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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Benin (2024–2026)

Contents

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1.   Benin is a relatively stable country in West Africa, with 12.9 million inhabitants,[1] of whom 51.5 per cent are women and 64.8 per cent youth under 25. Over the last decade the country has risen to the lower-middle-income country category, becoming one of the most dynamic and resilient economies in the region. Recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) figures confirm that this growth is solidifying, with an expansion of economic activity by 6.3 per cent in 2022 driven by the construction sector and a good agricultural harvest.[2] The outlook remains favourable owing to the expanded special economic zone and the modernization of the port of Cotonou. But the global economic context, the economic effects of the war in Ukraine, climate change and difficult regional security threaten this trajectory, and could harm the poorest and most vulnerable.

2.   Despite its achievements, Benin ranks among the countries with 'low human development', with a Human Development Index of 0.525 over 1 in 2021. The country faces challenges in terms of structural transformation and growth inclusiveness. The size of informal sector (90.1 per cent of the active working population[3]) and the underemployment rate of youth and women reaching (72 per cent[4]) are major concerns. Access to basic social services is difficult for people outside urban areas. Poverty remains high (38.5 per cent in 2019 against 39.3 per cent in 2015[5]). Poverty is mainly rural (44.2 per cent), and higher in the north (60.5 per cent in Atacora, 53.3 per cent in Borgou and 42.1 per cent in Alibori). The country is halfway to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, with a score of 50.7 out of 100 across all 17 Goals, but strong and sustained efforts are required to reverse the negative trends of Goals 4, 10 and 11 while pushing Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16 and 1 upwards.

3.   Development sectors, including agriculture, water resources, energy, health, infrastructure and urban planning, tourism, forestry, and the coastline[6] are vulnerable to natural hazards and disasters associated with climate change (floods, drought, late and heavy rains[7]). Sixty-five per cent of farmland is affected by soil degradation, particularly in the north, and threatening agricultural development.

4.   The situation is aggravated by the security threat – mainly in the northern regions bordering Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria – underpinned by the spill-over of the Sahel and Liptako-Gourma crisis. Since 2019 the number of terrorist attacks and transnational organized crimes has increased in those regions, worsening the already vulnerable situation. This dynamic, coupled with increased tensions between farmers and herders – fuelled by climate change – accentuates regional socio-economic disparities, with severe impacts on the livelihoods of youth and women. In response, UNDP will scale up its interventions with partners wishing to contribute to prevention of violent extremism.

5.   Despite the persistence of grievances stemming from previous elections, the legislative elections held in January 2023 were the most peaceful and inclusive since 2016, with the opposition returning to the National Assembly. The proportion of women sitting in Parliament increased from 7.23 per cent to 25.69 per cent, thanks to Law 2019-43 on the electoral code, stipulating 24 of 109 seats for women. The low voter turnout, however, underscores the need to improve popular trust in political and electoral processes.

6.   Recognizing these challenges, and to sustain the development trajectory, the Government adopted a new strategic framework, the Government Action Plan ('PAG' 2021-2026), structured around three major pillars: (a) Strengthening democracy, rule of law and good governance;

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[1] General Survey on Population and Housing IV projection.
[2] IMF 2023, https://www.imf.org/fr/News/Articles/2023/04/05/pr23107-benin-imf-reaches-staff-level-agreement-with-benin-on-eff-and-ecf.
[3] World Bank, 2022.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie ('INStaD').
[6] Plan national d'adaptation aux changements climatiques du Bénin (2022).
[7] Contribution déterminée au niveau national actualisée du Bénin au titre de l'accord de Paris (2021).

(b) Pursuing structural transformation of the economy; and (c) Continuing to improve the social well-being of the population.

7.   To support those endeavours, and in alignment with national priorities underlined in the PAG, the United Nations development system in Benin defined three strategic priorities in its Cooperation Framework, 2023-2026: (a) Ensure the structural transformation of the economy and resilience to shocks and markets; (b) Ensure equitable, inclusive and quality access to basic social services and social protection; and (c) Consolidate democracy, rule of law, good governance and social cohesion. The Cooperation Framework will target women, youth, people with disabilities and local communities in rural areas, particularly in the north and border regions.

