reports and National Inventory Reports.

109. Through the capacity building activities, the capacities of technical and policy focal points from the participating ministries as well as the capacities of relevant national institutions will be improved. The soft skills and knowledge acquired will be retained through the systematic support put in place through the establishment of a climate change Information Management System (IMS).

110. The core outcome of the project is to establish an enabling institutional coordination mechanism to ensure greater, stable and financially sustainable collaboration among line ministries, in particular, the National Committee on Climate Changes (CNCC), the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD), the Ministry of Energy (ME), the Ministry of Infrastructures and Transports (MIT) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP). During the project life cycle, at least one energy, Agriculture and FOLU (IPCC 2006) chapter within the country NDC reporting will be facilitated and improved by the government with technical supervision of FAO. This

---

experience and institutional memory will prepare the government of Benin to better manage the national inventory in the next reporting cycle from 2024 onwards. Furthermore, the transfer of GHG measurement and estimation technologies supported through improved national capacity in the energy and AFOLU sector is expected/will potentially help Benin improve its ambitions by including reductions in GHG emissions from these sectors into its NDC emissions reductions targets.

*Potential for scaling-up:*

111. The project specifically embeds opportunities to scale-out and scale-up the measures implemented. As highlighted, the relative importance of the energy and AFOLU sectors to the Beninese economy and the significant technical challenges and capacity gaps for enhanced transparency in these sectors in the Beninese context necessitate a focused, sector specific approach. However, the information management systems and infrastructure for monitoring and reporting mitigation and adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors established under the project will be designed in a way to allow for easy replication and adoption by other sectors.

112. Indeed, hardware, capacity building and training provided to national and local level stakeholders will be developed as modules that can be adapted to improve data collection methods and analysis across all sectors. By working through and strengthening the institutional mechanisms in place for transparency of climate change actions, the project will be able to better facilitate this process of scaling out project-developed systems and processes. The enhanced capacity provided by the project will enable regular national reporting of actions to address climate change drivers and impacts as envisioned under Paris Agreement, Article 13.

113. Outcome 1 of the project will also facilitate Benin's engagement in international transparency-related processes under the UNFCCC. With the enhanced institutional capacity and engagement with international process, the government of Benin will be capacitated to identify potential partners to further develop scaling-up actions and investment opportunities for further improving transparency over time, as well as to benefit other countries in the region to develop more transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable monitoring and reporting systems.

114. The government will use a combination of national budget and planned international support for fulfilling its reporting requirements to the Convention and ensure continued application and sustainability of the transparency systems and infrastructure for the other sectors.

*Capacity development:*

115. FAO's guidelines for formulating GEF projects emphasize the need for effective, robust and system-wide capacity development approaches[71]<sup>71</sup> in order to enhance the impact, sustainability, and

---

scale of GEF project results through deepening country ownership, commitment, and leadership of the developmental process. Capacity-development is the primary means by which this project will achieve its aim of improving the quality of information regarding climate change in the energy, agricultural and land-use sectors. To do so, the project will strengthen the enabling environment and build the capacities of organizations and individuals.

116. The project addresses the enabling environment?primarily via activities under Component 1?by (i) strengthening stakeholder coordination and (ii) supporting the development of strategy documents that clarify ETF-related organizational responsibilities and guide capacity-development decisions for organizations and individual

117. The project addresses organizational capacities?via activities under each of the project?s components?by (i) helping identify and develop pathways to improved financial sustainability, (ii) engaging a broad range of relevant stakeholders, which supports the retention of relevant expertise throughout the network of national stakeholders, (iii) providing technological equipment and associated training to enable delivery of critical ETF-related activities, and (iv) strengthening stakeholders? abilities to retain and access relevant knowledge (despite inevitable turnover).

118. The project also builds individual capacities, particularly for ETF-related technical skills. Through the planned capacity building activities, technical and policy focal points from the participating ministries and relevant national institutions will be empowered with the necessary skills to implement and monitor Benin?s Nationally Determined Contribution and produce quality ETF-ready reports. The soft skills and knowledge acquired will be retained through the systematic support put in place through the establishment of a climate change Information Management System (IMS) and through dissemination of project-generated knowledge and lesson learned by means of the CBIT-AFOLU and CBIT Coordination Platforms.

119. The project budget supports extensive training, training of trainers, quality-control training, and sharing of best practices with relevant other stakeholders, sectors, and countries. Capacity development will take the form of gender-responsive trainings, webinars, working session for the dissemination and testing of tools and knowledge products, hands-on and theoretical workshops on specific topics tailored on the country priorities and needs. In turn, improved capacity will enable the country to better position itself in the climate change panorama within the Western and wider African region and as well as globally. As a Least Developed Country (LDC), this will also contribute to elevate Benin to champion among LDCs and stimulate peer countries? exchanges to better respond to the challenges represented by the ETF.

120. Additionally, the project provides tools and procedures to continue to assist stakeholders in identifying future opportunities for continuous learning and improvement. The project will avail of FAO?s extensive tools, experience, and expertise for supporting the country in developing the capacities of diverse stakeholder groups in the AFOLU sector and, through collaboration with other entities, in the energy sector as well.

121. The project will continue to apply the capacity development principles of joint stakeholder assessment, design, identification, and tracking of capacity development to deepen country-ownership.

The PMU also includes a Decision-support Specialist, who will ensure that the project's interventions efficiently contribute to strengthened ETF-related decision-making. Thus, the Decision-support Specialist will help identify relevant capacity gaps and effective means of addressing them. Because the project is being executed largely through PPRSs, the related tools, approaches, and practices will be transferred to relevant stakeholders during the project, thereby increasing the likelihood of post-project sustainability.

122. Capacity building is a crosscutting objective across all project components, which helps to lay the foundation for sustainability. As an ongoing process, capacity building is a fundamental element that will ensure the sustainability of the project and its continued success through effective management and implementation of the country's NDC.

123. The project will build on current dynamics and initiatives, such as the REDD + program, the GHG inventory system, the institutionalization of the CNCC, etc., in order to provide the means necessary for the required improvements and create solid synergies between stakeholders that will facilitate the resolution of problems and gaps identified. All project activities will be implemented in partnership with the relevant stakeholders in an institutionalized framework. The long-term sustainability of project benefits should be ensured through this institutional framework.

124. Lessons learned and good practices from the project will be shared at national, regional and global levels through the CBIT global coordination platform. Increased awareness, improved skills and the introduction of new data sharing protocols, tools, methodologies, policies, in particular by building the capacities of a large number of stakeholders (line ministries, agencies, private entities, universities, NGOs, etc.), will contribute and facilitate the project's potential for scaling up.

---

[1] Nationally Determined Contributions of Benin, 2017

([http://www4.unfccc.int/NDCregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/NDC\\_BENIN\\_VERSION\\_ANGLAISE.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/NDCregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/NDC_BENIN_VERSION_ANGLAISE.pdf))

[2] UNDESA, World Population Prospects 2017 (<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>)

[3] FAOSTAT country indicators (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/53>)

[4] IFAD, country overview (<https://www.ifad.org/web/operations/country/id/benin>)

[5] FAO, Benin Country Programming Framework 2017-2021

([http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/FAO-countries/Benin/docs/FAO-BENIN-CPP\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAO-countries/Benin/docs/FAO-BENIN-CPP_2017-2021.pdf))

[6] FAO, AQUASTAT, Benin Country profile, 2018

([http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries\\_regions/BEN/index.stm](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/BEN/index.stm))

[7] World Bank, FY13-17 Country partnership strategy for the Republic of Benin



- [8] International Monetary Fund, National Report No. 18/1  
(<http://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/2018/cr1801.ashx>)
- [9] <https://plateforme-elsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Profil-Genre-Benin.pdf>
- [10] <https://plateforme-elsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Profil-Genre-Benin.pdf>
- [11]  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project\\_documents/ID5431%2520%2520RESUBMISSION\\_Benin\\_4979\\_LDCF%252028June2013\\_0.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/ID5431%2520%2520RESUBMISSION_Benin_4979_LDCF%252028June2013_0.pdf)
- [12] Benin First BUR 2019
- [13] Third Communication from Benin, (TCN2019)
- [14] CO<sub>2</sub>eq emissions from agriculture represented 45.9% of total GHG emissions in Benin in 2017 (excluding LULUCF), while the sources of land use are a net sink, which makes the overall GHG balance negative. Source: Contributions determined at the national level in Benin, 2017  
([http://www4.unfccc.int/NDCregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/NDC\\_BENIN\\_VERSION\\_ANGLAISE.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/NDCregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/NDC_BENIN_VERSION_ANGLAISE.pdf))
- [15] World Bank, national partnership strategy for the Republic of Benin for the years 13-17  
(<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/525721468199479994/pdf/757740CASPO120Official0use0only090.pdf>)
- [16] IFAD, Republic of Benin, Country Strategic Opportunities Program 2018-2022  
(<https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/123/docs/EB-2018-123-R-5.pdf?attach=1>)
- [17] FAO, Benin Country Programming Framework 2017-2021  
([http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/FAO-countries/Benin/docs/FAO-BENIN-CPP\\_2017-2021.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/FAO-countries/Benin/docs/FAO-BENIN-CPP_2017-2021.pdf))
- [18] International Monetary Fund, National Report No. 18/1  
(<http://www.imf.org/~media/Files/Publications/CR/2018/cr1801.ashx>)
- [19] Benin's second national communication, 2011 (<https://unfccc.int/documents/67670>)
- [20] IFAD, Republic of Benin, Country strategic opportunities programme 2018-2022  
(<https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/123/docs/EB-2018-123-R-5.pdf?attach=1>)
- [21] FAOSTAT, Production data, 2018
- [22] FAOSTAT, Nutrient fertilizers, Agricultural use, 2018
- [23] FAOSTAT, Pesticide trade, 2018
- [24] <https://lanouvelletribune.info/2017/06/benin-29-a-33-terres-se-trouvent-etat-de-degradation/>



