



**REQUEST FOR  
PROJECT TYPE:  
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b> Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley			
Country(ies):	Benin	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5232
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB	GEF Agency Project ID:	P-BJ-AA0-005
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture	Submission Date:	2012-12-20
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+		Project Agency Fee (\$):	684,000

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>**

<b>Focal Area Objectives</b>	<b>Expected FA Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected FA Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>
CCA-1	Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	LDCF	3,200,000	35,000,000
CCA-1	Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	LDCF	2,600,000	11,000,000
CCA-2	Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	LDCF	700,000	8,000,000
CCA-3	Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas (climate resilient agricultural infrastructure)	Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCF	350,000	11,000,000
		Sub-Total		7,850,000	65,000,000
		Project Management Cost	LDCF	350,000	2,639,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
<b>Total project costs</b>				7,200,000	67,639,000

## B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**Project Objective:** To improve and secure agricultural outputs through making agricultural infrastructure climate resilient in Oueme Valley - Benin

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
Climate-proofing agricultural infrastructure	Inv	-Increased climate resilience of rural infrastructures -Improved agricultural productivity -Improved livelihood security for rural population	-Flood protection infrastructure for agriculture schemes - Storage and other post-harvest infrastructure are climate proofed -Introduction of climate change resistant seed varieties and Agriculture techniques promoted	LDCF	5,125,000	50,000,000
Capacity building and promotion of improved Agricultural management systems	TA	-Increased adaptive capacity of agriculture officers, farmers, and water user Associations - Increased awareness of local authorities, NGOs and civil society of the impacts of climate change associated challenges, including floods and needs for management	- Trainings conducted on climate change adaptation practices for farmers associations and other local institutions to create enabling environment for more sustainable management of resources in the context of changing availability under climate change. This approach aims to facilitate a bottom up approach to mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national policy frameworks and processes, and guide the establish of forthcoming policy and processes, supported by the integration of data collected from climate and weather mapping and monitoring. - Campaigns	LDCF	1,725,000	15,000,000

			conducted to raise awareness of water-related diseases such as malaria and diarrhea, the prevalence of which are likely to increase in the face of increasing climate variances			
Subtotal					7,850,000	65,000,000
Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>3</sup>				LDCF	350,000	2,639,000
<b>Total project costs</b>					7,200,000	67,639,000

**C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)**

Please include letters confirming co-financing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Soft loan	59,200,000
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Grant	795,000
National Government	Benin Government	In-kind	5,995,000
Others	Beneficiaries	In-kind	1,649,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			67,639,000

**D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Climate change	Benin	7,200,000	684,000	7,884,000
						0
						0
						0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				7,200,000	684,000	7,884,000

**F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

<sup>3</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Co-financing (\$)</b>	<b>Project Total (\$)</b>
International Consultants			0
National/Local Consultants			0

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

NA

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>4</sup>**

**A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc**

NA

**A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.**

NA

**A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:**

NA

**A.4. the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:**

The sector based objective of the PAIA-VO aims to increase food security and to facilitate strong, inclusive, sustainable economic growth in Benin. The specific objective is to increase agricultural productivity through the development of agricultural infrastructure and the commercialization and promotion of promising growth sub-sectors in the low and middle Ouémé valley. These objectives have not changed since the submission of the PIF. However, the activities under each component have been further developed, as described below.

The project is expected to be implemented over a period of six years and is structured around three main components:

- A. Development of agricultural infrastructure
- B. Capacity Building
- C. Project management

#### **Component A: Development of agricultural infrastructure**

The project will be jointly implemented by the Rural Works Engineering Directorate, which will be responsible for general supervision and site selection; the Urban Works Execution Agency (AGETUR), which will be tasked with monitoring activities in the low-lands and gardens; the Regional Action Centre for Rural Development (CARDER), which will oversee concerted selection of the sites and support the implementation of HIMO works, and AGETUR, which will be responsible for (MOD for some works). Farmers and rural villages will be included in stakeholders

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<sup>4</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

consultations, the results of which will determine site selection, the land securitization process, and during project implementation .

**Subcomponent A1 - Irrigation schemes:** This subcomponent envisions the modernization of hydro-agricultural infrastructure, which are grouped into categories presented below. Any land rights issues will be considered prior to project the preparation phase through social impact evaluations and stakeholder consultations with affected villages and communities. In many villages , the project will finance a Rural Land Plan (PFR), in addition to those which already exist in relevant areas.

- i. *Flood Irrigation System:* Rehabilitation of 1,000 hectares of irrigation lands under a gravity-fed irrigation system overseen by the National Irrigation Water Improvement Company (SONIAH). Rehabilitation activities include: the renovation of the works of the water taking upstream, full repair of irrigation channels and canals, renovation and extension of the piping network, cleaning and sanitation of piping network, planning and reorganization of land, which includes road construction and/or rehabilitation to improve access to eleven sites surrounding Dangbo and Adjohoun covering an area covering approximately 800 ha. APD studies financed by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) in 1999-2000 will be updated for the relevant sites and will lead to call for proposals. The most appropriate option identified following stakeholder consultations is the gravity-fed (flood) irrigation method. Flooding offers numerous benefits, particularly the revitalization of agricultural land with essential silt deposits. However, this type of system will require specific attention during the planning and design phase to maximize effectiveness, and will need to be built with the be following considerations: increased resistance to underwater submersion; a design which allows for easy cleaning and sanitization; the eventual incorporation of fish holes; and annual maintenance arrangements. The construction of two additional sites over an area of 200 ha with total control and located in Zou area of Dovi Zounnou–Zagnanado municipality will also be considered.
- ii. Planning and development of 3,500 hectares of lowlands: This will be undertaken in the Oueme Valley floodplains, which cover an area of approximately 2.800, as well as roughly 700 ha of lowlands utilized for rice production located on the hydrographical network tributaries of Ouémé recording less or no water rise. In the primary phase, activities will be centered around the creation of furrows and/or canals to retain water and the creation of a draining network to empty excess rain and/or flood water. A similar intervention, the Agricultural Productivity and Diversity Project (PADA), was implemented by the World Bank in Benin and has provided valuable lessons learned. A similar small scale irrigation system design will be used in the PAIA-VO with an improved distribution network. In the lowland area, irrigation channels and a reservoir will be constructed for more efficient water management and utilization, particularly during the dry season.
- iii. *Women’s market gardens:* Community market gardens created specifically for women will be designed, taking into consideration site-specific circumstances, particularly the availability of water resources. The gardens will be located in floodplain areas, and will be equipped with appropriate small scale surface water irrigation systems. This subcomponent will be implemented by the Directorate of Rural Engineering, in coordination with CARDER. The aforementioned APD study will be used as a reference case. The various types of the fitting up will be grouped in set and will be subjected to APD studies and works in the enterprise. Sustainability is a key concern and a special focus will be placed on post-construction maintenance and management.
- iv. Study of the *Tangbedji Area:* Tangbedji covers an area of more than 500 ha, located in Zogbodomey, a town in the Zou Department of southwestern Benin. This area was developed during the 1960s by Taiwanese Cooperation and was protected by an embankment and equipped with a pumping station (which no longer exists). Currently, because the majority of

the land in question lies fallow, there is little ongoing agricultural activity. However, some activity has been initiated in the region since 2010 under the Emergency Food Security Program (PUASA) and Project for Rural Economic Growth (PACER), which have developed about 60 ha of land for rain water rice harvesting. These initiatives have also resulted in improved seed supply, acquisition of two power-driven cultivators, installation of ten market garden wells, and the construction of a storage facility. The national government has also proposed plans to rehabilitate the area to with the aim of eventually establishing a youth program.

**Subcomponent A2 – Post-harvest processing and marketing:** A total of 50 harvesting and storage sites and 100 grain drying facilities will be built with the aim of improving post-harvest storage conditions of agricultural products and prolonging post-harvest shelf life. A network of ten community markets with packing houses and processing centers will support marketing and further commercialization. Infrastructure will be constructed in accordance with best practice and in consideration site-specific conditions. Specific measures will be taken to ensure sanitation and to avoid contamination of local water resources.

- i. **Increasing accessibility:** This component includes the rehabilitation of 200 km of rural access roads.. For the choice of the sections, it has been envisaged to prioritize the links between the fitting up and the existing communication ways in considering also the positioning of the various markets and stores. Access roads will follow APD studies during the PPF (approximately 50 km). The remaining sections will be identified during project implementation while incorporating planning done at the community level.