8.   UNDP will contribute to the Cooperation Framework by capitalizing on its achievements and utilizing its comparative advantages and unique value proposition, including operational flexibility and innovation in providing relevant international, regional and local expertise, and capacity-building support, as acknowledged by the independent country programme evaluation, 2022, which other United Nations organizations can leverage to deliver results. Drawing from the previous country programme evaluation, the 2022 evaluation recognized UNDP comparative advantages in environment and climate, renewable energy, human rights, governance, peacebuilding and security, strategic policy advice and advocacy capacity. The evaluation recognized the UNDP contributions to improving the functioning of Parliament, positive results in supporting the institutions responsible for organizing elections, and contributions to accelerating implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. The evaluation recommended developing synergies between programme components and alignment with national programmatic frameworks.

9.   As part of the United Nations development system contribution to the development priorities of Benin in achieving the Goals, UNDP will contribute directly through this Programme to Cooperation Framework priorities (a) and (c), and indirectly to priority (b), as means to achieve social cohesion outcomes.

10.   Given the increasingly difficult security situation, special attention will be paid to the northern and border regions. Building on its integrator role, UNDP is taking the lead in designing a United Nations joint programme to strengthen resilience and social cohesion. UNDP supported the development of the national strategy to prevent violent extremism and is supporting national authorities in preparing a single reference framework for security and development. In support of the United Nations development system strategy, UNDP presence in the field is being strengthened through the establishment of two project offices in northern areas, with staff deployed closer to affected communities and local authorities.

11.   In alignment with UNDP Strategic Plan, the country programme strategically deploys the six signature solutions and three enablers. In so doing, it aims to accelerate achievement of results and improve their efficiency by promoting innovation and digitalization in key interventions.

II.   Programme priorities and partnerships

12.   With the United Nations development system in Benin, UNDP is committed to the country programme vision, as co-designed with national counterparts in consultation with partners, to *work by 2026 for the people of Benin, especially youth, women, and marginalized people, to enjoy the benefits of good governance, peace and social cohesion and the benefits of participatory, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.*

13.   The overarching theory of change can be summarized as follows: *If* an environment conducive to the promotion of entrepreneurships and the creation of new types of jobs capitalizing on innovations and digitalization are implemented; natural resource management is inclusive, sustainable and compatible with sustainable agriculture; capacities for planning, coordination and response to shocks are strengthened; and energy transition is accelerated through a clean and affordable energy supply; and *if* public institutions at the national and local levels have increased capacity to offer quality services to the entire population, and public policies, budgeting and evaluation at all levels are better integrated into the Sustainable

Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and gender; and social cohesion contributing factors to functional social accountability and the sustainable prevention of conflicts and violent extremism, citizen participation mechanisms are in place, and electoral processes and national institutions are strengthened to assume their respective missions, *then* the Beninese people will be resilient to shocks and crisis and will benefit from the fruits of diversified, sustainable economic growth that creates decent jobs and rule of law, peaceful democracy, good governance and strengthened social cohesion. Key assumptions are security, political stability, resource availability, and contributions from the Government – particularly in its commitment to pursue the reforms – and from programme partners.

14.   Aligned with the Cooperation Framework and national priorities, UNDP in its country programme seeks to focus its interventions on two pillars: **(a) resilience, sustainable growth and employment,** and **(b) rule of law, democracy, governance, and social cohesion.** These pillars will provide the anchor for UNDP to deliver results in support of the three outcome areas of the Framework. Given its unique mandate, UNDP views the two pillars as interrelated and connected, and will apply a holistic development approach based on its comparative advantage and demonstrated track record, as evidenced by the findings of the independent country programme evaluation and the mid-term evaluation of the current country programme. Deliberate cross-programme synergies will be built across UNDP priorities to ensure the use of a human rights-based approach that emphasizes 'leave no one behind' and 'do no harm' principles to ensure that all human rights are upheld.