- [25] Honfoga, BG (2018). Diagnosis of soil degradation and the use of fertilizers for sustainable cotton production in Benin. Cogent Environmental Science, 4 (1), 1422366 (<https://www.cogentoa.com/article/10.1080/23311843.2017.1422366>)
- [26] FAOSTAT, Value of agricultural production, 2018
- [27] IFAD, Republic of Benin, Country Strategic Opportunities Program 2018-2022 (<https://webapps.ifad.org/members/eb/123/docs/EB-2018-123-R-5.pdf?attach=1>)
- [28] Benin's second national communication, 2011 (<https://unfccc.int/documents/67670>)
- [29] Ministry of Foresight, Evaluation of the development policy of the agricultural sector in Benin, 2009 (<http://www.mepppd.bj/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Rapport-%C3%A9valuation-Politique-d%C3%A9veloppement-secteur-agricole.pdf>)
- [30] FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessments 2015
- [31] Benin Second national communication, 2011 (<https://unfccc.int/documents/67670>)
- [32] African Development Bank, African Economic Outlook 2018, Benin ([https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/country\\_notes/Benin\\_note\\_pays.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/country_notes/Benin_note_pays.pdf))
- [33] ~~First Benin PRBA 2019 Biennial Report~~ Benin First Biennial Report 2019.
- [34] Benin SNC, 2011
- [35] Benin's Nationally Determined Contributions, 2017
- [36] [http://permisdeconstruire.bj/informations/textes-officiel-conventions-internationales/tcn-benin-mise-en-place-d-un-systeme-national-d-inventory-des-gaz-a-effet-de- Serre-au-benin / download](http://permisdeconstruire.bj/informations/textes-officiel-conventions-internationales/tcn-benin-mise-en-place-d-un-systeme-national-d-inventory-des-gaz-a-effet-de-Serre-au-benin/download)
- [37] <http://permisdeconstruire.bj/informations/textes-officiel-conventions-internationales/prba-benin-elaboration-du-premier-rapport-bienal-actualise-du-benin-sur-les-changements-climatiques/download>
- [38] [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN\\_BENIN\\_VERSION%20FINALE.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN_BENIN_VERSION%20FINALE.pdf)
- [39] <https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-cbit-tracking-tool>
- [40] <https://www.changementsclimatiques.bj/cadre-institutionnel-des-changements-climatiques-au-benin/>
- [41] <https://www.changementsclimatiques.bj/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Evaluation-CNCC-V1-Diagnostic-et-PR-1.doc>

[42] [http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/basic\\_page/strategie\\_redd\\_cedeao-vp\\_21-09-2015\\_23h43.pdf](http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/documents/basic_page/strategie_redd_cedeao-vp_21-09-2015_23h43.pdf)

[43] [https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/benin\\_background\\_report\\_final.pdf](https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/benin_background_report_final.pdf)

[44] PONCC, table 4

[45] Third national communication and improvement plan (table 12)

[46] PONCC, page 18

[47] PONCC, table 1

[48] [http://www.inpf.bj/IMG/pdf/politique\\_nationale\\_promo\\_genrebenin.pdf](http://www.inpf.bj/IMG/pdf/politique_nationale_promo_genrebenin.pdf)

[49] Manuel de procédures pour la préparation et la gestion des inventaires nationaux des gaz à effet de serre du Bénin, troisième communication nationale, Ministère du cadre de vie et du développement durable.

[50] Benin's Nationally Determined Contributions, 2017  
[http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN\\_BENIN\\_VERSION%20FINALE.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Benin%20First/CDN_BENIN_VERSION%20FINALE.pdf)

[51] <http://revealingbenin.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Le-Programme-dActions.pdf>

[52] <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/ben01f.pdf>

[53] [https://unfccc.int/files/focus/long-term\\_strategies/application/pdf/benin\\_long-term\\_strategy.pdf](https://unfccc.int/files/focus/long-term_strategies/application/pdf/benin_long-term_strategy.pdf)

[54] [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Benin%20INC\\_French\\_Addendum.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Benin%20INC_French_Addendum.pdf)

[55] [https://www.unclearn.org/sites/default/files/benin\\_national\\_strategy\\_final.pdf](https://www.unclearn.org/sites/default/files/benin_national_strategy_final.pdf)

[56]  
[http://www.bj.undp.org/content/benin/fr/home/operations/projects/environment\\_and\\_energy/projet-de-renforcement-de-la-resilience-du-secteur-de-lenergie-a.html](http://www.bj.undp.org/content/benin/fr/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/projet-de-renforcement-de-la-resilience-du-secteur-de-lenergie-a.html)

[57] <http://www.bj.undp.org/content/dam/benin/docs/pta/GEF%20ID%205752%20-%20ProDoc%20-%20BIOMASSE%20ENERGIE.pdf>

[58]  
[http://www.ecowrex.org/system/files/repository/2009\\_plan\\_estrategique\\_secteur\\_energie\\_rapport\\_-\\_min\\_ener.pdf](http://www.ecowrex.org/system/files/repository/2009_plan_estrategique_secteur_energie_rapport_-_min_ener.pdf)

[59] [http://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/elaboration\\_et\\_mise\\_en\\_oeuvre\\_dune\\_strategie\\_de\\_renforcement\\_des\\_capacites\\_sur\\_la\\_gestion\\_des\\_feux\\_et\\_changements\\_climatiques\\_0.pdf](http://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/elaboration_et_mise_en_oeuvre_dune_strategie_de_renforcement_des_capacites_sur_la_gestion_des_feux_et_changements_climatiques_0.pdf)

[60] [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Benin\\_-\\_Approuv%C3%A9\\_Projet\\_d\\_appui\\_%C3%A0\\_la\\_gestion\\_des\\_for%C3%AAs\\_PAGEFCOM.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Benin_-_Approuv%C3%A9_Projet_d_appui_%C3%A0_la_gestion_des_for%C3%AAs_PAGEFCOM.pdf)

[61] [http://www.agriculture.gouv.bj/IMG/pdf/psdsa\\_2025\\_et\\_pniasan\\_2017\\_-\\_2021\\_version\\_finale\\_adoptee.pdf](http://www.agriculture.gouv.bj/IMG/pdf/psdsa_2025_et_pniasan_2017_-_2021_version_finale_adoptee.pdf)

[62] [http://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/elaboration\\_et\\_mise\\_en\\_oeuvre\\_dune\\_strategie\\_de\\_renforcement\\_des\\_capacites\\_sur\\_la\\_gestion\\_des\\_feux\\_changements\\_climatiques\\_0.pdf](http://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/elaboration_et_mise_en_oeuvre_dune_strategie_de_renforcement_des_capacites_sur_la_gestion_des_feux_changements_climatiques_0.pdf)

[63] <https://www.cbitplatform.org/>

[64] The NDC Partnership (NDC-P, <https://ndcpartnership.org>) is an alliance of over 100 members, including developed and developing countries in all regions of the world, as well as major international institutions such as FAO and non-state actors. The NDC-P works directly with national governments, international institutions, civil society, researchers, and the private sector to fast-track climate and development action.

[65] The Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP, <https://ndcpartnership.org/caep>) is an NDC-P initiative aimed at delivering targeted, fast-track support to countries to enhance the quality, increase the ambition, and implement nationally determined contributions (or NDCs), as part of the 2020 update process.

[66] [https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/nc/details/project/sciencebased-support-for-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes-in-francophone-least-developed-countries-ldcs-of-subsaharan-africa-16\\_II\\_135-488/](https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/nc/details/project/sciencebased-support-for-national-adaptation-plan-nap-processes-in-francophone-least-developed-countries-ldcs-of-subsaharan-africa-16_II_135-488/)

[67] <http://permisdeconstruire.bj/informations/textes-officiels-conventions-internationales/tcn-benin-mise-en-place-d-un-systeme-national-d-inventaire-des-gaz-a-effet-de-serre-au-benin/download>

[68] <http://permisdeconstruire.bj/informations/textes-officiels-conventions-internationales/prba-benin-elaboration-du-premier-rapport-bienal-actualise-du-benin-sur-les-changements-climatiques/download>

[69] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

- Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change
- Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling policy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks.
- Describe the project's exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

[70] <http://www.un-gsp.org/event/second-annual-meeting-west-african-south-south-network-mrv-and-transparency>

[71] See *FAO Corporate Strategy*; available via: <http://www.fao.org/capacity-development/en/>

#### 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



125. The proposed CBIT project will be implemented on the whole territory of Benin, whose (bounding box) coordinates are: 0.772335646171, 6.14215770103, 3.779711225751, 12.2356358912 degrees.

#### 1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

## 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

126. The project identification phase has identified relevant government ministries and other public research bodies and international organizations working in the country on climate-related themes including those previously or currently involved in the elaboration of national reports to the UNFCCC (Table 10).

127. The project will be implemented through a close cooperation of relevant stakeholders at the national, provincial and district levels and in collaboration with private sector entities companies, research and development institutes (universities, research centers, etc.) and civil society. The project calls for the mobilization and commitment of all stakeholders to ensure better results.

128. The implication of local authorities in the implementation and monitoring of the NDC is just as essential as that of the other stakeholders. Having to deal with community management, these authorities have a relevant experience in assessing challenges and solutions, and thus a strong mandate for training local stakeholders.