### **Component B: Capacity Building or Development of Value Chains**

This component includes activities related to agricultural extension and the provision of advisory support services to farmers. Successful experiences of local farmers and agricultural trade organizations (OPA) experiences in the field will be replicated and strengthened. It will make appeal to the State structures directly involved in the various intervention areas (signature of protocols and conventions), but also, to some service providers and specialized operators for specific missions (recruitment through restricted list and contract signature).

**Subcomponent B1 - Development Support:** Provision of advisory, research, and development support to 21,000 farmers, with the aim improving agricultural productivity by targeting three priority grain species: rice, maize and market garden products. Three types of activities under this subcomponent are described below.

- i. *Provision of research/development and advisory support:* the project will provide advisory support to the three CARDER concerned, on activities related to agricultural extension, based on partnership agreements between the Directorate of Agricultural Extension and Operational Training (DICAF) and the National Agricultural Research Institute of Benin (INRAB), which will support the dissemination of technological innovation and a better taking into account of the research , particularly building resilience to the negative impacts of climate change.
- ii. *Increasing access to certified seeds:* The PAIA-VO will support INRAB in the production of pre-basic and basic seeds of rice varieties specifically adapted for the area through the security of the production of Sowé station. The project will rehabilitate a seeding area of 50 ha and build an irrigation system. For the three species considered, (rice, maize and market gardening), the project will reinforce the multipliers network in the intervention area according to the identified needs. To improve access to the certified seeds, the project will support the

construction of two conditioning and supply centers in Dangbo and Covè. Threshing machines, winnowing machines, calibrating machines, storage facilities, as well as an equipped mini-laboratory for control will be provided for each center. Seed supply to individual producers will be ensured through the highest performing OP, on the principle of an initial endowment of revolving funds, with the support of the support-accompanying qualified structures in order to ensure sustainability.

- iii. *Support quality of supply and procurement of fertilizers and agricultural equipment:* This activity aims to ease supply constraints for specific fertilizers and pesticides for rice, maize and market gardening. Adequate seed supply will be overseen by CARDER through the state-owned National Agricultural Promotion Company in Benin (SONAPRA), which manages national agricultural development strategy. The project will support the establishment of a revolving fund for the inputs, and will support distribution of services and purchase in the producers cooperatives of the fitted sites. The PAIAVO project will support the relevant OP to ensure coordination with similar ongoing initiatives and draw technical support relating to agricultural equipment adapted specifically to local conditions, including mowers, tractors/power-driven cultivators, ploughs or disks. The government will provide an equipment subsidy paid in 4 years with one year deferred. Also, the PAIAVO will support private sector engagement, particularly service providers (soil work, processing and harvesting) and repair.

**Subcomponent B2 - Institutional capacity building:** this aspect aims to build the capacity of relevant institutions so as to ensure sustainability project activities following project closure. The main activities and targets are summarized below.

- i. *Re-structuring of farmers organizations:* Support will be provided to re-structure and organize approximately 250 organisations and cooperatives supporting regional agricultural production. It will also involve the establishment of separate committees to oversee the management and maintenance of irrigation systems and related agricultural infrastructure. The project will support the adhesion of the OP structured and organized in the existing ridge-tiles for the areas considered. Synergies with relevant projects and initiatives in the area will be prioritized in order to generally reinforce and in complementary manner the ridge-tile structures. The project will tap into local civil society and the expertise of local NGOs to ensure that training is executed in cooperation with CARDER.
- ii. *Land tenure security:* in order to ensure increased access to newly rehabilitated infrastructure irrigation, market gardens, storage facility, etc. the PAIAVO will support social assessment processes in all affected areas. This process will identify the appropriate stakeholders, with the aim of maintained in place after the fitting up. On the fitted sites with total water control and the low-lands sites at the enterprise, PAIAVO will also finance rural land plans (PFR), in coordination with activities already underway in relation to the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). It is expected that 15 PFR will be financed by the project in partnership with the Directorate of Rural Promotion and Legislation (DPLR) with which the project will enter a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Supports in form of capacity reinforcement will be also implemented for the benefit of the townships for a better broadcast of the tools for land transaction.
- iii. *Prevention of conflicts related to nomadic pastoralism:* The PAIAVO will support rural communities in effectively managing conflicts related to transhumance, (or seasonal migration related to nomadic pastoralism), through the establishment of a framework for natural resources and land management. The project will also develop a relevant outreach campaign for dissemination among the relevant parties to raise awareness of related issues. Wildlife corridors and grazing areas will also be established in synergy with other ongoing initiatives in the area, including the Meat and Milk Sub-sector Support Project (PAFILAV), an AfDB pro-

ject implemented across several nearby towns and villages in the Northern part of the Ouémé valley.

- iv. *Support to the MAEP:* Additional support will be provided the relevant technical units in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) to support piloting and external monitoring of the project, including technical assistance and the provision of additional equipment. The project will also include gender-specific indicators in the monitoring and evaluation framework in order to support increased employment among women and youth. These various supports (computer equipments, training, mission fees, etc.) will be integrated in the protocols which will be signed with each structure concerned and which will be issued from objectives and indicators of the results to obtain in relation with the PAIA-VO activities. To further support the MAEP, the project will contribute to the growth of the Irrigation Schemes Promotion Agency (APAH), a public-private company with an envisaged capital investment of 1.5 billionCFA) that is still in the process of establishing its institutional structure

**Subcomponent B3 – Value chain development:** this sub-component covers the downstream value chain, particularly post-harvest activities, such as processing and marketing, and includes considerations for minimizing post-harvest food losses.

- i. *Post-harvest processing equipment:* the PAIA-VO will provide special assistance to women to acquire relevant processing equipment, including grinding machines for rice milling, tomato treatment, and drying of market garden products. The project will promote the establishment and development of processing centers in synergy with any initiatives already in progress. It will favour the setting of relationship of the various actors of which the OP and the private sector representatives. For that, the project will be close to the actors already present in the processing (ESOP rice production land, CISV rice growing land, tomatoes processing factories, etc.) in order to identify and connect possible linkages.
- ii. *Marketing support:* the project will provide technical assistance to develop local expertise in agricultural species and develop a market over three years. The objectives will be: (i) improved commercial environment for agricultural products in the project area and towards the consumption areas; (ii) the development of an information platform with support from the National Food Security Support Agency (ONASA); (iii) weekly bulletins providing updates on market prices of the main food staples in local markets; (iv) training and organization of traders, including distributors and wholesalers; (v) establishment of official agreements between producers, processors, and wholesalers traders. Such agreements will link ONASA and this project with interventions executed by external partners (PAM, FIDA, etc.) through a market information system (SIM). A particular emphasis will be put on the introduction of new telecommunications technologies, to support data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Villages will be provided institutional support to most efficiently oversee and manage community markets.
- iii. *Increasing awareness of better storage practices:* improved storage methods for agricultural products will be introduced to farmers, processors and traders in order to reduce post-harvest losses and decrease the number of food poisoning cases attributed to food pesticides recorded annually in Benin. Educational and promotional campaigns will be also carried out in communities on nutrition and sanitation, particularly with the aim of increasing use of village market gardens. Additionally, the project will build community support for women grouping for the processing and storage of the rice and market garden such as the pepper, onions, tomato and carrot will take into account the health security aspects of the food as well as improved methods of storage, which will result in more efficient food storage practices . Nutritional education will be an essential for accompanying the production activities.

**Subcomponent B4 - Development of agricultural entrepreneurship:** this subcomponent will be carried out in partnership with the Project for Agricultural Entrepreneurship Promotion (PPEA) in collaboration with UNDP. The larger aim of this subcomponent is to raise household incomes while creating improved employment opportunities for youth and women. The PPEA intends to make rural livelihoods more attractive through the provision of vocational training for youth using the Songhai model, and creating additional production centers in agricultural areas of Benin. Ultimately, this initiative aims to facilitate a transition within the Beninese agricultural landscape – from a traditional structure to a modern system that is more efficient and subsequently, more competitive. It also aims to scale up the Songhai training model, which supports the adoption of modern production techniques, which have the long-term aim of increasing wages and standards of living. To achieve these aims, PAIA-VO will focus on two training centers located in Ouémé valley: Kétou and Zangnanado.