Pillar 1. Resilience, sustainable growth and employment

15.   In this pillar, UNDP will coordinate its interventions around four of the '5 Ps' (People, Planet, Prosperity, Partnerships) of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will focus on the economy-environment-climate nexus in addressing priority areas of **environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management,** and **equitable, inclusive, sustainable and transformative economic growth.** UNDP will support national institutions to promote **inclusive and green growth** as a driver to reduce poverty, unemployment, informality and vulnerability, and to **build resilience**. This will include integrating risk management into programmatic documents and strengthening operational capacities to develop and implement contingency plans. UNDP will develop operational strategies relating to green jobs and environmental and climate economics and will operationalize the nationally determined contribution and the national adaptation programme. With the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it will contribute to Cooperation Framework results, strengthening the restoration of degraded lands and forest ecosystems for climate resilience and soil fertility, while FAO focuses on food systems.

16.   UNDP will implement solutions to improve access to clean energy and entrepreneurial training for project holders. The programme will take advantage of start-up ecosystem financing to support young project promoters in achieving the expected outcomes effectively and efficiently. The programme will strengthen the employability of young graduates through volunteerism, promote placement schemes (in collaboration with the National Employment Agency), and capitalize on new technologies to implement 'smart' agriculture. Support will be provided to project promoters for mobilizing climate finance-related funding to develop agricultural and other value chains.

17.   In the **transition to renewable sustainable energy,** a priority for the Government, UNDP will position itself to provide stronger support to the Government, focusing on rural areas where access to electricity is at only 10.36 per cent. The programme will support access to efficient, innovative solutions for production, transportation and distribution to 1,000,000 people gaining access to, and 1,200,000 people benefiting from, services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy. Through partnerships with the private sector, UNDP will support capacity-building in micro-enterprises targeting unemployed youth and women, migrants, and people with disabilities for productive activities. Efforts will be devoted to scaling up existing initiatives by developing an enabling investment and policy environment for renewable energy, harnessing private sector financing through the Financial Sustainable Mechanism that UNDP is presently designing. UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food

Programme on solar water heating in health centres, and solar energy production as part of joint school feeding programmes.

18. Leveraging its convening power with development partners, UNDP will support the mobilization of technical, technological, operational and financial resources (including climate financing, green and blue bonds, and digitalization) towards sustainable financing for resilience, contributing to the development of medium, small and micro enterprises in diversifying their financial instruments through a partnership with international financial institutions such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Islamic Development Bank, the private sector, including mobile phone companies and technology providers, and promoting access to opportunities offered through the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement. Various field interventions will be carried out in collaboration with local non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, volunteer organizations, universities, and research entities. Bilateral and multilateral technical financial partners, vertical fund mechanisms such as the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank, other United Nations organizations, the European Union, Japan, China, Qatar, and Belgium will also be involved in the areas of resilience, food security, and innovation. Salt and cassava value chain initiatives will be scaled up through South-South and triangular cooperation – with Brazil, India, and South Africa, among others – learning from best practices in those countries.

Pillar 2. Rule of law, democracy, governance, and social cohesion

19. To strengthen **rule of law and governance**, UNDP will propose solutions to support administrative and judicial services for improved accessibility, inclusiveness, transparency, reduced exposure to corruption and improved user-friendliness for clients. UNDP will capitalize on and contribute to the achievement of the digitization and digital transformation of public services and to improving the technical and operational capacities of the National Assembly, electoral management bodies, state institutions responsible for the promotion of human rights, and administrative and legal departments.

20. To deepen citizen empowerment, **participation in decision-making** and engagement in monitoring service delivery, UNDP will continue to promote citizen voices in public and democratic processes, including through support to civil society organizations. Oversight institutions such as the National Assembly will be supported in representing and advocating for people-centred development. Support will be provided to **mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063** into the National Vision 2060, the PAG, public policies, programme documents, the state budget, and production of statistical data. Aligned with national priorities and within the Cooperation Framework, UNDP and UNICEF will collaborate in operationalizing the Integrated National Finance Framework, and will contribute to improving the efficiency of the 'Planning-Programming-Budgeting and Monitoring-Evaluation' cycle. UNDP will support operationalization of the national evaluation policy ('PNE 2022-2030') and effective public expenditure, and will provide technical support in coordinating development assistance.