129. The main proposed stakeholders are presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: CBIT project Stakeholders and their roles

Agency	Role or mandate	Involvement in CBIT Project
--------	-----------------	-----------------------------

<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD), Directorate General of Environment and Climate (DGEC)[1]</p>	<p>The MCVDD has significant experience in the design and implementation of projects related to climate change. The ministry is also the focal point for the GEF.</p> <p>The MCVDD will be the main implementing body for the proposed project and will chair the project committee.</p> <p>The DGEC is responsible for the project technical oversight, policy guidance, review and endorsement.</p> <p>MCVDD is the lead agency for coordination and decision making on ETF matters</p> <p>Relevant staff at MCVDD acts as focal point for key conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCDD) and plays a key role in coordination with other relevant ministries and stakeholders.</p>	<p>? The MCVDD will be the main executing body for the proposed project and will chair the project committee.</p> <p>? The DGEC will be responsible for the project technical oversight, policy guidance, review and endorsement.</p> <p>? Lead agency for all coordination and decision making on ETF matters</p> <p>? Overall lead of CBIT project activities and integrating CBIT project learning into ETF activities of other relevant sectors</p>
--	---	---

<p>Directorate General of Forests and Natural Resources (Direction G�n�rale des Eaux, For�ts et Chasses,, DGEFC)[2]</p>	<p>DGEFC is the national agency that coordinates the development and implementation of state policy on the sustainable management of forests and natural resources. Its mission is to ensure the development and sustainable management of forests and natural resources through the National Program for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (PNGDRN). DGEFC mission is to ensure the development and rational management of natural resources (forest, wildlife and other).</p>	<p>? Lead agency to address technical issues related to forestry and land use change</p> <p>? Provide support for capacity building activities; Sharing experiences on mitigation actions related to forests and MRV</p>
---	---	--

<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, MAEP)[3]</p>	<p>MAEP deals with the Beninese agricultural sector, including the implementation of the PSDSA. MAEP will actively participate in all project components, in particular in the establishment of institutional arrangements, by providing key data and the expertise necessary to improve the quality of GHG inventories and to set up robust GHG systems and MRV as well as the NDC review and monitoring policy.</p>	<p>? MAEP will actively participate in all project components, in particular in the establishment of institutional arrangements, by providing key data and the expertise necessary to improve the quality of GHG inventories and to set up robust GHG systems and MRV as well as the NDC review and monitoring policy.</p> <p>? Lead agency for engagement and coordination with agriculture stakeholders at the national and provincial levels, including famers through extension services; and for providing data, information and technical advice regarding the AFOLU sector.</p>
---	---	--



Ministry of Energy (ME), Directorate General of Energy Resources (DGRE)[4]	The DGRE is the State Department responsible for energy statistics in Benin. It has the obligation to establish and publish the national energy balance annually. The DGRE is also the institution responsible for coordinating the work of the national team set up by the MCVDD for the preparation of annual GHG inventories in the energy sector as well as the evaluation of GHG mitigation in that sector.	? Lead agency to address technical issues related to energy sector mitigation and adaptation measures identified in the NDC
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (Ministère des Infrastructures et des Transports, MIT), Direction Générale des Transports Terrestres (DGTT), also known as Agence Nationale des Transports Terrestres (AnTT)	AnTT (DGTT)[5] is responsible for the regulation of road and rail transport, issuance and control of travel documents, transport authorizations and the coordination of road freight.	? Lead agency for engaging on technical issues related to the transport sector mitigation measures identified in the NDC
Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (Ministère des Infrastructures et des Transports, MIT), National Meteorological Agency (Agence nationale de la météorologie, ANM)	MIT is home to the ANM, which manages the country's weather stations and other related matters. Also, it should contribute to the national mitigation effort proposed in the NDCs. It will benefit from the capacity building activities of the project	? Lead agency to address technical issues related to weather and climate measures necessary for the proper implementation of many NDC mitigation and adaptation options
Ministry of Family (Ministère de la Famille, des Affaires Sociales, de la Solidarité Nationale, des Handicapés et des Personnes de Troisième Age, MFASSNHPTA)	MFASSNHPTA is responsible for encouraging public institutions, civil society and the private sector to integrate gender equality into their policies and programs, and acts as a coordinator and facilitator for gender mainstreaming across government	? Will provide advice regarding integration of CBIT activities with the National Policy for the Promotion of Gender

<p>National Committee on Climate Change (National Committee on Climate Change, CNCC)</p>	<p>The CNCC is the main body responsible for managing all national processes related to climate change, although a recent analysis<sup>[6]</sup> indicates low operating capacity and options to streamline action.</p>	<p>? Support for coordination of activities carried out by the MCVDD and additional guidance on the M&amp;E processes of the on actions listed in the NDC</p>
--	---	---

<p>Provincial Departments (Directions D?partementales) of MCVDD and MAEP</p>	<p>Organizations responsible for the implementation of national laws and policies at the provincial level in the management and protection of natural resources. <del>With the project, they will also be responsible for the implementation and coordination of activities at the provincial level for effective capacity, monitoring and reporting.</del></p> <p>Lead agencies to collaborate with provincial authorities to plan, coordinate and implement monitoring and reporting activities in the field</p>	<p>?——Lead agencies to collaborate with provincial authorities to plan, coordinate and implement monitoring and reporting activities in the field</p> <p>?—— Responsible for coordinating and supporting capacity development, consultation and data collection at the local level</p> <p>? Under the project, they will be responsible for the implementation and coordination of activities at the provincial level for capacity development, consultation, monitoring (including data collection) and reporting at the local level.</p>
--	--	--

Ministry of decentralization and territorial governance	It deals with territorial governance issues.	? This ministry will actively participate in awareness-raising activities so that local authorities are made aware and engaged in appropriate <del>actions in favor of the climate</del> <b>action</b> .
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research develops and implements government policy in the field of scientific research.	? This ministry will be involved in the identification and establishment of partnerships with universities and research institutes in order to develop specific emission factors.

<p>Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIB)</p>	<p>It is responsible for representing the interests of commercial, industrial and service companies, training entrepreneurs and providing business support. CCIB is already consulted by the CNCC for the validation of national reports to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>? CCIB will participate in project activities, mainly contributing to the design of institutional arrangements, capacity building events and the design of MRV systems in order to guarantee better engagement of the private sector in terms of data sharing and deployment possible testing of mitigation and adaptation indicators.</p>
<p>National Employers Council of Benin (CNP-Benin)</p>	<p>CNP brings together 19 professional groups that have been animating the economic life of Benin through the CCIB above. CNP is already consulted by the CNCC for the validation of national reports to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>? CNP will participate in project activities, mainly contributing to the design of institutional arrangements, capacity building events and in the design of MRV systems in order to guarantee better engagement of the private sector in terms of data sharing and possible testing of mitigation and adaptation indicators.</p>

NGOs	National and local NGOs will be widely consulted and involved in the implementation of the project.	? NGOs will play a crucial role in raising awareness on the gender dimension and in the dissemination of other of the various relevant information in order to ensure sustainability of the project.
------	---	--

130. In addition, specialized national and provincial agencies will be engaged to improve the collection and coordination of data and information with the ministries involved, the ME, MIT, MCVDD and MAEP and other relevant sectors as prioritized in the Benin's NDC.

131. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and research institutions have been and will continue to be engaged in the design and implementation of the project, including the baseline assessment and stocktaking of the existing activities and systems. The institutional and coordination structure will consider including dissemination strategies for effective data management and reporting processes.

132. During the PPG phase, the following consultations were undertaken:

- ? meetings between the consultants, the national and regional FAO office, the UNFCCC and NDC focal points to define the methods of collection of information;
- ? skype calls with individual stakeholders (due to COVID19 restrictions of movement);
- ? pre-validation workshop for the endorsement the Prodoc CBIT. The attendance list and the workshop report, including the inputs provided by the attendees, are in Annex M.

133. During implementation, the project will continuously engage with the various stakeholders through consultations and the use of participatory methodologies and tools. Relevant stakeholders will participate both directly and indirectly in *inter alia*: i) the implementation of project interventions; ii) the M&E of project interventions; and iii) discussions focused on the success, improvement and sustainability of interventions. A specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan can be found as Annex N.

---

[1] <https://www.changementsclimatiques.bj/cadre-institutionnel-des-changements-climatiques-au-benin/>

[2] <http://dgfrn-bj.org/>

[3] <http://agriculture.gouv.bj/>

[4] <http://eaubenin.bj>

[5] <http://www.dgttbenin.com/index.php>

[6] <https://www.changementsclimatiques.bj/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Evaluation-CNCC-V1-Diagnostic-et-PR-1.doc>

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Please, consider Annex N of the project document.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;** Yes

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;** Yes

**Executor or co-executor;** Yes

**Other (Please explain)**

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

134. Since 2008 Benin has a national gender promotion policy focused on equal opportunities, equity and gender, and which sets up a general framework for inclusion of gender into other pieces of legislation. Despite having helped to strengthen gender equality and having given a greater voice to women in decision-making bodies, this policy has no specific focus on gender in climate change, hence a National Gender and Climate Change Strategy would be needed.

135. In this context, it appears that a proper gender-oriented communication based on the following key principles could complement the lack of such specific strategy: build two-way communication and establish a dialogue with men and women in rural communities; Disseminate information and encourage reflection on the social, economic and political implications of development actions; Make information accessible to everyone by ensuring free circulation in a format that meets the characteristics of the recipients; Facilitate and stimulate dialogue and the exchange of ideas and opinions between men and women with a view to decisions that bring about change and equality; Support understanding communication action by the groups concerned and their involvement in its implementation; Contribute to collaboration between stakeholders and facilitate partnerships (alliances, networks); Bring information and voice, especially that of women, to decision-making centers to encourage local initiatives.

136. This project will ensure the preparation of the necessary documentation and publications in which the principle of gender-sensitive data and information is included. Gender concepts, gender equity and issues related to energy, agriculture and climate change will be mainstreamed during implementation, thereby ensuring better participation of women in project activities. Through cooperation with government partners, project intervention will be in line with the GEF gender action plan, existing policy and strategy on the empowerment of women in the country, including national policy on gender promotion.