- i. *Development of Kétou and Zangnanado centers:* At Kétou, the project will develop the site, which covers 107 ha to make it exploitable for agricultural practices. This will include the rehabilitation existing infrastructure, including farm-to-market roads, electrification of buildings, rebuilding of storage facilities, and execution of farming workshops. At Zangnanado, development is centered an area covering 60 ha, and will include an access road and a protection dike. Buildings will be constructed (resistance of trainers and trainees, nursery with a stripping unit and slaughter house with a freezer house. Both centers will be equipped with tractors, power-driven cultivators, irrigation kits, and poultry houses.
- ii. *Promotion of new technologies:* this aspect aims to facilitate the promotion of new technologies for processing and marketing agricultural projects in the Ketou and Zangnanado centers. Kétou will receive support on post-harvest technologies. The first targeted projects being a workshop on cassava, which will include training on pastries from cassava flour, followed by workshops on the development of the oil, fruit and vegetable juice processing, and the creation of provisions making unit. At Zangnanado, the PPEA plans to establish an industrial rice bathing unit and a fish drying unit and has plans to acquire a frozen lorry to support the commercialization and transport of fresh products. These workshops be executed based on the results of preliminary studies which will determine the profitability and feasibility of different technologies. Based on the results, PAIA-VO will finance the promotion of the most suitable technologies with real additional-value (real rentability, autonomization of the centers, demonstrative character, etc.).
- iii. *Providing support for the development of agricultural occupations:* in order to actively train, engage, and resettle youth, the project will provide them with the relevant vocational training as well as access to relevant tools and equipment, including technical support, business plans, training grants, and in situ tailor-made training. These endowments will vary depending on the plans of affairs and the specialization areas.
- iv. *Development of Kouti center:* In addition to activities carried out in partnership with PPEA/UNDP, the project will specifically support the upgrading of the Kouti women's training center, which received initial support under the Ouémé Rural Development Support Project (PADRO). The PAIA-VO project will provide updated equipment to the center and update and develop relevant training modules.

### **Component C : Project management**

The project will be overseen by MAEP, which has designated project management and coordination duties to a small team comprising a coordinator, a monitoring and evaluation specialist, a marketing specialist, an administrative and financial manager, an internal auditor, and an accountant. This team will be supported by a treasurer and two secretaries, 3 drivers and a messenger. The Project

Coordination Unit (PCU), which will be stationed in Porto Novo, has been delegated the following main tasks: i) the coordination, the close control, the monitoring and evaluation of project activities ; ii) the elaboration of the activity programmes and budgets of the project; iii) the preparation and monitoring of partnership conventions with the operators and partners of the project as well as the preparation of the Appeal To Tender Documents according to the plan of the market transfer; iv) financial management and accounting, including the introduction of the cash withdrawal requests from the African Development Fund (FAD) ; v) execution of a communication plan around project activities; and vi) financial reporting and implementation status reports.

The technical Directorates directly involved with MAEP will oversee implementation, including monitoring and evaluation activities, and will work closely with the local agencies in charge of irrigation, the support counsel, and rural planning. The PCU will establish a partnership agreement with each of these structures which will benefit from their capacity reinforcement and will adjust their operational device in order to allow a close monitoring and a better concert on the field. MoUs will be also established technical agencies within the Beninese government, which will coordinate implementation of PAIA-VO activities, For example, INRAB will oversee research and technical studies, National Food Security Support Agency (ONASA) will oversee marketing and related activities, and the Beninese Environment Agency will oversee environmental impact monitoring.

**A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:**

The baseline project's main objectives are to increase agricultural productivity and improve food security. The project design did not, however, take into account the negative impacts of climate change on agricultural production, and its subsequent contribution to food security issues. This oversight requires additional funds in order cover the costs of building the resilience of these infrastructures within the context of a changing climate.

Studies have shown a number of climate variations, including: decreasing rainfall, shorter agricultural seasons, persistent and recurring extreme weather events, rising average temperatures, and shifting rainfall patterns. Such climatic sequences which modify the paleo environments of Benin would be represented in the future (Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change -IPCC, 2001). According to climate outlook models and meteorological tools from the Regional Climate Outlook Forum (RCOF/PRESAO), coordinated by the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), Benin will be among the most vulnerable of developing countries to the negative impacts of climate change. In Benin, and around the world, climate change is expected to lead to more frequent and extreme weather patterns and increasingly unpredictable occurrences of extreme rainfall, such as the heavy floods which occurred in 2012.

In order to respond to this escalating situation, Benin has prepared a NAPA, for which it has requested funding from the LDCF. This funding finance a study which identified five priority programs and corresponding measures to be implemented to build resilience of vulnerable populations subjected to the negative effects of extreme meteorological patterns and climate change. agricultural sector the Project titled «Integrated Adaptation Programme was elaborated to control the negative effects of the climate changes on the agricultural production and the food security in Benin (PANA1).

The Ouémé valley, is particularly vulnerable to two main climate risks: recurring floods and recurring droughts. Flooding in the Ouémé River regions is an essential component to regional agricultural productivity – flooding facilitates the recharging of silt in fertile lowlands. However, because climate change impacts the temporal distribution of rainfall, flooding has been increasingly extreme and erratic, which in turn, has negatively impacted agricultural activities and crop yields, which has resulted in food security issues and rural migration.

In this context, USD \$7.2 million in LDC funding is sought to build more climate resilient agricultural infrastructure to respond to the aforementioned increased variations in climate and rainfall patterns. The LDCF project aims to reduce vulnerability of the infrastructure built under the PAIA VO baseline project to increased climate risks, particularly flooding, while also increasing the capacity of farming communities to more effectively adapt to the negative impacts of a changing climate and increased uncertainty. The project is structured into three components, described below.

**Component 1 - Climate-proofing agricultural infrastructure:** Climate change will have a significant impact on the temporal distribution and severity of rainfall patterns, which will subsequently have an impact on agriculture practices. This component will build the capacity of local farmers to utilize more sustainable technology, infrastructure, and practices.

- i. *Raised surface hydrological farming in Aguégué:* This farming technique is already in practice in the lakeside area of Aguégués in the Atlantic Area of Oueme Valley, and LDCF activities aim to promote . The practice involves constructing raised bands of land, alternating with basins used for fish farming, and is most often for the creation of market gardens. This technique provides increased resilience against flooding and thus secures harvest and production processes in ten sites covering an area of 20 ha each, or a total area of 200 ha. For this type of fitting up, the use of labor intensive work (HIMO) with the Regional Agriculture Center for Rural Development (CARDER) training will be considered (manual tasks). These areas will be protected from livestock with belt channels, and food bridges will be built for easier access for farmers.
- ii. *Direct seeding site in Glazoue:* A direct seeding site will be created in Sowé (50 ha) to ensure supply of basic and pre-basic seeds at the national level. Water balance irrigation techniques will be introduced in an area covering 30 hectares to address water scarcity issues.
- iii. *Climate resilient mobility options for the transport of people and goods:* These activities are meant to increase mobility and access within flood-prone areas. In addition to those areas which are covered under the first set of activities, additional portions of area roads will be elevated to adapt to increased flooding, including 10 km of targeted dykes. This work will be done in accordance with the results of a recently completed study on the Tove-Hetin SOTA, a 3.5 km road in Dangbo. Additional sections of the road will be selected during implementation. To respond to displacement in the periphery areas of the Ouémé valley and during floods, 10 landing places will be built with the aim of more efficiently managing fluvial transportation of agricultural products. These investments will address the recurring issues which accompany floods, particularly the transport of agricultural goods, and aim to increase community mobility during floods. LDCF funds will support the development of more resilient transport mode, which will help the community as a whole adapt to the .

**Component 2 - Capacity building and outreach:** To complement and reinforce infrastructure investments in Component 1, activities under Component 2 will focus on disseminating knowledge to raise local awareness of new practices and technologies to build the capacity of farmers and community associations in adapting to a changing climate. These activities will allow affected communities to more efficiently manage resources and utilize and maintain improved infrastructure, while

adapting local practices to more effectively respond to the impacts of climate change. This component is critical leverage to the baseline PAIA-VO project, because it will allow researchers, the scientific community, practitioners, policy makers, local and national government officials, and members of civil society to formulate more appropriate strategies to respond to the impacts of climate change, taking into consideration the unique social, cultural, and economic circumstances of the Oueme Valley region. The PAIA-VO will support INRAB in the production of pre-basic and basic seeds of rice varieties adapted specifically for Sowé station. Seed production will be overseen by the Directorate of Agriculture (DAGRI), the Directorate of Promotion of Agricultural Product Quality and Packaging (DPQC), and CARDER, all of which will participate in capacity building exercises. DAGRI, DPQC, and CARDER will receive/manage/technical assistance agreements which cover the agreement of the multipliers, quality control, certification, collection and distribution of seeds in the area. These agreements will be signed during project implementation.

The baseline project addresses the development of hydro-agricultural infrastructure, and allocates budgetary resources for outreach and awareness raising activities. The LDCF funds will be additional to the baseline investment it will assist farmers in obtaining more productive and resistant seed varieties. The LDCF project will also develop the capacity of local farmers to develop of the vulgarisation services to integrate the resilience and adaptation in the services that they give to the agriculturists (these aspects, very less or not taken into account in the capacity reinforcement efforts of the PAIA-VO because they tends to be concentrated on the productivity and increase of the yield).