21. Towards **preventing violent extremism and strengthening social cohesion**, UNDP aims to strengthen national capacities including civil society organizations, women, youth-led and volunteer organizations for conflict prevention and management, supporting community dialogue by establishing inclusive and participatory early-warning systems. To reduce the risk of enrolment into violent extremism, UNDP will enhance women and youth capacities in peacebuilding and build their skills to benefit from socio-economic opportunities, creating conditions conducive to strengthening their sense of belonging. The interventions will be part of a larger programme aiming to strengthen resilience and social cohesion, focusing on northern Benin. Partners' interests and added value, and the collaboration with Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States Agency for International Development, will be critical to scaling up initiatives related to social cohesion, access to basic services and access to justice.

22. To promote gender equality, women's empowerment and inclusion of people left behind, UNDP will contribute to the fight against discrimination and stigma and will advocate for inclusive policies, strategies, and programmes at all levels. Dedicated support will be provided

to people with disabilities' and women's organizations for greater advocacy and empowerment. UNDP will focus on the fight against discrimination and multiple intersecting inequalities.

23. UNDP will leverage its convening power with other development partners, such as the European Union and Japan, to contribute to rule of law, peacebuilding, and social cohesion through joint United Nations development system interventions with the International Organization for Migration focused on empowering migrants, and with FAO focused on agriculture in border areas. A partnership with the African Development Bank, IMF, the World Bank, the private sector, civil society and United Nations organizations will be formed to scale up communal service centres and develop innovative financing instruments.

24. To optimize synergy between the two components of the programme and improve efficiency, UNDP will strengthen its presence in the northern region with integrated interventions from a cross-pillar team, including United Nations volunteers.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines the contributions of UNDP to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the internal control framework.

26. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects."

27. UNDP will strengthen and adapt its technical, programmatic, operational, and organizational capacities to ensure effective programme delivery. Resources will be used efficiently through financial management controls, a strong internal control framework, and improved cost-recovery mechanisms. The government coordinating agency will be the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Programme and project boards will be established to ensure compliance with social and environmental standards, effective implementation, oversight, and accountability for outcomes.

28. The programme and project steering committees – which include representatives of beneficiaries – as well as the technical committees, will enable national partners, in chairing those bodies, to ensure ownership of the programme and the sustainability of results achieved. To develop innovative solutions, UNDP will collaborate with partners such as universities, research institutes and the private sector. To ensure that sustainability arises from those interventions, the roles and capacities of local partners and beneficiaries – including youth, women and people with disabilities – will be strengthened and prioritized through their involvement in the design phase and participation in review, technical and steering committees. UNDP will use the Acceleration Lab as a tool for the effective programme implementation.

29. UNDP will use a portfolio approach to ensure that appropriate value-added linkages are made across areas of intervention for programmatic coherence, with careful planning and accelerated delivery of the ambitious results and vision intended. To support national execution, UNDP will design and implement a strengthened quality-assurance plan, with targeted and appropriate capacity development.

30. The main risks identified in the programme relate to security threats, economic and environmental shocks, and the tense political climate. Managing partnerships, including with the private sector, marginalization of vulnerable groups, and lack of capacities are potential risks. Risks will be documented in a risk log, updated regularly with mitigating measures effectively implemented. Security-related risks will be mitigated within existing United Nations procedures, including programme criticality analysis to assess and mitigate any potential risks stemming from programmatic interventions in sensitive areas. UNDP will diversify its funding and

partnership base through strategic advocacy and communication with partners. Due diligence will be conducted for all partnerships with the private sector. UNDP may scale down expected results if there are challenges raising required funds, and will deploy its Business Continuity Plan in the event of political turmoil. An operationalization plan and office strengthening strategy will be developed and implemented. The country office will continue to use the gender marker to ensure that a minimum of 15 per cent of the programme budget is invested in gender-specific initiatives, and that the programme meets UNDP social and environmental standards. Disability determination will be undertaken following the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. Programme monitoring, carried out in accordance with United Nations and UNDP guidelines, will track progress towards results, development context, quality, risks, operational performance, and knowledge. It will be based on a gender-sensitive integrated monitoring and evaluation plan aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the 'PAG 2', and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2026, to enable transparent monitoring of progress towards the achievement of results, to inform decision-making and to reach programme targets. Programme monitoring will contribute to the Cooperation Framework monitoring mechanism implemented with national participation.