137. Gender equality and the empowerment of women are integral to building resilience at the individual, institutional and social levels. General inequalities, particularly those between men and women in the economic, social and political spheres, exacerbate the impacts of economic shocks, linked to disasters, and climatic and political phenomena, and hinder durable development and peace. durable. The Project will provide technical assistance to strengthen mechanisms for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women in development processes.[1]

138. With regard to gender equality, the project intends to support Benin in:

? the adoption of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on the capacity building of the various sectors listed above for increased transparency in the implementation of gender-based NDCs;

? strengthening multisectoral initiatives in support of the implementation of the empowerment of women;

? the adoption of a new policy to fight against gender inequalities.

139. In order to ensure a progressive and effective mainstreaming of gender in all operational activities of the project, a A Gender Action Plan has been developed and can be found in (Annex P) whose objective is to define which defines the specific gender actions that will be undertaken during the project execution and to ensure a progressive and effective integration of gender in the various activities of the project. The implementation of the gender action plan will be lead by a gender specialist and delivered by the gender and climate change focal point of all the main ministries



involved and by the project management team, supported by local NGOs with experience in working on gender issues and, more in general, the promotion of women such as JEVEV, CREDEL ONG, CIPCRE, IDID, JVE, Autre Vie ONG, OFEDI, Eco Benin, Bees, CREDEL, Nature Tropicale.

140. For the design phase of the project, the GEF guidelines on stakeholder engagement were respected. Women were among those targeted for consultation in personal interviews, group discussions and workshops. The design phase of the project also registered the participation of gender focal points and civil society organizations. The main gender policy documents were also consulted for the literature review.

141. Regarding the implementation of the project, the steering committee, as an oversight body, should represent at least 50% women to ensure that gender-related actions are implemented during the life of the project. Gender mainstreaming activities are evident in **all** components ~~1 and 2~~ of the project. The current institutional structure set up in the institutions concerned is sensitive to the requirements of the gender policy.

---

[\[1\] UNDP Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2014-2017](#)

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women**

**Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

142. The private sector, with its financial strength and its penchant for innovation, has a decisive role to play in the fight against climate change. First, as the driving force behind the country's economy, the private sector has a responsibility and professional obligation to take the necessary measures to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of its businesses. Then, as an investor, the private sector has the means to accelerate climate action at the country level.

143. The new reforms being implemented by the Government through the PAG encourage and provide incentives to private sectors involvement in the agriculture sector. The institutional arrangements component of the CBIT and the other components will consider the engagement and roles of the private sector, which incidentally is already the main stakeholder in the energy sector.

144. In Benin, the private sector is represented by two entities, recognized by the government: the Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIB) and the National Employers Council (CNP). These two private sector entities are already involved in activities related to climate change through the National Committee on Climate Change and will be further involved during the project implementation phase.

145. The CCIB was created on April 12, 1908. In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 92-022 of August 6, 1992, its mission is to ensure the representation, protection and promotion of the common interests of economic operators of the Republic of Benin in the areas of Commerce, Industry and Services. Its purpose is to bring together all the economic operators of the Republic of Benin, namely:

? farm owners (but not simple farmers) and their agents;

? traders ;

? industrial promoters;

? managers of commercial companies;

? managers of industrial companies;

? managers of service companies exercising reputed commercial and / or industrial activities.

146. The National Employers Council of Benin (CNP) was created on September 13, 1984 during a General Assembly of organizations, associations and professional employers' groups in Benin and brings together 19 professional groups that animate the economic life of Benin through the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin.

147. Currently, no formal collaborative relationship exists between the private sector and MCVDD. On the other hand, a collaboration between certain energy-consuming companies and industries and the Ministry of Energy is in place for the provision of data on energy production and consumption.

148. Collaboration with private entities such as the above and with national and international research groups and/or agencies, is envisaged in the proposed CBIT as a means to facilitate data collection as well as the assessment and dissemination of best practices in ETF reporting. Collaboration with local producers, as well as other national entities relevant to the energy and AFOLU sectors will also be established as needed to perform the stocktaking of the existing activities and systems; identify and test possible adaptation indicators in the energy and AFOLU sectors; as well as for disseminating lessons learned on transparency, with a specific attention to gender issues.

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

### Section A: Risks to the project

Table 11: risks for the implementation of the CBIT project and measures to deal with them

Description of the risk	Impact [1]	Probability of occurrence3	MitigationActions	Responsible party
Lack of political will to support the project activities due to changes in government posts	5	2	Benin has now ratified the Paris Agreement and submitted its first NDC. This implies that the government at all levels and across all sectors is fully committed to implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated ETF requirements. To safeguard against changes in key government posts, risk management measures will include awareness raising among key decision makers combined with a strong stakeholder involvement plan.	Political
Lack of coordination among concerned ministries and local government authorities	4	3	To address risks associated with coordination the project will work through existing coordination mechanisms such as the <i>Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Strategy</i> (transversal axis) and the PSDA. Clear project institutional arrangements that specify roles and responsibilities of those concerned will be reinforced by working through these existing mechanisms.	Organizational

Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	5	3	To address risks associated with data management, consultation and data system assessments will be crucial elements of activities under Outputs 2.1.2 and 3.1.3. The project will also build on existing systems, where possible: the TNC with respect to mitigation and the PANA with respect to adaptation. Clear agreements between the different stakeholders will be established/reinforced to collect and hand over required data and information within the given regular government budget.	Organizational
Inability for the government to fund the ETF related activities beyond the project cycle	4	4	The proposed CBIT project will include measures to mainstream ETF activities into government budgetary and extra-budgetary processes. It will be proposed that ETF reporting be incorporated into current and future PAG (Government Action Programme) processes.	Financial
Gender mainstreaming hindered by resistance from local and national stakeholders	3	3	Clear initial communication on gender equality as one of the key monitoring element for tracking progress of the project ? particularly with respect to adaptation monitoring and reporting and co-benefits.	Cultural
Transparency related work loses momentum as the Paris Agreement is not adopted	4	1	See risk 1 above. To address this issue CBIT project activities will focus on the potential positive externalities associated with improved data collection, monitoring and reporting of the energy and AFOLU sector mitigation and adaptation activities. These could include more effective targeting of initiatives to improve fuel, farm and land-use efficiency and strengthen energy independence and rural resilience. This ?no-regrets? approach will aim to highlight the need for and benefits of this transparency work that will go beyond the lifetime of the Paris Agreement.	Political
Climate	3	3	The proposed CBIT project will include mechanisms to overcome risks associated with acute climate crises by replacing physical events/activities with online ones (see also below)	Organizational

Local, regional and/or global measures to contain impacts of pandemics (such as Covid-19) and their repercussion on availability of technical expertise, engaging with stakeholders, and securing financing	4	4	<p>These restrictions had an important impact on the PPG phase, where delays on consultations were accumulated, but eventually consultations were delivered through alternative approaches to face-to-face meetings. These mitigation measures adopted during PPG will also be adopted during project implementation as needed. To overcome concerns in mobilizing the technical expertise to support project implementation, the project has foreseen to work with a number of national experts and engages only a small number of international experts. These latter will be asked to work remotely as much as possible, limiting their in-country presence, and therefore show evidence of their capacity to deliver technical support remotely. The use of proper IT to do this is critical, and the partners in the country, as well as the PMU of the project will need to be equipped in order to facilitate a smooth and fruitful exchange with the international and national experts, in part done virtually.</p> <p>Also for other training and learning events, where possible, technological alternatives to face-to-face events will be deployed, securing proper participation and engagement of all relevant stakeholder groups, including women and youth, centralized and de-centralised target groups.</p> <p>The co-financing for this project is limited, and mostly secured by FAO through a number of project/programme investments. These investments have not seen their budgets diminish since early 2020. The project's success also hinges upon the MCVDD commitment and (staff) availability. By delivering project execution through an Operational Partner Agreement, the project will ensure that dedicated persons will be engaged in the project delivery.</p>	Health
---	---	---	---	--------

## Section B: Risks from the project

The ESS risk assessment concluded this is a low risk project, as none of the ESS have been triggered and thus a mitigation plan is not mandatory.

---

[1]H: high; M: moderate; L: weak.

## **6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination**

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

6.a Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the project.

149. The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MCVDD) will have overall responsibility for the technical execution of the project and technical responsibility for the project. FAO provides oversight as GEF agency as described below. The Directorate General for Environment and Climate (DGEC) is the operational partner (PO) for implementing the project and will act as executing agency responsible for the daily management of the results of the project entrusted to it in full compliance with all the terms and conditions of the operational partnership agreement signed with the FAO. As the project OP, the DGEC is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational monitoring of implementation activities, for timely reporting and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes, in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

150. Please, consider the project organization structure shared in the project document.

151. The government will appoint a National Project Director (DNP). Located at the DGEC, the DNP will be responsible for supervising project activities with all the national organizations linked to the various project components, as well as with the project's technical partners. S/he will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the project coordinator on government policies and priorities.

152. The DNP will chair the project steering committee (PSC). The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on an yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners. The PSC will be composed of:

- President: Director of cabinet of MCVDD or his representative
- 1st Vice President: Secretary General of the Ministry in charge of Energy or his representative
- 2nd Vice President: Secretary General of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture or his representative
- Rapporteur: Director General of Environment and Climate

### **Members:**

- The Director of Programming and Forecasting of the Ministry of Energy or his/her representative
- The Director of Programming and Forecasting of the Ministry of Agriculture or his/her representative
- The Director of Programming and Forecasting of the Ministry of Environment or his/her representative

- The Director of Programming and Forecasting of the Ministry of Transport or his/her representative
- Ministry of industry and trade or his/her representative
- The Managing Director of M?t?o Benin or his/her representative
- Budget Director General or his/her representative
- The Focal Point of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change or his/her representative
- National Coordinator of the CBIT Project
- FAO representative
- Representative of the National Association of Municipalities of Benin
- Representative of Civil Society
- Representative of Non-Governmental Organizations

153. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

154. The National Project Coordinator (NPC, see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of government partner work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU.