4. The development of weather and climate risk mapping and monitoring infrastructure, including rainflow management and flood safeguards tools, to guide decision making and more effectively manage risks related to climate change. Due to increasing climate variability and the lack of oldness of the agro climatic stations, LDCF funding will support the development of the monitoring network for rainfall variance and water flow in order to improve the quality of regional seasonal forecast predictions, These initiatives will be accompanied with the implementation of an information and mobile alert system on flood risk, which will facilitate the collection, analysis, and broadcast of critical climatic and meteorological data.

5. The project is expected to deliver numerous socio-economic co-benefits at both the national and local level, including positive impacts on gender inequalities, which will support the achievement of global environmental benefits (GEF TF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF) The project will establish an environmental unit to implement a Social and Environmental Risk Mitigation Plan (SEMP) which will include climate change adaptation activities. The additional funding will also contribute to the development and implementation of water-related communicable diseases, using the PAIA-VO experience as a case study. Information dissemination and outreach activities are essential to raising awareness of public health and related issues among communities, because they increase collective knowledge, which can lead to behavioral changes required of communities to properly adapt to a changing climate. Crop intensification results in increased use of agrochemicals such as fertilizers, pesticides, and fungicides. Improper use of these products can results can lead to water and soil contamination, which subsequently leads to serious health problems for both human and animal populations, including diarrhea, and even result in death. Additionally, the presence of water in the rehabilitated areas will create a favorable breeding environment for disease carrying insects, particularly the Anopheles mosquito, which transmit malaria, and which are prevalent in the area. Water and soil contamination as well as the increased instances of disease contraction by agricultural workers would ultimately hinder production.

Information and awareness raising campaigns targeting workers' health and safety will be organized, with an emphasis on promoting good hygiene practices at work and raising awareness of prevented

measures related to a wide range of water-related illnesses, including malaria, schistosomiasis, gastroenteritis and diarrhea, as well as STIs, like HIV- AIDS. The Ministry of Health will contract and oversee local NGOs in the execution of these activities.

Currently, climate change has impacted the project area in three ways, particularly more extreme weather patterns, and increased instances of floods and late and heavy rains. Such extreme weather occurrences have negatively impacted agricultural productivity and has resulted in sustained contact between people living in the project areas and water, posing health issues related to hygiene and sanitation and higher instances of water-related illnesses and disease, which are prone to spread in situations where water runoff is prevalent.

According to the health statistics yearbook published by the Ministry of Health in 2009, malaria remains endemic and the primary cause of illness and death in vulnerable groups, particularly children under the age of five and pregnant women. Incidences of severe malaria are higher in children under one year old and gradually decreases with changes in age. The incidence is lower among the female population than male population aged less than 5 years. The opposite trend is observed among persons aged 15 years and older. Malaria impacts 14.7 % of the population of the Ouémé department, of which 19.1% of cases are fatal, compared with the national malaria rate, which is 7.1%.

Also, as a result of climate change, the Ouémé River and certain plans and streams of the target area are experiencing the proliferation of water hyacinth, the presence of which degrades the quality of water by covering water surfaces entirely, blocking sunlight from reaching native aquatic plants, starves water of oxygen, and kills fish and turtles. This subsequently results in decreased fishing activities and therefore a reduction of income for fishermen in the area especially in the Commons Aguégoués and Sô Ava. Aside from negative economic impact, aquatic weeds provide a fertile breeding ground for mosquitos and other insects, translate into increased transmission of a number of water-borne diseases, including malaria, schistosomiasis, and lymphatic filariasis,

The beneficiaries of these campaigns are the entire population (250,000) of the project area, including farmers, fisherman and inhabitants of coastal/riparian areas.

6. Controlling invasive species such as the *Echhornia crassipes*, or water hyacinth, is essential to the preservation of the local ecosystem of the Oueme wetland areas, and can also improve the navigability of water and increase mobility. LDCF funds will finance the development of a hyacinth composting practice, and train farmers on relevant practices, which will decrease the need for chemical fertilizers, which will ease local supply constraints, allowing farmers to reallocate supply to support crop yields.

**A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:**

NA

**A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed initiatives**

The PAIA-VO aims to increase agricultural productivity and improve food security through: the development of climate resilient agricultural production systems, the promotion of diversified agricultural enterprises, and the training and professionalization of local farmers, particularly young people and women. Thus, the project will maximize synergies with ongoing GEF projects with

similar objectives and will utilize lessons learned from the relevant initiatives, particularly from the following projects:

- **Program Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Western and Central Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change.** This project aims specifically to: increase the knowledge and understanding of climate variability and risks induced by climate change; increase adaptive capacity to mitigate the risks of economic losses resulting from the impacts of climate change; the transfer of relevant adaptation technologies in targeted areas; and the improvement of the environment to support the transfer of the adaptation technology. The project is structured around two broad components: (i) investments in weather and climate monitoring infrastructure, including hydrological and meteorological monitoring stations, radar for monitoring severe weather, upper-air monitoring stations for regional forecasts, and satellite monitoring equipment; and (ii) measures to integrate climate information into development plans and early warning systems. The LDCF grant would build on baseline initiatives associated with hydro-meteorological services and disaster risk management, amounting to \$18.09 million in co-financing. The baseline projects are financed and **implemented by UNDP (executive agency)**, the World Bank, GFDRR, DfID, IRDC and the Government of Benin. In order to facilitate more efficient results management and dissemination, will be done in synergy with the PAIA-VO in order to allow the maximum benefit to local populations in responding to the negative impacts of climate change.
- **Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security (PANA1).** This project is financed by the GEF and implemented by UNDP. The project established a funding mechanism for capacity building in developing countries for adaptation to climate change (Benin is one of the recipient countries (2010 to 2014)). The focus of the fourth round of this mechanism has focused its activities on vulnerability assessments and identification of priority areas and measures to help countries adapt and build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. The project addresses existing barriers to climate risk prevention through a two-pronged strategy that includes: (a) general systemic, institutional, and technical capacity building for forecasting, assessing, and managing the impacts of climate change and variability on the agricultural sector; and (b) implementation of practical on-the-ground pilot activities to facilitate practical experience of how agricultural development can be made more resilient to the impacts of climate change. Synergies can be envisaged between this project and that PAIA-VA project in the promotion of the research/development of cultivar varieties, but also the development of technologies which allow populations most effectively adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- **West African Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP):** The WAAPP programme is co-financed by the **World Bank (implementing agency)** with ECOWAS playing a pivotal role. This program is regionally coordinated by CORAF/WECARD, and is being implemented in Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Liberia, Guinea, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria. Cape-Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Mauritania have also requested to join the WAAPP community. The program aims to develop and market technologies that support improved agricultural production, with a focus on the sustainable production of maize, rice, and animal products (poultry, small ruminants) through supporting researchers and operators involved in technology transfer, while facilitating access to improved genetic material. The PAIA-VO activities related to certified seed multiplication, particularly maize and rice, could be done in synergy with the WAAPP.
- **Program for the Management of Forests and Adjacent Lands (2006-2010):** This Program was co-financed with \$21 million from the World Bank, \$1 million from the

Government of Benin, and additional contributions of \$35 million from beneficiaries. Initially this program was co-financed by GTZ, the AFD, and the government of Benin. The program was aimed at helping Benin establish an integrated model for forest ecosystem management which can also be applied to the adjacent lands. Considering its cross-sector nature, of this initiative, it presents opportunities to create synergies with the LDCF components of the PAIA-VO project, which aims to address number of related areas – adaptation to climate change, conservation of biodiversity, and soil degradation. Degraded embankments will be rehabilitated under the PAIA-VO, which will also promote agroforestry practices among local populations. These activities will improve the quality of the ground cover and the soils.

- **Program Enabling Sustainable Dryland Management through Mobile Pastoral Custodianship:** This Program is co-financed with \$1 million by UNDP, the implementing agency, and \$1.88 million from the Government of Benin. The project’s main objective was “to advocate and engage in capacity building in support of sustainable pastoral land management, through a catalytic partnership between pastoralists, donors, United Nations agencies, NGOs and the private sector.” This objective was designed to be achieved through two main outcomes: 1. Increased appreciation of mobile pastoralism as a form of productive and sustainable land management to promote ecosystem integrity within the agro-ecological landscape; and 2. Increased advocacy for effective policies and laws favoring sustainable pastoral resource management (for greater recognition of mobile pastoralism and greater awareness by national stakeholders of policy options to support pastoral livelihoods). In synergy with the PAFILAV project, the PAIA-VO project envisages supporting rural communities in creating better cohabitation with pastoral communities through increased outreach and information dissemination, while establishing designated corridors for grazing.