32. Outcome-level results groups for Cooperation Framework results will be utilized to monitor progress under the country programme. The programme institutional framework will consist of outcome steering committees and project management technical committees, including beneficiaries, local authorities, private sector, and civil society participation, in accordance with the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures. To ensure progress towards results, UNDP will use innovative data collection and monitoring methods, including collective intelligence, micro-narratives, third-party user-generated feedback, and geographic information systems to monitor and evaluate outcomes, compile lessons, and correct the path of the programme.

33. The costed programme evaluation will be carried out in line with the UNDP evaluation policy and plan, and used for quality assurance, learning, knowledge management and adaptive programming. Independent evaluations will be carried out to inform implementation of the programme and development of subsequent country programmes. UNDP will participate in the United Nations development system-wide evaluations as part of Cooperation Framework obligations. Citizen and beneficiary feedback will be solicited to validate the expected outcomes. Five per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation, while 2 per cent will be dedicated to strategic communication and reporting to stakeholders.

34. UNDP will mobilize partners to strengthen statistical systems and national and local monitoring and evaluation capacities to ensure availability of programme indicators and facilitate the monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, enabling timely decision-making.

35. UNDP will continue its partnerships with national authorities, development partners, research and academic institutions, think tanks, civil society organizations and formal and informal volunteer organizations, including women's, marginalized and youth groups, for policy research, knowledge management and monitoring capacities to measure its contribution to national goals and communicate results and lessons learned to partners and the public.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Benin (2024-2026)

National priority or goal: Pillar 2 of Government Action Programme (2021-2026) – Pursue the structural transformation of the economy.
Cooperation framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #1. By 2026, Benin's population, especially the vulnerable, is resilient to shocks and benefits from the fruits of diversified, sustainable economic growth that creates decent jobs
Related Strategic Plan outcome: Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions

Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners/partnerships Frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome ($ thousands)
Indicator 1.1. Labour under-utilization rate (a-Female; b-Male; c-Total) Baseline (2018): a-21.3%; b-14.1%; c-17.6% Target (2026): a-15%; b-10%; c-12% **Indicator 1.2.** Average growth rate of annual turnover of the supported enterprise Baseline (2022): 0% Target (2026): 15% **Indicator 1.3.** Proportion of the total land area occupied by degraded lands Baseline (2018): 62% Target (2026): 50%	Source: INStaD Frequency: Biennial Responsible: Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Source: Annual report of Ministry of Agriculture Frequency: Annual Responsible: Ministry of agriculture Source: Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development Frequency: Every five years Responsible: Directorate General for Environment and Climate (DGEC)	**Output 1.1. Enabling environment and capacities for entrepreneurship and job creation strengthened through introduction of digitalization and new technologies at the national and local levels.** **Indicator 1.1.1.** Number of innovative solutions and technologies promoted for job creation. Baseline 2022): 0 Target (2026): 3 Source: MEF/Programme monitoring reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.1.2.** Number of new jobs created through value chains for: (a) women; (b) youth; (c) People with disabilities; (d) total Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): a-200; b-450; c-50; d-527 Source: Territorial agencies for agricultural development (ATDA) performance report Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.1.3.** Number of new policies, strategies laws and plans that promote an enabling environment for entrepreneurship and job creation, including the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): 2 Source: Database of development policies, strategies and programmes/programme monitoring reports Frequency: Annual	**Government partners:** Government (sector ministries, agencies and their branches) Local collectivities Universities and research facilities **United Nations system** **Civil society:** Non-governmental and civil society organizations (NGOs and CSOs) engaged in the different fields. **Private sector:** Financial sector, Global System for mobile phone companies, technology providers (including of information and communication technologies) **Donors:** Bilateral and multilateral technical and financial partners and vertical fund mechanisms; World Bank, United Nations system, Belgium, China, European Union, Japan, Netherlands, Qatar, United States Agency for International Development; Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, UNDP Crisis Bureau, United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) **Other partners:** Humanitarian associations, international NGOs	**Regular:** 6,014 **Other:** 30,596.557

| | | **Indicator 1.1.4.** Number of volunteers mobilized within the community for strengthening people's resilience (a-women; b-men)
Baseline (2022): a-3; b-5
Target (2026): a-5; b-7
Source: UNV
National Employment Promotion Agency report
Frequency: Annual

Output 1.2. Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity supported by innovative technologies and effective governance mechanisms.