155. A project management unit (PMU) will be co-financed by the GEF and established within the DGEC /MCVDD. The main functions of the PMU, following the directives of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall effective management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC). In addition, the PMU will also include a technical project assistant and an administrative and financial assistant.

156. The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be in charge of the daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational Partner. S/he will notably be responsible for:

- i. coordination with relevant initiatives;
- ii. ensure a high level of collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at national and local levels;

- iii. ensuring compliance with all provisions of the Operational Partner Agreement (OPA) during implementation, including with regard to timely reporting and financial management;
- iv. coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;
- v. monitor project progress and ensure timely delivery of inputs and outputs;
- vi. provide technical support and assess the results of the national project consultants recruited with GEF funds, as well as the products generated by the implementation of the project;
- vii. approve and manage requests for the provision of financial resources using the format provided in the appendices of the APO OPA;
- viii. monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- ix. ensure timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial reports and progress reports to FAO in accordance with the reporting requirements of the OPA;
- x. maintain documentation and evidence that describes the appropriate and prudent use of project resources in accordance with the provisions of the OPA, including making this documentation available to FAO and to designated auditors upon request;
- xi. implement and manage project monitoring and communication plans;
- xii. organize workshops and project meetings to monitor progress and prepare the annual budget and work plan;
- xiii. submit semi-annual project progress reports (PPR) with the AWP / B to the PSC and FAO;
- xiv. prepare the first draft of the project implementation review (PIR);
- xv. support the organization of mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO budget holder and the FAO Independent Evaluation Office (APO);
- xvi. submit the semi-annual technical and financial reports of the OP to FAO and facilitate the exchange of information between the PO OP and FAO, if necessary;
- xvii. inform the PPC PSC and FAO of delays and difficulties that arise during implementation to ensure corrective action and timely support.

157. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF implementing agency for the project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF policy. As the GEF agency, FAO has overall responsibility to the GEF for



delivering results. In the role of GEF agency, FAO will use GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex I2 for more details):

- ? the Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
- ? the Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- ? the Funding Liaison Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

158. Additionally, FAO retains responsibility and grant funds for the procurement of IT equipment and IT services linked to the completion of activities falling under project result 1.2 due to the fact that the micro-assessment of MCVDD performed upon demand by FAO highlights a moderate risk for procurement.

~~4. In light of its recognized capacity and multiannual experience in the sector, FAO will also provide the project with guidance and technical assistance in the area of transparency in the AFOLU domain, retaining part of the grant, as per the budget line for AFOLU-ETF (MRV and M&E) specialist (Annex A2).~~

159. FAO's responsibilities, as a GEF **implementing** agency, will include:

- ? Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- ? Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- ? Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- ? Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- ? Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- ? Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

#### **6.b Coordination with other relevant projects and initiatives funded by the GEF.**

160. The MCVDD and FAO will be directly responsible for coordination. FAO will lead in ensuring coordination with international partners and initiatives in the project's sectors of interest, whereas

MCVDD will ensure coordination with national and local partners as well as national related initiatives. More in detail, MCVDD will ensure an appropriate coordination with all the stakeholders listed in Table 12 below, and FAO will ensure appropriate linkages are made with the local Representation, other ongoing projects and international partners in the energy sector.

161. To assist coordination, a national Project Technical Committee (PTC) will be established. Membership of this PTC will include MCVDD, MAEP, ME, MIT, FAO and technical experts. The role of the PTC will be: (i) to review and comment on workplans and terms of reference; (ii) to mobilize stakeholders and resources to project activities; (iii) to review and comment on draft outputs and; (iv) to share information and facilitate joint planning of activities. The PTC will be supported by a Project Management Unit (PMU), and one staff member will be responsible for supporting coordination.

162. With the aim to build on each other's work and prevent duplication of efforts, coordination with already existing initiatives (particularly the baseline investments mobilised as co-finance) may take different forms depending on the counterpart and include regular dedicated meetings, exchange of information e.g. through the project's web site, invitation of lead experts to project's events, signature of memoranda of understanding for the development of common products or activities or improved timing of planned activities.

163. The proposed CBIT project will complement past, ongoing and pipeline activities to support the Government of Benin to enhance management and monitoring practices in the energy and AFOLU sectors (Table 12).

Table 12: other initiatives which will be coordinated with under the proposed CBIT project in Benin

Other Ongoing and Pipeline Initiatives	Areas of complementarity with the proposed CBIT Project
--	---

<p><b>Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change.</b> GEF-UNDP. USD 39,5M. (2016-2022)[1].</p> <p>Project objective is to reduce the impacts of climate change and variability on Benin's energy sector through a number of key actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>? mainstreaming climate change into energy policies and management and planning strategies and tools;</li> <li>? introducing sustainable land and forest management practices for strengthening the climate resilience of wood energy supplying areas; and</li> <li>? promoting the transfer of efficient technologies of production and use of wood energy and alternative forms of energy.</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this project to the extent possible to ensure the sustainable land and forest management practices introduced are captured by the domestic MRV system for tracking mitigation actions.</p>
<p><b>Promotion of sustainable biomass based electricity generation in Benin.</b> GEF-UNDP. USD29,7M (approx..). (2016-2021)</p> <p>The project objective is to introduce an integrated energy and ecosystems-based approach to sustainable biomass electricity generation in Benin.</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this project as a possible example of mitigation and adaptation action to monitor and report/evaluate in the energy and AFOLU sectors.</p>
<p><b>Building core capacity for implementation, monitoring and reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Benin,</b> GEF-UNEP. USD45M. (2018-2021)</p> <p>This project aims to strengthen national capacity for environmental information and knowledge management for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Benin</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this project to the possible extent to make best use of the system for management of information envisaged therein in order to enhance transparency-related processes; and to learn from the efforts to strengthen coordination agreements among key line ministries and agencies on the streamlining of data collection and sharing to fill data gaps and reduce unnecessary duplication.</p>

<p><b>Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and sub-national government system to climate risks and variability in Benin.</b> GEF-UNDP. (2018-?)</p> <p>The proposal aims to build capacities and increase the preparedness of national and sub-national authorities to effectively identify, sequence, and combine available resources for addressing climate change adaptation, while addressing the country's highest priority actions identified in the Benin NAPA.</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this project to the possible extent to enhance ETF processes related to adaptation, by learning from strengthening of technical capacities among extension services as well as of adaptive capacity and resilience of agriculture-dependent communities, with a focus on smallholder production, the application of climate-resilient agricultural techniques, reduced green-house gas emissions through conservation agriculture, collaborative activity and value chain development, and community-based sustainable natural resource management.</p>
<p><b>Preparation of Benin's First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to UNFCCC.</b> GEF-UNEP. 385K USD. (2014-2016)</p> <p>This project aimed to prepare and submit Benin's first biennial update report (BUR) to the UNFCCC and in doing so enhance Benin's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on continuous basis.</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will acquire the lesson learnt during the making of the first BUR (submitted in 2019) to strengthen all processes related to sustainable institutional set up and operational MRV system, including achieving an improved digital infrastructure for managing inventory data, an improved activity data collection framework, an improved QA/QC system, the strengthening of the monitoring and reporting system for mitigation actions.</p> <p>The proposed CBIT will directly benefit from the findings of the BUR in terms of enhanced capacity development on data collection, production and transparency as well as monitoring.</p>
<p><b>Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Ouémé Valley.</b> GEF-AFDB. USD75 M (approx.). (2014-2019)</p> <p>This project aimed to improve and secure agricultural outputs through making agricultural infrastructure climate resilient in the Ouémé Valley - Benin</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this project to enhance ETF processes related to adaptation, and will learn the lessons learned from this project are captured on relevant adaptation options implemented and the strengthening of technical capacities among farmers associations as well as try and test the identified ETF-ready adaptation evaluation and reporting methodologies.</p>
<p><b>Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Western and Central Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change.</b> GEF-UNDP. USD18M (approx.). (2013-2016)</p> <p>The project intended to strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change ? Benin</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure lessons learned from this project are captured on relevant adaptation technologies, capacity development of relevant public services as well as experiences in setting up an environmental monitoring infrastructure.</p>

<p><b>Appui à la mise en œuvre du projet de développement des écosystèmes forestiers côtiers en République du Bénin (ProDEFoC).</b> FAO. USD68,000. (2018-2019). FAO-TCP/BEN/3701/C1.</p> <p>This project aims to develop the full Project Document for a GEF project aimed at restoring coastal ecosystems and more particularly those of mangroves to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change and contribute to the food security of neighboring populations.</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with the GEF project that will be developed through this TCP to the extent possible and provide a framework for the monitoring and reporting of the ground activities implemented.</p>
<p><b>Partnership for Sustainable Rice Systems Development in Sub-Saharan Africa.</b> FAO (RAF). USD 5M. (2016-2018). GCP /RAF/489/VEN.</p> <p>This partnership aims to develop sustainable and productive rice systems in Africa to increase food security and enhance sustainable development of the rice food chain among the smallholder farmers in the region.</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT project will ensure lesson learned are captured from this partnership while integrating its outcome(s) with the climate dimension, including through monitoring of the mitigation (GHG emissions) and evaluation of the adaptation (value chain, resilience) components by use of ETF-ready methodologies identified.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring water productivity by Remote Sensing as a tool to assess possibilities to reduce water productivity gaps.</b> FAO. USD 10M (approx.). (2015-2019<b>2021</b>). FAO-GCP /INT/229/NET.</p> <p>This action framework aims to provide workable solutions, available for stakeholders at different scales -from the policy level to the farm level-, to sustainably increase agricultural land and water productivity. The framework will be based on robust state of the art Remote Sensing and Information and Communication Technologies to assess the terrestrial soil water balance and related biomass production to monitor agricultural land and water productivity, as well as the uptake of carbon dioxide by vegetation.</p>	<p>As this GCP project intends to increase sustainable agricultural land and water productivity, that represents one of the possible adaptation measure to climate change with mitigation co-benefits, the proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination to the extent possible to try and test the identified ETF-ready adaptation monitoring and evaluation methodologies as well as to assess possible use of the developed methodologies to improve the GHG emission estimate capacities of the country.</p>