## **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:**

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

A stakeholder consultation was performed during project preparation. Stakeholders will receive continued technical assistance and institutional support during implementation and will continued to be engaged throughout the implementation phase. The project will have numerous positive socio-economic impacts, and aims to initiate a shift in mindset among decision makers to guide future decisionmaking in addition to the substantial positive environmental impacts expected. Beneficiaries include local elected officials, youth, small-holder farmers, and women. Local communities will benefit from income diversification and increased incomes, and will acquire technical capacity and know how of more sustainable production methods, which will allow them disseminate good practises and to assume a leadership role in local riparian communities. The project will take every opportunity to empower local rural communities in the decision making processes and facilitate knowledge transfer on management practices. The project will implement an appropriate framework for action based on guidance from local farmers organisations at the local level. A well developed project has a clear and concise definition of roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder involved. Various local partners and stakeholders have been identified during project preparation so that appropriate measures are defined. Among theses, villages, the State technical services, the OP and the ridge-tiles, NGOs and local associations. Additional technical and financial partners courage potentially emerge. This is to guarantee the appropriate conditions of a direct implemetation by the communities and ensuring that the most vulnerables benefit from the project outcomes.

The project support the capacity of local agricultural communities to secure and diversify crop yield, particularly rice, maize, and market garden products. Increased food and nutritional security are the expected results of the capacity building activities supported by the LDCF funds. The project also aims to reduce rural migration, particularly by creating more favorable conditions within existing rural communities.

By engaging local populations in decision-making and planning processes including: site selection; land security and land transfer considerations; management of community infrastructure, management of conflicts between farmers and nomadic pastoralists; and road rehabilitation; the project will also significantly contribute to the local development process and promote good governance.

Other key institutional actors will also be engaged, including: (i) the Ministry of Agriculture, Breeding and Fishing (MAEP); (ii) the Ministries for Environment, Water, Forestry, and their regional decentralized structures; (iii) the Ministry for Youth Employment; and (iv) the National Institute for Agronomic Research of Benin (INRAB). Private associations and NGOs will provide tools and training, and also lead capacity building activities for adapting to climate change.

**B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):**

The project will provide socio-economic benefits at the local and national levels in the following areas: (i) Increased food security, (ii) Improvement and diversification of livelihoods and the local economy as a result of improved agricultural productivity and increased household income levels; (iii) the creation of new income sources, (iv) improved capacity of small scale farmers to use and interpret meteorological and climatic data; (v) increase the ability of small hold farmers to adapt and respond to increased climate variations and natural catastrophes; (vi) increase the contribution of agriculture to the local and national economy.

The project design was based on the vulnerability assessment in carried out in accordance with NAPA guideleins in the targeted communities and will allow more efficient data collection processes on the advantages in relation with the vulnerability of persons and agricultural production systems in the Ouémé valley. Women and youth, who are the most vulnerable groups of the beneficiary population, (which is made up of smallholder farmers working on 0.5 to 1 ha of land), will enjoy major socio-economic benefits from this project.

A total of approximately 9000 farmers will directly benefit from the project, of which there are 4,000 women and 2,000 youth. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated at approximately 63,000 among an overall rural population of 250,000 in the area. These beneficiaries are distributed within 350 community organizations, within which 60% of the members are women and youth. Work painfulness will be reduced, in particular for women and youth, through the enhancement of the access to production zones and the diffusion of processing facilities.

The project will be fully aligned with the Bank's gender mainstreaming strategy which aims to ensure equitable access to local resources while ensuring that project activities benefit both men and women equally. This includes but is not limited to:

- Providing access for women and youth to participate in capacity building activities for agricultural production;
- Developing targeted approaches depending on specific needs of women and youth;

- Encouraging the participation of women and youth in local/national decision making processes through the institutionalization of a quota of at least 30% female representation in local councils and the like.

## Gender Issues

The project will prioritize rural activities usually valued by women (market gardening, rice farming, processing, marketing, etc.) and from which they can generate income. A 300 ha “market gardens” component will be implemented specifically for 7, 500 women, including securing land tenure of the sites developed. Generally, the project will ensure that women have access to developed land (30%), are involved in the organization and management of new infrastructure (stores, markets, etc.), as well as have access to information and new production tools (50%).

Project proponents will ensure equitable access to new infrastructure, as well as training, machinery and tools, regardless of gender. Increased participation by women in local cooperatives will also be encouraged. It will ensure the training of their leader members in citizen participation and in administrative and financial management. Specific supports will also be brought to women, in the area of collective commercialisation, and grouped purchase of input. Gender impacts will be closely monitored, particularly the number of women which directly benefit from related infrastructure and training, as well as female representation within management positions. The project will directly support the women’s development center in Ketou/Kouti, which received initial support from PADRO. It will also contribute control and the setting up of the processing units, diminution of the time and reduction of the domestic tasks due to the disenclosure actions.

In order to promote women and youth to assume leadership roles, the project will encourage their active participation project activities at the community level. The project will ensure that at least 30% of representatives serving on local committees are women. Charging women higher taxes will also be prohibited under any circumstance. In addition to the creation of women’s only garden markets, women will also receive special consideration to prevent them from being marginalized and/or excluded as the irrigation systems are being constructed. There will be special attention to ensure that women receive the irrigation-related same training and support as men, particularly concerning the water courses and the maintenance works of the secondary and tertiary channels. In addition to guaranteeing that 30% of local committee representatives are women, the project envisaged to distribute the women in an homogeneous manner on the areas in order to avoid any discrimination.

## Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship

PAIA-VO will promote the training and settlement of young farmers through partnership with the Agricultural Entrepreneurship Promotion Project (PPEA), which is a joint initiative by the Government of Benin and UNDP. It will strengthen the development of the Kétou and Zangnanado Training Centres (using the Songhaï model), reinforce existing infrastructure and buildings, and develop new units for the promotion of appropriate technologies (mechanization, irrigation, processing, etc.). To enable youths from the two centres to integrate themselves into active life, the project will provide targeted support at the end of training in terms of critical materials, equipment and inputs (basic kits). These allocations will vary according to business plans and areas of specialization. The project will also help to design tailor-made training programmes for young farmers benefitting from project facilities and infrastructure. The project also plans to promote the creation of farm-related occupations to meet the future needs of facility beneficiaries (equipment maintenance, spare parts pool, distribution of inputs, development of irrigation systems, agricultural mechanization works, etc.). Over time, the training centres will develop into agricultural service centres to meet both the needs of farmers and the centres’ need for empowerment. Overall, more than

2 500 youths will be trained, assisted and settled through the entire PPEA mechanism. In addition to this targeted operation, there is a wide range of activities aimed at building the capacity and professionalising the various players, including farmers' organizations and women's market gardening groups, which will consequently consolidate jobs in agricultural areas. The involvement of farmers in the construction of some facilities (labour-intensive works) will also create many temporary jobs while promoting greater ownership.

Overall, these provisions will contribute to poverty reduction as well as conservation of biodiversity, sustainable land management, and adaptation to climate change.

### **B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:**

The "Ouémé valley" region was selected, for the aim of making its intervention more efficient and effective in relation to the answer to the agricultural production problem in general and adaptation to the climate change in particular. The project emphasizes on creating favorable conditions for stakeholder engagement (GEF focal points and conventions focal points, populations, technical services, NGOs, etc.). This contributed to break with the arbitrary approach based on the environmental concerns and the relevant thematic that showed their limit because do not allow the sustainability and rentability of the investments. Additionally, management costs will not be covered completely by LDCF funds. This will be undertaken through the economies of scale made by linking the LDCF project to the AfDB baseline project management unit. Consequently, the \$350,000 allocated initially for management costs in the PIF were later re-allocated towards capacity building. Additionally the rentability criterium is well established because the actions have been targeted according to an approach and a logical framework that maximizes the range of solutions to climate change problems that communities are facing, including the availability and optimisation of water usage, and supply and access to more resistant seed varieties. In targeting these issues, the project will contribute to better cope with climate change adaptation through biodiversity conservation and the management/restoration of degraded landscape. The Project will reduce poverty by maximizing household incomes derived from agricultural activities. The impact on agricultural exploitation is significant in the whole of the types of the exploitations studied with a higher returns in the models practicing market garden cropping. Indeed, modes with cereals domination (M1, M2, M3) additional income is expected to increase from 240.000 and 467.000 FCFA while the income of the market garden models is expected to vary from 10 to 18 millions of FCFA.