<p><b>Building Capacity of ECOWAS for effective CAADP Implementation in West Africa.</b> FAO. (2012-2018). GCP /RAF/461/SPA</p> <p>The project, <del>now in its final phase,</del> aims aimed to exploit the immense regional potentials of West Africa to promote a productive and sustainable agriculture, to ensure the food security and sovereignty of the region, vector of economic development, export growth and rural poverty reduction</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT will capture lesson learned on the measures implemented to increase agricultural productivity (and treat them as adaptation options) as well as on the experience gained while strengthening technical capacity in relevant institutions on investments in the agriculture sector.</p>
<p><b>Support Transition Towards Climate Smart Agriculture Food Systems.</b></p> <p>The project, now in its final phase, contributes to the overall development goal of the ECOWAP/ CAADP RAIP (above) to modernize the agricultural sector to achieve food security in the perspective of regional integration. The long-term impact will be a contribution towards the transformation of the agriculture sectors into one that has increased productivity and incomes and increased resilience to climate change; thereby contributing to reducing hunger and poverty in the target countries, and as such contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p>	<p>The proposed CBIT will capture lesson learned on the best practices identified to implement CSA measures (and treat them as mitigation and adaptation options) and on the coordination mechanisms put in place among different ministries to scale up results.</p>

**Oum? climate-resilience initiative (OCRI) FAO. USD 50M. (2019-2023).**  
FAO-GCP /BEN/060/GCF.

The objective of the project is to increase resilience of smallholder farmers across Oum? watershed through improvement of their productivity and implementation of soil, land and water adaptation and mitigation measures, to enable the transition towards sustainable and climate-resilient agro-ecosystems and rural communities. The project will support the establishment of a watershed-based multi-stakeholder platform to promote the adoption and dissemination of adaptation and mitigation activities in line with the Oum? Master Management Plan and the Nationally Determined Contributions. The platform will strengthen governance and promote public-private partnerships to restore watershed productivity and diversification of livelihoods, with the objective of enhancing farm and landscape climate-resiliency. Capacity development, community-based monitoring and knowledge transfer will ensure the scaling-up, replication and institutionalization of the adaptation and mitigation measures.

The proposed CBIT project will ensure coordination with this initiative to the extent possible to elaborate and test appropriate indicators and ETF-ready adaptation monitoring and evaluation methodologies as well as to assess possible use of the developed methodologies to improve the GHG emission estimate capacities of the country.

**Supporting AUC and countries in the formulation and tracking the progress of NDC implementation plans in Africa.** FAO. USD399,000. (2018-2020~~2021~~). FAO-TCP/RAF/3704.

The objective of this project is to enhance technical and institutional capacities of the African Union Commission (AUC) and member countries on the formulation, implementation and tracking progress of NDCs.

By 2021, five years after the Paris Agreement entered into force, the AUC expects to publish a report on NDC implementation in Africa.

This project is FAO's response to AUC's request for technical assistance for the preparation of such report. In this context, Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use sectors (AFOLU) were identified as areas of technical support. The project will deliver the compilation of tools, methods and experiences on NDC implementation in the AFOLU sectors in Africa as well as an overview and analysis of progress made so far in terms of NDC planning, implementation and monitoring together with recommendations to advance the NDC agenda in Africa. Direct support for the formulation and/or tracking progress for NDC Implementation plans will be provided to at least 4 pilot countries to be selected during the project inception phase based on agreed selection criteria with the AUC and available resources. The project will also foster countries' exchange of experiences and best practices on implementation and tracking progress.

The proposed CBIT project will ensure close coordination with this TCP to the extent possible to avoid duplication of efforts in the production of knowledge on implementation and tracking of progress of NDC measures in the AFOLU sector, particularly with reference to the outputs planned under component 2, as well as make best use of the planned opportunities for awareness raising, exchange and dissemination of knowledge if available.

---

[1] <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/building-sustainable-energy-future-benin>

<https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-resilience-energy-sector-benin-impacts-climate-change>

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities



Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

165. The proposed capacity building program is drawn directly from the priorities outlined in Benin's NDC, which **in turn** is based upon existing national laws, regulations, and policies on issues related to climate change and the energy and AFOLU sectors. These policies such as the Low **Carbon and Climate Resilient** Development strategy, the PAG and the PANA were outlined in the baseline section. The proposed CBIT project will also contribute to and build upon additional policies related to sustainable development in the energy and AFOLU sectors.

166. As a result, the proposed capacity building program is highly consistent with the national priorities of Benin with respect to efforts to tackle the drivers and impacts of climate change. More information can be found in Part II Project Description above and summarized below:

Table 13: Synthesis of relevant policy frameworks for the CBIT of Benin

Policy framework	Relevance
<b>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)</b>	Benin's first NDC is based on the measures contained in national strategies, programs and projects for the period 2017-2030 in the agriculture, energy and LULUCF sectors, whose emissions represent 93% of the overall emissions of the country. Altogether, the measures envisaged are expected to contribute to reduce GHG emissions (without LULUCF) by approximately 49.49 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq in the BAU scenario when cumulated over the 2021-2030 implementation period, or a reduction of 16.17% (3.62% unconditional). Envisaged measures in LULUCF would allow to further lower cumulated emissions by 110 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq and increase sequestration capacity by 32 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq. These contributions are considered fair in view of the country's status of least developed country, the weak economic performance and the growth of its population which imply a likely growth of its energy requirements and the need for low-carbon economic development.
<b>Government action program (PAG) (2016-2021)</b>	The PAG (2016-2021) provides for actions and reforms to relaunch the economic and social development of Benin in a sustainable manner, including the development and implementation of adaptation, mitigation and disaster management measures and PANA. The proposed CBIT project will be relevant because it will contribute to the implementation of the sectoral projects of the PAG and will use some of its results (census) with a multiplier effect.

Policy framework	Relevance
<b>National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2008)</b>	<p>Benin's NAPA assesses the vulnerability of livelihoods to climate change, indicating priority needs in terms of resources and capacities of the actors concerned. Five priorities are listed: the establishment of a climate risk forecasting and early warning system for food security in four vulnerable agro-ecological zones; adaptation of households to climate change by promoting renewable energies, affordable and efficient stoves in highly degraded areas vulnerable to climate change; mobilization of surface water for adaptation to climate change in the most vulnerable communities of the departments of the Center and the North; protection of children under five and pregnant women against malaria in areas most vulnerable to climate change; protection of the coastal area against sea level rise.</p> <p>PANA informed about priority actions in the CDNs of Benin. Accordingly, the proposed CBIT project will contribute to national efforts to better report on progress made in meeting the NAPA priorities, including the development / improvement / implementation of a ready-made M&amp;E mechanism. 'ETF for the adaptation envisaged in the PANA. In turn, the PANA projects and the particular intervention objectives will provide a basis for capacity building, peer exchange and reporting to the proposed CBIT project.</p> <p>A number of sub-projects supporting NAPA in the area of ??capacity building (as listed in the reference section) are of great relevance to CBIT.</p>
<b>National Communication</b>	<p>National communications aim to report on GHG inventories, and a comprehensive description of measures taken or planned to mitigate or adapt to climate change. It may contain other information relevant to progress towards the goals of the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The proposed CBIT project will improve the transparency of these reports</p>
<b>Biennial update report</b>	<p>The <b>updated</b> Biennial <b>update</b> reports make it possible to update the information contained in the national communications. This report provides a better overview of the country's mitigation efforts.</p> <p>The CBIT project will also improve the transparency of these reports.</p>
<b>Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PSDSA) (2017-2025)</b>	<p>The PSDSA aims to support the government's adaptation strategy and reduce the vulnerability of rural communities and urban climate variability through resilient energy production, transmission and distribution. Three interventions are planned: facilitate the integration of climate risks into energy needs projections; support the development of climate change ready frameworks for energy policies and strategies; reduce the climate vulnerability of Benin's energy sources by protecting electricity production and distribution centers, watersheds and forest areas as energy sources. The proposed CBIT will coordinate with the PSDSA and improve the capacity of countries to quantify <b>mitigation</b> policy measures to <b>in the energy and AFOLU sectors</b>.</p>

Policy framework	Relevance
<b>Low carbon and climate resilient development strategy (2016-2025)</b>	<p>The strategy aims to contribute to the sustainable development of Benin by integrating climate considerations into the country's strategic sectoral operational plans such as the PSDSA and the National Plan for the Security of Agricultural Investments, Food and Nutrition (PNIASAN, 2017- 2021), reducing carbon intensity and increasing the resilience of development options. The strategy is implemented through twelve sub-programs structured around three main themes: adaptation, reduction of climate risks and mitigation of GHG emissions. The strategy was communicated to the UNFCCC on 12/12/2016 in accordance with paragraph 19 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 35 of decision 1 / CP 21.</p> <p>The proposed CBIT project well complements the strategy to establish institutional arrangements to coordinate the preparation of ETF reports for energy, agriculture, land use and other relevant sectors, and will also contribute to the achievement of coordination, capacity building and knowledge management objectives.</p>
<b>National Development Strategy (AIC) and action plan for climate-smart agriculture (2018-2022)</b>	<p>The AIC strategy allows, through the PSDA and the PNIASAN, the implementation of concrete and lasting actions to reverse the trend of declining productivity in the agricultural sector due to climate change by strengthening coordination between the institutions concerned, by stimulating research on CSA and climate change; and fundraising for the implementation of CSA practices.</p> <p>The AIC strategy informed Benin's NDC on adaptation options, particularly on gender and improving crop and livestock productivity, highly relevant to the proposed CCTI component adaptation. The proposed CBIT will also build on the capacity building and coordination experience gained through the AIC strategy.</p>

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

167. The project adopts two core knowledge management approaches: 1) Dissemination and maintenance of on-line forums; and 2) Promotion of knowledge sharing culture and coordination. To successfully implement these approaches, the project plans to employ a national communication specialist who will produce key knowledge products in locally acceptable formats using electronic materials for webpage, ICT, radios, paper, or other appropriate means. Knowledge products will be fully translated into local languages for better dissemination and integration. Secondly, the project aims to promote knowledge sharing culture and coordination for data collection and analysis in Benin. This includes an enhanced coordination among line ministries, local governments, and grass root actors working together towards improved transparency in climate change related data for the energy and AFOLU sectors. Under the CBIT project, coordination will be facilitated primarily under Component 1 and activities to design the integrated sector roadmap for transparency and peer-to-peer exchanges implemented, also in collaboration with the other CBIT projects and initiatives mentioned above (CBIT Global Coordination Platform, CBIT-AFOLU, CBIT-Forest).