The project will also support the creation of para-agricultural jobs in training, maintenance, advisory, and related services, while creating the value chain needed to create a service chain to support enterprise development. This approach based on creating viable local governance models utilizing simple techniques such as institutional capacity building and, training which ensures sustainability of project activities even following project closure.

Also, by targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population and communities which happen to be located on land which holds important potential for agricultural exploitation, the PAIA-VO project will be able to significantly to alleviate poverty, reduce social and economic disparities, and increase employability of young people while building community-wide resilience to climate change. The project will build on previous experiences in the country, particularly in the following areas: the distribution of quality input, technological innovation, community management practices, development of agricultural value chains, and the general development of irrigation infrastructure .

### **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN:**

Project implementation is anchored in an innovative M&E approach that shows the maturity of the mechanism because it emphasizes the obtention of results with high potential impacts.

Project monitoring and evaluating follow international best practice and aim to promote the the documentation and dissemination of results and lessons learned.

The approach will follow the below principles:

At the project level monitoring is both one stage of the project cycle as well as a tool for enhancing participative approach.

**Prior to implementation:** A reference situation will be carried explaining the strategy and approach followed in this project. The main elements include: Reference situation indicators which show the project's impact on the local environment, poverty reduction, and capacity building at three points in time: Indicators will be monitored in the short term (products), medium term (effects); and again in the long term (impacts). as well as the evaluation of the results and the impacts; participative project monitoring: An identification mission, during which project sites will be chosen, will use tools which encourage an inclusive and participatory approach, including: village workshops, target groups, and interactive maps.

**During Implementation:** Quarterly supervision missions will be undertaken as part of the monitoring framework. During these missions, emphasis will be placed on achieving targets and reporting results. Tools of the "Participatory Rural Appraisal" will be continued to be used. Including participatory observation, village workshops, semi-structured interviews, triangulation of information in case of different sources.

**At project closure:** A final evaluation mission will be carried out and recommendations from ex-post studies will be used to continue ensuring the results monitoring at long term (impacts). For that, it is to include the ending project in the monitoring planning of the project in progress.

The following table shows the major monitoring and evaluation activities, and breaks down the responsibilities of each project proponent during the project cycle.

No	Monitoring and Evaluation activities type	Officers	Calendar	Budget (\$)	Comments
1	Reference situation	Consultant in SE	Before starting	70,000	Financed by PPF
2	Monitoring and evaluation system implementation Establish and improve the outcomes and indicators based on the logframe	Consultant in SE		100,000	Financed by PPF validation workshop
3	A national launching Workshop	Ministries and Partners, AfDB	2 months after starting the project	30,000	
4	External monitoring (visits of activities on the field)	Ministries and Partners	Annually at least	45,000	
5	Internal monitoring tool to assess the project implementation and achievement of outputs	Project Team, AfDB	Annually		Project Team without additional cost
6	Periodic surveys, village workshops, semi structured	Consultants	Annually	100,000	

No	Monitoring and Evaluation activities type	Officers	Calendar	Budget (\$)	Comments
	interviews				
7	Regular meetings of the Steering Committee of the project	Ministries and stakeholders involved, Project Team	Every six months	30,000	
8	Quarterly reports of implementation of the project - comparing with the logical framework and making adjustments in time	M&E Officer with Task Manager at AfDB	Quarterly		Project Team without additional cost
9	Activities supervision missions on the field	AfDB Missions, government representatives	Twice a year or as needed	60,000	AfDB administrative budget
10	Mid-term Review	Independent Consultant, Project Team, Government, GEF Focal Point	During Year 3	80,000	
11	Independent Evaluation Final Tripartite	Independent Consultant, Project Team, Government, GEF representative	3 months after the project completion	80,000	
12	Final project completion report	AfDB and Government	At least six months after the completion of the project	15,000	AfDB administrative budget

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OPF endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
	Operational focal point- General Secretary	Ministry of Climate Change Management, Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Resources and Forestry	11/09/2012

**B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Ignacio Tourino Soto, AfDB		02/01/2014	FELLAH, HATEM	+216- 71102262	H.FELLAH@AFDB.ORG

**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).

**BENIN – PAIAVO Results-based Logical Framework**

Project Goal: Contribute to a sustainable increase in crop productivity and production by promoting growth sub-sectors in Lower and Middle Ouémé Valley						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator	Baseline Situation	Target		
IMPACT	Food and nutrition security improved and poverty reduced	Prevalence of food insecurity Percentage of poor population	33% (2011) 36.2% (2011)	25% (2016) and 10% (2025) 30% (2016) and 20% (2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- INSAE, EMICOV statistics</li> <li>- GPRS III studies/surveys</li> <li>- PNIA completion report</li> </ul>	
	Volume of food and market garden production on the market increased	Additional food (rice and maize) and market garden production sold	Food.: 70 100 tonnes (2013) Market garden: 24 000 tonnes (2013)	Food: 92 560 tonnes (2019) Market garden: 32 600 tonnes (2019)	- Annual reports of the MAEP	<u>Risks</u> - Low mobilization

	Income of the rural population improved	Income of rice farmers Income of women market gardeners Income of women/youths settled	CFAF 77 000/year (2013) CFAF 62 000 NA	CFAF 143 000/year (2019) CFAF 383 000/year (2019) CFAF 600 000 to CFAF 1 600 000/year (2019)	<p>Directorate of Statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Periodic project monitoring reports</li> <li>- Mid-term review and project completion reports</li> </ul>	<p>of counterpart contributions and delay in the establishment of the PMU</p> <p><u>Mitigation measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The PMU is established under PPF and counterpart contributions are limited to 10%, including on-going Government actions</li> </ul>
1. Development of structuring agricultural infrastructure	<p>1.1 Areas under gravity irrigation rehabilitated</p> <p>1.2 Lowlands developed</p> <p>1.3 Women's market gardens developed</p> <p>1.4 Raised beds in lakeside areas promoted</p> <p>1.5 Storms built</p>	<p>1.1 Area of developed land (KSIs) *</p> <p>1.2 Area of market gardens developed (KSIs)</p> <p>1.3 Area of market gardens</p>	<p>Project area</p> <p>1.1 0 ha</p> <p>1.2 2 600 ha</p> <p>1.3 ND**</p> <p>1.4 50 ha</p> <p>1.5 ND</p> <p>1.6 5</p> <p>1.7 ND</p> <p>1.8 ND</p> <p>1.9 ND</p>	<p>Project area</p> <p>1.1 1 000 ha</p> <p>1.2 6 100 ha (+3 500 ha)</p> <p>1.3 +300 ha</p> <p>1.4 250 ha (+200 ha)</p> <p>1.5 +50</p> <p>1.6 18 (+13)</p> <p>1.7 +200 km</p> <p>1.8 +10 km</p> <p>1.9 +8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress reports of technical services in charge of</li> </ul>	<p><u>Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement delays, weak capacity of technical services</li> <li>- Weak capacity of contractors</li> </ul>

<b>OUTPUTS</b>	2 Development of value chains	2.1 Cereal acreage	Project area 2.1 ND 2.2 ND 2.3 ND 2.4 ND 2.5 0 2.6 ND 2.7 ND 2.8 7 2.9 ND 2.10 ND 2.11 0 2.12 0	Project area 2.1 5 000 ha  2.2 +7 500 women  2.3 21 000 (50% of them women)  2.4 +10  2.5 +100 committees  2.6 + 350 tonnes  2.7 +15 PFR  2.8 20 (+13)  2.9 +120 workers  2.10 + 30  2.11 +2 500 (650 of them women)  2.12 + 3 500 (1 200 of them women)	- Contr acts concl uded with associ ated servic e provi ders  - Agree ment s and proto cols signe d with partn er entiti es  - Proje ct progr ess repor ts	<u>Risks</u> - Irrational management of irrigation schemes  - Limited access to quality inputs  - Conflicts between farmers and stock-breeders  <u>Mitigation measures</u> - Initiation of the participatory approach  - Involvement, organization and training of local players  - Concerted organization of council space, creation of livestock corridors and reception areas
	2.1 Farmlands developed	2.2 Number of women market gardeners supported				
	2.2 Market garden activities promoted	2.3 Number of farmers trained (KSIs)				
	2.3 Support and counselling activities carried out	2.4 Number of adaptation techniques disseminated				
	2.4 Climate change adaptation techniques disseminated	2.5 Number of committees trained				
	2.5 Irrigation Infrastructure Management Committees trained	2.6 Quantity of seeds distributed				
	2.6 Certified seeds distributed to farmers	2.7 Number of rural land plans prepared				
	2.7 Rural land plans prepared in 3 municipal councils	2.8 Number of markets monitored				
	2.8 Prices of agricultural products disseminated through SIM	2.9 Number of MAEP workers trained				
	2.9 Capacity of MAEP built	2.10 Number of processing units set up				
	2.10 Produce processing promoted	2.11 Number of youths supported/settled				
		2.12 Number of jobs created				

<b>KEY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3. Project Management</b> 3.1 Procurement activities carried out 3.2 Project activities implemented 3.3 Financial management provided <b>3.4 Monitoring and evaluation carried out</b>	3.1 Procurement plan prepared and respected  3.2 Compliance with the disbursement rate	3.1 Prepared (2013) 3.2 0% (2014) 3.4 Consulting firm recruited (2014)	3.1 Procurement plan updated at least once a year  3.2 17% per year on	- Procurement plan	<u>Risks</u> - Weak capacity of PMU in financial management and procurement
	<b>COMPONENTS</b>		<b>RESOURCES</b>			
	<b>Component 1: Structuring Agricultural Infrastructure Development</b> Construction of irrigation schemes and storage, marketing and road infras <b>Component 2: Development of Value Chains</b> Development, processing and marketing support; capacity building; development of entrepreneurship <b>Component 3: Project Management</b>	<u>Components</u> Component 1 : UA 28.67 million Component 2 : UA 17.04 million Component 3 : UA 4.22 million		<u>Sources of Financing</u> ADF (loan + grant) : UA 40.03 million LDCF/GEF : UA 4.8 million GVT/Benin : UA 5.1 million		

Remarks: \* ISC stands for AfDB's key sector indicators

\*\* ND (not determined) refers to values that are not available, which will be collected under the PPF

**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).

**Comments by Office of Global Change / U.S. Department of State on PIF Benin: Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley**

Comment	Responses
<p>We appreciate the project’s objective of strengthening the resilience of the agriculture sector to climate variability and change through activities that target farmers, agriculture extension services and agricultural trade organizations. We expect that AfDB will provide detailed descriptions of specific activities that will be implemented to achieve this objective. As it stands, there is very little concrete information in the PIF. For example, under Component 1, the PIF states that ‘risk management and risk mapping: Flows management and flood safeguard measures will be developed’; however, it is unclear how, concretely, AfDB expects to achieve this objective. Furthermore, as part of the same sub-component, the PIF proposes to do hydrological modeling and GIS, but does not mention whether the required software, hardware and/or institutional capacity is in place to achieve this.</p>	<p>In the framework of component 1, it is envisaged: i) the rehabilitation of 1000 hectares of irrigation facilities with total control, ii) 2200 hectares of rice cultures, iii) 300 hectares of vegetable gardens for women, iv) development of approximately 150 hectares of raised surfaces in the lakeside town of Aguégué, v) rehabilitation of about 150 Km of access to key sites, and vi) construction of 25 warehouses and hangars and modernization of 10 markets. In order to preserve structural investments, mapping and implementation of risk management system will be developed. This will be done through capacity building (equipment, software, and training) and training of relevant authorities (Directorate of Water and Directorate of Rural Engineering department) for the implementation of these activities.</p> <p>Component 2 will take into account the following activities: i) advisory support to 1500 farmers; production, certification and dissemination of improved seeds and quality inputs, integrated pest management control, establishment of mechanisms for financing agriculture inputs and equipment, and research and development (adaptation to climatic shocks, use of lake area, etc...); ii) capacity building (organization, structuring and capacity building for 100 management committees and professional organizations, support for the governance of 14 municipalities, support to the Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries for monitoring and evaluation, gender and environment); iii) Promotion of agriculture sector and agriculture entrepreneurship (establishment of 9 multi-stakeholders platforms for the development of innovations in the value chain, support for the establishment of specific markets, promotion of public-private partnerships, and support for the installation of 300 young agriculture entrepreneurs in partnership with UNDP-PPEA).</p>
<p>The LDCF-funded elements of this project are highly dependent upon baseline projects that are not clearly explained; perhaps this is because the</p>	<p>The project was prepared in March 2013 and appraisal is scheduled for June-July 2013. The project should then be submitted to AfDB Board for approval in November 2013.</p>

<p>project is still in the proposal, planning, or early implementation stages. We request that AfDB clarify the current status of the baseline project and expand on its elements.</p>	
<p>We request that the AfDB elaborate on the functions of the government agency envisaged to oversee the promotion of hydro-agriculture infrastructure. Section B.4 mentions that it is concerned with the current capacity of national enterprises to undertake hydro-agriculture works. The proposal should articulate how the government agency will address this concern.</p>	<p>The project executing agency will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF). Technical departments within the Ministry will monitor the implementation of activities in conjunction with decentralized services. For effective coordination of implementation of activities, the executing entity will be strengthened by a team composed of: i) an agronomist in charge of the overall coordination of project activities, ii) an agricultural economist in charge of monitoring and evaluation, iii) administrative and financial manager, iv) an environmentalist, v) a procurement specialist, and vi) an accountant. The project will establish partnerships agreements with each of the entities that will benefit from strengthened capacity building and will adjust to the needs their operational set-up in order to enable a close monitoring et efficient coordination on the ground. Protocols of agreement will be also established with structures and technical services entities, which will intervene in the implementation of the activities of the project. These will be INRAB for research and development, ONASA for market monitoring, Benin Environment Agency (Environment monitoring), etc... The monitoring and the coordination of activities will be the responsibility of the project steering committee composed of representatives of various ministries involved, and representatives of the private sector through organizations of agricultural producers, the network of the Chamber of Agriculture of Benin, trade sector and civil society.</p> <p>Cumbersome procurement procedures and low capacity of enterprises will be overcome by strengthening quality at entry. This will be done through the development of acquisition through the records of using the mechanism for project preparation, the use of delegated project management and procedures of community service and intensive labor, as well as the involvement of all partners, essentially beneficiaries, in the selection of sites and the clarification of land. Finally, the structuring and the training of maintenance and management committees will enhance capacity of partners and facilitate project implementation.</p>
<p>Outline how it will engage users, including women, farmers, and community-based organizations in</p>	<p>A total of approximately 9000 farmers will directly benefit from the project, of which there are 4,000 women and 2,000 youth. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated at approximately</p>

<p>the development and implementation of the program and how these users will benefit from the proposed project;</p>	<p>63,000 among an overall rural population of 250,000 in the area. These beneficiaries are distributed within 350 community organizations, within which 60% of the members are women and youth. Work painfulness will be reduced, in particular for women and youth, through the enhancement of the access to production zones and the diffusion of processing facilities.</p> <p>Consultation and needs identification meetings will be organized with beneficiaries (women and youth in particular), representatives of various professional groups, communities and local support services. These have enabled to identify the development needs and implementation modalities. Municipalities, sites and activities choice have generated substantial debates and exchanges with beneficiaries. Consultations results have been taken into consideration and shared through a better appropriation. This participative approach will be followed-up during project execution and Bank supervision missions.</p>
<p>Clarify how it will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project</p>	<p>Consultations with the Bank team, consultants, professional organizations representatives, civil society, and Financial and Technical Partners, as well as the various actors of agriculture and environment sectors have enabled to generate lessons learned from previous experiences for each activity. This process has led to the establishment of networks that have substantially informed the design of the project and generated channels for the dissemination of experiences and best practices during and after the project implementation. Vulgarization, sensitizing and training activities during project execution will enable to consolidate the diffusion of the lessons learned and appropriation by different partners.</p>
<p>Expand on how it will engage other development partners, environmental NGOs and civil society organizations in the project. As it stands now in the PIF, no specific organizations have been identified in section B.5</p>	<p>The Ouémé Valley area has been selected following the cartography of the various interventions of financial and technical partners. In addition, several consultations with representatives from professional organizations (women and youth in particular) as well as civil society and technical partners have been held in order identify needs and consider lessons learned from previous experiences as well as the definition of potential synergies to develop projects and programs in the area.</p> <p>Civil society organizations and NGOs will be selected based on their experience in order to implement the activities, which have been defined in the project. These activities are the followings: organization and capacity building of beneficiaries, sensitization and training, advisory and extension services. Professional organizations and civil</p>

	society will be highly represented in the choices of the themes and the accompanying mode. Some NGOs have already been identified and these will be selected during the appraisal process.
Ensure coordination between ministries at the national and provincial level as well as facilitate coordination and information and knowledge exchange between the project and regional stakeholders, such as ACMAD and AGRHYMET, as well as other projects, like UNDP's "Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning in Western and Central Africa for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change – Benin" project (referenced on page 4).	<p>Coordination and monitoring of the project will be the responsibility of a steering committee composed of various representatives from Ministries (agriculture, finance, environment, decentralization and local governance), decentralized technical services at the level of the three districts, private sector representatives, agriculture producer's organizations, and civil society.</p> <p>We thank you for the suggestion made to liaise and coordinate activities with ACMAD and AGRHYMET, which will be taken into account during the next stage of the project formulation.</p>