168. Cost effectiveness is at the core of the proposed project as all interventions draw upon the latest tools and methodologies with regards to GHG emissions measurements/estimation and analytical

frameworks for assessing the impacts of adaptation actions for energy and AFOLU sectors that have already been developed by FAO and other international partners and applied to larger national contexts.

169. The institutional mechanisms for UNFCCC reporting will build on existing national structures and political processes instituted by MCVDD-DGEC rather than creating new systems. Institutional and technical capacities developed through component 1 to 3 will build on existing national efforts based on comprehensive capacity needs assessment to avoid duplication of work or overlaps. The coordination mechanism will largely depend on existing networks that consist of stakeholders who hold some capacities in climate-related transparency work. Online platforms and IMS will be facilitated to further assist sharing and systematic management of knowledge and information. Although in-person trainings will be conducted in some places, the project aims to increase the use of on-line trainings and e-learning platforms for long-term education purpose. Such archiving, communication, and capacity building efforts will help the project reaching out to broader stakeholders and partners with minimal cost.

170. The project will benefit from a close collaboration with a number of global CBIT initiatives, including in particular the GEF funded *Global capacity-building products towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBIT-AFOLU)*. This project aims to strengthen developing countries' technical and institutional capacity, through a coordinated dissemination of knowledge in order to meet enhanced transparency framework requirements when implementing priority actions for achieving their respective, nationally determined contributions in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector. Though Benin is not a pilot country of this project, its knowledge products and regional workshops are accessible to a wide group of countries. FAO manages this project and will assure proper knowledge sharing, through direct involvement in the project steering committee and through the Lead Technical Officer charged with technical oversight and monitoring (core role of FAO as GEF Agency).

171. Leveraging and building upon existing mechanisms, initiatives, platforms and entities, the proposed knowledge management approach, together with the transformational nature of project activities such as the strengthened institutional and coordination mechanisms and data management system, will ensure project impact will endure well beyond the duration of the project itself, contributing to stimulate the continuous improvement of Benin's capacity to produce quality reports and to track progress towards the objectives of the UNFCCC Convention and the ETF.

172. Key information regarding the proposed knowledge mangement mechanism is illustrated in Table 14 below.

Table 14: Project activities linked to Knowledge Management, along with key deliverables, timeline and budget

Knowledge Management activities by output	Key deliverables	Time frame												Budget (in \$)
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	

[illegible]

Knowledge Management activities by output	Key deliverables	Time frame												Budget (in \$)	
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Activities of output 2.1.2: Knowledge of methodologies for collecting activity data increased and country-specific emission factors developed in the energy and AFOLU sectors	Methodological guides		X	X											41,500
Activities of output 3.1.1: Technical capacity enhanced in relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream ETF-enhanced M&E Global Products and tools	Gender-sensitive capacity building plan and training material, training	X	X	X	X										83,000
Activities related to Project Management	Final report in multiple languages												X	X	6,800
Project budget for activities involving Knowledge Management															322,800

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

#### 9.a Monitoring Arrangements.

- Project oversight will be carried out by the Project Budget Holder, as per FAO rules and regulations. Overall coordination and guidance will be provided by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), the FAO

GEF Coordination Unit and relevant Technical Units in HQ. Oversight by the Budget Holder will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered.

2. Project monitoring will be carried out by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the FAO Budget Holder. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception the results matrix will be reviewed if relevant. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the project coordinator.

### 9.b Reporting.

3. Specific reports that will be prepared under the overall responsibility and accountability of the Project Budget Holder are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF Monitoring Evaluation Tracking Tools against the baseline (completed during project preparation) will be required at midterm and final project evaluation.

4. **Project Inception Report.** It is recommended that the PMU ? under the overall accountability of the BH ? prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with the LTO and other project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up.

5. **Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B).** The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU? under the overall accountability of the BH - in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop (IW) inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the IW to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project's Results Framework indicators so that the project's work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee.

6. **Project Progress Reports (PPR):** PPRs will be prepared by the PMU - PMU ? under the overall accountability of the BH - based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project's Results Framework (Annex I: Logical Framework Matrix). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the FLO.

7. **Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR):** The BH (in collaboration with the PMU and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio.

8. Key milestones for the PIR process include:

? Early July: the LTOs submit the draft PIRs (after consultations with BHs, project teams) to the GEF Coordination Unit ([faogef@fao.org](mailto:faogef@fao.org), copying respective GEF Unit officer) for initial review;

? Mid July: FAO GEF Coordination Unit responsible officers review main elements of PIR and discuss with LTO as required;

? Early/mid-August: the FAO GEF Coordination Unit prepares and finalizes the FAO Summary Tables and sends to the GEF Secretariat by (date is communicated each year by the GEF Secretariat through the FAO GEF Coordination Unit);

? September/October: PIRs are finalized. PIRs carefully and thoroughly reviewed by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and discussed with the LTOs for final review and clearance;

? Mid November: (date to be confirmed by the GEF): the FAO GEF Coordination Unit submits the final PIR reports - cleared by the LTU and approved by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit - to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

9. **Technical Reports:** Technical reports will be prepared by national and international consultants (partner organizations under LOAs) as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PMU to the BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

10. **Co-financing Reports:** The BH, with support from the PMU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted



on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

**11. Terminal Report:** Within two months before the end date of the project, and one month before the Final Evaluation, the PMU ? under the overall accountability of the Project BH - will prepare a draft Terminal Report (to be technically cleared by the LTO). The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget (excluding project staff time)
Inception Workshop	PMU	Within two months of project document signature	USD 6,000
Project Inception Report	Project Coordinator	Within two weeks of inception workshop	None
Coordinator travels to workshops	Project Coordinator	Annually	USD 3 500 (total USD10 500)
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	PMU	Each six months to FAO	None
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	PMU	Annually (July) to GEF	None
Co-financing Reports (Annex to PIR)	PMU	Annually (July) to GEF	None
Final evaluation (TE)	PMU, OED	At least six months before operational closure ? preferred modality is to have the TE be part of a CBIT cluster evaluation	USD 34 000 (managed by OED)
Final workshop	PMU	Within two months of project closure	USD 6 000
<b>Total Budget</b>			<b>USD 56 500</b>

12. "The project will guarantee transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes the complete removal of all non-confidential information and consultation with large groups and representatives of local communities. Disclosure of information should be ensured through publication on websites and dissemination of results through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be widely and freely shared, and conclusions and lessons learned will be available. "

13. Technical and operational support and advisory missions from FAO may be carried out to assist in the implementation of activities and to ensure their quality. A mid-term evaluation, although not mandatory, may be carried out in order to analyze the progress made and introduce revisions or corrections if necessary. This independent evaluation must be commissioned at the request of the Steering Committee.

14. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will be carried out at the end of the project. It will aim to assess the results of the project using internationally accepted criteria, namely relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The TE will have two main objectives: i) to demonstrate results in order to meet the reporting requirements, and ii) promote learning, feedback and knowledge sharing through the results achieved and lessons learned between partners. The TE, which will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders, must adhere to the principles of impartiality, independence, quality, transparency, consultation and ethics. Robustness, clarity, consistency, realism and technical quality should also guide the analyses.

15. The TE will be carried out by OED, possibly in the context of a cluster evaluation, bringing together other national CBIT projects. In line with the new FAO project cycle, and taking into account the nature of the project, the evaluation will focus in particular on results-based management and capacity building at the national level. For this terminal evaluation, USD 30,000 has been budgeted for the project and will be launched at least 6 months before the end of the project. The project will be subject to the internal FAO audit which takes place for all FAO projects once a year.

16. Project monitoring and evaluation responsibilities:

? **Project coordinator:** The national project coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day management of the regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The project coordinator will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability for M&E and reporting of project results. The project coordinator will inform the steering committee, the FAO office and the CBIT of any delay or difficulty progressively in the implementation and transparency of the project activities. It will ensure that the standard FAO and GEF M&E requirements are met with the highest quality. This includes, among other things, ensuring that the results framework indicators are tracked annually in time to enable evidence-based reporting for the review of GEF project implementation , and that risk monitoring and the various plans / strategies developed to support project implementation (eg gender equality action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, etc.) occur on a regular basis.

? **Project implementing partner:** The implementing partner is responsible for providing all the information necessary to produce complete, timely and evidence-based project reports. The implementing partner will strive to ensure that project level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.[1]

? **Executing Implementing Agency (FAO):** FAO country office of Benin will assist the project management unit in the various annual supervision missions. The supervision mission reports will be distributed to the project team and the steering committee within one month of the mission. The FAO country office will initiate and organize the main GEF monitoring and evaluation activities, including the GEF project implementation review, the independent mid-term review and the independent final evaluation. The **implementing** ~~executing~~ agency will keep all monitoring and evaluation records for this project for up to seven years after the financial closure of the project to support ex post evaluations undertaken by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

? **FAO-GEF Unit:** The FAO-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide additional support in monitoring-evaluation and quality assurance and troubleshooting, as required.

? **Audit:** The project will be audited in accordance with the financial regulations and financial management rules of FAO as well as the audit policies applicable to the projects implemented.

17. Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:[2] A kick off workshop for project implementation will take place within two months of the signing of the project document by all parties concerned, in particular for:

- a) Reorient the project stakeholders towards the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence the strategy and implementation of the project;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication aspects and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Examine the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss roles and responsibilities for reporting, monitoring and evaluation and finalize the monitoring and evaluation budget; identify national / regional institutes to be involved in M&E at the project level; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in monitoring and evaluation;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring various project plans and strategies, including the risk register, environmental and social screening procedure (SESP), environmental and social management plan and others backup requirements, project complaint mechanisms, gender strategy, knowledge management strategy and other relevant strategies;
- f) Examine financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule meetings of the project committee and finalize the annual work plan for the first year.

18. The following GEF monitoring tools will be used to monitor overall environmental benefits: GEF Transparency Capacity Building Initiative projects monitoring tool, in agreement with the FAO-GEF Regional Technical Advisor.

---

[1] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies\\_guidelines](https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines)

[2] See [https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef\\_agencies](https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies)

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

191. In terms of socio-economic benefits, this project will enable society and the national economy to help the Beninese government to advance the implementation of the NDC, to monitor the progress of national mitigation and recovery activities. adaptation in terms of priorities in the NDC. An appropriate transparency framework can generate multiple social, economic and environmental benefits such as human capacity, local and national institutions, national budgeting and planning, reduced vulnerability of food systems and variability in ecosystem resources. Also, as an advantage, the project will also support improved and better targeted investments and decision-making at local and national level in the country.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

**Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \***

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

N/A

### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ESS Risk Certificate	CEO Endorsement ESS	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
<p><b>Objective:</b> By 2024, Benin is preparing reports to the UNFCCC with a view to strengthening as part of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement with reinforced strengthened components from in the energy, agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), including inventories of sources and emission sinks and information necessary to monitor progress on priority actions identified in the Benin NDC for these sectors.</p>							
<p><b>Component 1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for the energy and AFOLU sectors</p>							
<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Institutional arrangements enhanced for coordinating information and data from the energy and AFOLU sectors into ETF processes and reports</p>							
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Institutional arrangements and Number of legal instruments put in place establishing roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions in the energy and AFOLU sectors incorporating the ETF requirements. Number of legal instruments set-up and upgraded, establishing the roles and responsibilities of institutional players in the energy sectors and AFOLU sectors incorporating the requirements of the ETF drawn up (at least one)</p>							

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output.1.1.1:</u> Assessment prepared regarding institutional arrangements, data collection, analysis and reporting capacity gaps and needs for meeting ETF requirements with specific focus on the priority NDC actions for the energy and AFOLU sectors	Number of staff in relevant positions who are knowledgeable about ETF and related institutional responsibilities, ETF, data collection, analysis and reporting requirements	0	10	At least 20	Interview reports	The institutions involved in the institutional arrangements have the necessary capacity to support and coordinate the implementation of transparency activities under article 13 of the Paris Agreement.	DGEC / MCVD

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.2: Awareness raised amongst the energy and AFOLU sectors policy makers and practitioners on mainstreaming institutional arrangements into the ETF processes	Number of staff in relevant positions who participated in awareness raising events delivered by the project	0	At least 50% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the inventory and NDC tracking team participating in at least one capacity development event	At least 75% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the inventory team participating in at least one capacity development event	Participants list of attendance	The decision makers and practitioners of AFOLU and Energy sectors practise their roles in the institutional system put in place for the preparation of reports in accordance with the ETF	DGEC / MCVDD
Output 1.1.3: A roadmap for achieving the ETF institutional arrangements for the energy and AFOLU sectors prepared and adopted	Availability of legal or other type of provisions defining ETF-compliant institutional arrangements	No legal arrangements providing for ETF institutions and stakeholders in the energy and AFOLU sectors	Roadmap for the establishment of institutional arrangements for the ETF for the energy sectors and AFOLU sectors developed	Roadmap for the establishment of institutional arrangements for the ETF for the energy sectors and AFOLU sectors validated and adopted	Institutional/legal provisions adopting the roadmap		DGEC / MCVDD



[illegible]

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.1: Best practices on data and information acquisition and system infrastructure in the energy and AFOLU sectors collected and shared with other relevant priority sectors	Number of best practices identified?and shared	0	3 -	At least 5	Best practices report uploaded on CBIT Benin project page of CBIT coordination platform ( <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/">https://www.cbitplatform.org/</a> )  Outreach report	Best practices for collecting data and information are used in the design of the new joint data and information management system for the Energy and AFOLU sectors	DGEC / MCVD D

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 1.2.2:</u> Regular and systematic documentation and archiving procedures as well as quality assurance and quality control processes improved to ensure accuracy and sustainability of MRV and M&E systems in the energy and AFOLU sectors	Number of improved procedures/processes	0	2	At least 3 (common documentation and archiving procedure and improved QA/QC plan integrating all components of climate change reporting - inventory, tracking of mitigation adaptation actions and support received)	Project specific report(s)	The common documentation and archiving procedure is defined on the basis of existing procedures  The defined QA/QC plan takes into account verification of mitigation and adaptation	DGEC / MCVD D
<u>Output 1.2.3:</u> Information management system and infrastructure for the energy and AFOLU sectors upgraded	Number of interconnected servers of the IMS (one for each ministry among MCVDD, MAEP, MIT, ME at least) nodes	0	2	At least 3 4	hardware and/or software purchase orders/contracts granted	The IT management system enables effective management of data and information for AFOLU and Energy sectors	DGEC / MCVD D

**Component 2:** Capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the energy and AFOLU sectors and to monitor related emission reduction activities strengthened with respect to the ETF

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Monitoring of NDC mitigation activities and reporting on of inventories of greenhouse gases from the energy and AFOLU sectors strengthened							
<b>Indicator:</b> at least 1 national / sector report prepared integrating the monitoring of progress in the implementation of NDC mitigation activities							
<u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Technical capacity enhanced for relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream ETF-enhanced MRV Global Products and other international tools for monitoring, reporting and verifying the implementation of priority NDC mitigation activities from the energy and AFOLU sectors	Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities developed by the project (disaggregated by gender)	None	At least 30% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the GHG inventory team and NDC tracking team participated in at least one capacity development event	At least 75% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the GHG inventory team and NDC tracking team participated in at least one capacity development event	Training plan  Workshop and training report	Institution's monitor, report and verify progress in the implementation of priority NDC mitigation actions	DGEC / MCVD D
<u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Knowledge of methodologies to collect for collecting	Number of staff with demonstrated increased capacity	0	At least 10	At least 20	Mixed methodology: CD gaps & assessments; capacity survey	Benin uses disaggregated activity and specific EF data to	DGEC / MCVD D

[illegible]

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
<u>Output 3.1.1:</u> Technical capacity enhanced in relevant institutions to adopt and mainstream ETF-enhanced M&E Global Products and other international tools for monitoring and evaluating NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors	Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities developed by the project (disaggregated by gender)	None	At least 30% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the GHG inventory team and NDC tracking team participated in at least one capacity development event	At least 75% of the core staff at MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME designated to be part of the NC, BUR team and NDC tracking team participated in at least one capacity development event	Training plan  Workshop and training report	The institutions monitor and evaluate the priority adaptation actions of the NDCs	DGEC / MCVD D
<u>Output 3.1.2:</u> National/sectoral appropriate indicators and monitoring	Number of M&E indicators developed/selected	0	2	At least 5	Feedback from targeted ministries (MCVDD, MAEP, MIT and ME)	Benin monitors priority adaptation actions by following the monitoring	DGEC / MCVD D

Results chain	Indicators	Reference	Medium term objective	Final objective	Means of verification	Hypotheses	Responsible for data collection
and evaluation framework developed for NDC priority adaptation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors	Number of staff trained on M&E framework	0	10	At least 20	Monitoring and evaluation draft framework developed	g and evaluation methodology and national indicators defined for adaptation actions	
<u>Output 3.1.3:</u> National reports prepared on priority adaptation activities in the energy and AFOLU sectors consistent with the latest ETF available guidance.	Number of sectoral reports integrating ETF principles developed	0	2	At least 3	National monitoring reports of NDC priority adaptation actions	Benin prepares national reports on adaptation actions in accordance with the directives of the enhanced transparency framework	DGEC / MCVD D

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

N/A

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG grant approved at PIF: USD 50,000			
Project preparation activities implemented	GETF / LDCF / SCCF amount (\$)		
	Budgeted amount	Amount spent to date	Amount committed
Stakeholder consultations and gender mainstreaming	16,065	10,665	

Gaps and needs assessments	16,467	16,467	6,200
Information synthesis, finalization of project design and budgeting	17,468	10,468	6,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>12,400</b>

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

**ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**

1. The proposed CBIT project will be implemented on the whole territory of Benin, whose (bounding box) coordinates are: 0.772335646171, 6.14215770103, 3.779711225751, 12.2356358912 degrees. A geographic map is provided here below:







## ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Please, consider the attached excel document.