**Comments by Germany on PIF Benin: Flood Control and Climate resilience of agriculture infrastructures in Oueme Valley**

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

<i>Comment</i>	<i>Responses</i>
1. The project aims to promote adaptation by modifying business-as-usual agricultural infrastructure in order to make it more resilient to climate change. Germany welcomes this mainstreaming approach.	
2. The PIF is well aligned with the NAPA priorities of Benin as well as with national strategies and policies in the agricultural sector. However, a stronger implication of the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as well as the water sector in general (e.g. National Action Plan on Water Resources Management, opportunities for multi-use water facilities) would be desirable. In this context, acknowledging the role of the national water ministry (Ministry of Energy, Petroleum research and Mining, Water	All plans for the management of the waters of Ouémé take into account climate change. To be consistent with these plans, PAIA-VO Project is in line with the implementation of SDAGEs for Ouémé catchment that is ready and operational. Also, PAIA-VO project takes into account the existence of a "Delta Plan" for the downstream region of the basin Ouémé is approved and implemented by the structures responsible for the implementation of IWRM. This concern is addressed through the Environmental Management Plan and Social which takes account of the different uses and monitoring the quality of the resource with the General Directorate of Water is involved as a player tracking.

<p>and Development of Renewable Energies, MERPMEDER/ General Directorate of Water as political partner for IWRM as opposed to focusing solely on the agricultural ministry (Ministry of Agriculture Breeding and Fishing, MAEP) could prove beneficial.</p>	
<p>3. We share the proposal’s risk assessment, particularly regarding risks related to the sustainability of the planned activities, e.g. due to lack of maintenance. However, we are not sure whether the envisaged coping mechanisms will be sufficient. Even though the MAEP has recently created a new “Agency for the Promotion of Hydro-Agricultural Structures” (Hydro agricultural fitting up Promotion Agency ), it is currently unclear when this organization will be (fully) operational. Furthermore, the PIF does not specify the project’s approach towards management and maintenance of the irrigation and flood structures. In particular, it is unclear to which degree the responsibilities of communal authorities have been taken into account and in which way the ownership of beneficiaries will be ensured. Regarding the latter, the importance of land tenure conflicts as well as appropriate mitigation mechanisms should not be underestimated. As the failure of past irrigation projects has shown, the respective solutions listed in the proposal might not be sufficient. We recommend taking these considerations into account in the final project document.</p>	<p>In order to create and increase the leadership of the women and the young people so as to encourage their active participation to the installation and facility management, the project will promote the representation of the women in committees at least for a total value up to 30% so that they can discuss and defend their interests and any concern with regard to them. Concerning the royalties, there is no additional tax applied to the women what ever the case is.</p> <p>Also, in addition to market-gardening installations which are allocated to the women, the project took provisions so that the women are not put aside from the areas with total water control so that they can enjoy the same right as the men particularly concerning the water turns and the maintenance works of the secondary and tertiary channels. Thus, in addition to the 30% quota mentioned above, the project envisaged to set out women in a homogeneous way on areas to avoid any discrimination.</p> <p>The projects recipients, among which the local councillors, the attitude changes and the women, gain from this device considerable advantages including considerable environmental impacts on the rural communities. Beyond the capacity reinforcement in know-how, the income diversification of the subsistence means or the improved environmental production, the rural communities will acquire tools and a series of councils which will make them mentors of the riparian communities and popularizers of the good practices program promotes activities of poverty reduction and for this seeks to establish and develop joint-ventures with the program aim specifically the poverty control or financing income generating activities. The PMF will seize all the advisabilities to reinforce the responsabilisation of the rural communities on their modes of production, their decision-making power and their contribution to the concerted planning. The program will find on this issue through the MGA an adapted future framework planning and ambition for the rural populations, for an implementation of their measures and activities for poverty reduction on their benefit decided both at the local and national levels. With the affiliated NGOs, which are nowadays qualified to undertake a varied range of local activities, the PMF plans</p>

	<p>Community projects in partnership with the PTF which have expressed the interest on it. A direct implementation by the will be privileged with those more vulnerable to strong potes support by the NGOs and the national volunteers to entitle communities will be privileged.</p> <p>This support will continue during the implementation of the through monitoring and evaluation missions. Project benefic including local elected officials, leaders of change in attitude derive from this device increased benefits including significant environmental impacts on the environment. Beyond capacity skills, increase income and diversify livelihoods or improve environment, rural communities will thus acquire a lot of too of tips that will help them become mentors to local commun extension of good practice and received.</p>
<p>4. Germany welcomes the project's intention to address gender issues in the planned activities. The PIF mentions e.g. measures to diversify women's income sources and reduce vulnerability (p. 8). In addition to the examples mentioned in this context, however, we recommend including a more comprehensive illustration of the project's gender approach in the final project document. We would like to underline the importance of a thorough gender mainstreaming that takes into account gender-based (agricultural) work divisions in the Ouémé valley as well as gender issues in land tenure arrangements.</p>	<p>Also concerning the gender promotion, in addition to the activities mentioned above, the project will ensure that the women get access to the arranged lands, the organization and the new facilities management (stores, markets, etc), as well as in the training and new production tools . The project will contribute to promote the women organization into co-operative societies. It will ensure the training of their leader members in citizen participation and in administrative and financial management. Specific supports will be also brought to the female Organizations, in collective marketing, and grouped purchases of the inputs. A closer monitoring will be made for their equitable participation in management as well as for their benefits, which will give them a better social visibility and will reinforce their socio-economic status. The project will support in a specific way the dynamization of the rural female promotion center of Kouti which had received an initial support of the PADRO. Due to the disenclosure actions, the project will contribute to the actions of water control and the installation of processing units, the reduction in time and diminution of the domestic tasks.</p> <p>In order to create and increase the leadership of the women and the young people so as to encourage their active participation to the installation and facility management, the project will promote the representation of the women in committees at least for a total value up to 30% so that they can discuss and defend their interests and any concern with regard to them. Concerning the royalties, there is no additional tax applied to the women what ever</p>

	<p>the case is.</p> <p>Also, in addition to market-gardening installations which are allocated to the women, the project took provisions so that the women are not put aside from the areas with total water control so that they can enjoy the same right as the men particularly concerning the water turns and the maintenance works of the secondary and tertiary channels. Thus, in addition to the 30% quota mentioned above, the project envisaged to set out women in a homogeneous way on areas to avoid any discrimination.</p> <p>The whole of these provisions will contribute to the poverty control but also they have an environmental goal of adaptation and compensation to the change and climatic variability, the biodiversity conservation, management /restoration of the degraded lands. Indeed, the Project strategy has the following strategic objectives of controlling the poverty and reinforcing the capacities.</p>
<p>5. Regarding coordination with related initiatives, we appreciate that the PIF makes reference to the GIZ program “Promotion of the Agriculture” (ProAgri). Furthermore, we would like to add that cooperation potential also exists with the GIZ program “Water and Sanitation Program” (PEP), particularly with regard to IWRM.</p>	<p>It is based on these trumps that the PAIA VO envisages the development of a synergy and or the coherence of its participative approach in its intervention area in order to optimize its degree of success in Oueme valley. On these first contours, other forms of complementarity will be undertaken and identified according to the interest that other technical and financial partners will develop to consolidate the co-financing. It is the case of the World Bank, GIZ, WFP for the initiatives with high intensity of labour (HIMO) which are envisaged for the construction of over raised beds of Aquegues.</p> <p>In addition, in the water management area, it will be to manage the resources in accordance with the principles and standards of GIRE (Integrated Water Resources Management) through the reproducible systems and equipment by the beneficiaries.</p>

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>5</sup>**

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
COORDINATION and PPG MANAGEMENT			
International Consultant Fees		15,835.64	
Cost of Mission		8,027.39	
<b>Total</b>		23,882.49	0

<sup>5</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

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

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

Project preparation activities approved	Implementation status	Amount approved	GEF Amount (\$)			
			Amount Spent to date	Amount Committed	Co-financing committed (\$)	Un-committed GEF funds
Support to the supply of certified seeds						
Sensitizing program for better use of pesticides						
Support to climatic change adaptation						
Support to the setting up of the agroclimatic information system						
Support to GEF Focal Point						
Implementation of the SEMP						
<b>Total</b>						