Indicator 1.2.1. Number of (a) innovative solutions and (b) governance mechanisms implemented for natural resources protection and management
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026): a-9; b-2
Source: Forestry inspection and ATDA performance reports
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.2.2. Number of people who have access to secured land as a productive tool (a-women;   b-youth; c-people with disabilities, d-men, e-total)
Baseline (2022):0
Target (2026): a-250; b-200; c-50; d-1,000 e-1,500
Source: ATDA performance report
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.2.3. Natural resources managed under a regime of sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing:
    (a) area of terrestrial protected area created or under improved management practices (hectares)
    (b) area of land under improved practices, excluding protected areas (hectares)
    (c) area of restored forest and forest land (hectares)
Baseline (2022):
     a-500
     b-6,334
     c-925 | |

Target (2026):
    a-5,550
    b-12,553
    c-10,925
Source: General Directorate of Water, Forests and Hunting, annual activities report
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.2.4. Number of agro-forestry value-chains strengthened for better conservation and valorization of forest ecosystems
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026): 5
Source: ATDA performance report
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.2.5. Number of (a) females and (b) males directly benefiting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026): a-7000; b-10000
Source: ATDA performance report
Frequency: Annual

Output 1.3. Transition to renewable energy accelerated, capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery.

Indicator 1.3.1. Number of people, who (i) gained access to (ii) benefited from services such as clean, affordable and sustainable energy:
a-Female, b-Male c-In rural areas
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026):
(i) Gain access
a-300,000; b-700,000; c-1,000,000
(ii) Benefited from services:
a-500,000; b-700,000; c-1,200,000

		Source: Energy information system, programme monitoring reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.3.2.** Increase (in megawatts) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology (solar) Baseline (2022): 0.51 Target (2026): 4 Source: Energy information system reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.3.3.** Share of renewable energy out of all energy types used in targeted areas Baseline (2022): 0% Target (2026): 20% Source: Energy information system report Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.3.4.** Number of: (a) improved technological processes; (b) clean energy innovations Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): a-15; b-22 Source: Energy information system reports Frequency: Annual **Output 1.4. Institutions and systems for climate and disaster risk management strengthened to enhance the resilience of population and ecosystems.** **Indicator 1.4.1.** Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans implemented at (a) national; (b) sectoral; (c) local level: Baseline (2022): a-2; b-2; c-2 Target (2026): a-3; b-3; c-3 Source: National Agency for Civil Protection report Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.4.2.** Extent to which the country has set up operational arrangements for early warning and preparedness, to manage the impact of conflicts,		

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>disasters, pandemics, and other shocks at the national level (0=not set up, 1=work started, 2=work in progress, 3=work almost complete, 4=set up)
Baseline (2022): 3
Target (2026): 4

Source: Reports of National Agency for Civil Protection, High Commission for Sedentarization of Breeders, Ministry of Health
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 1.4.3. Nationally determined contribution policy measures in place to enhance and/or implement under the Paris Agreement (0=not in place; 1=work started; 2=work in progress; 3=work almost complete; 4 =in place)
Baseline (2022): 2
Target (2026): 4
Source: DGEC
Frequency: Annual</td><td></td></tr>
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National priority or goal: Pillar 1 of Government Action Programme, 2021-2026 – Strengthen democracy, rule of law and good governance.

Cooperation Framework (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP #3. By 2026, the Beninese population, particularly the vulnerable, will benefit from the rule of law, a peaceful democracy, good governance and strengthened social cohesion.

Related Strategic Plan outcome: *Outcome 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.*

Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners/partnerships Frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome ($ thousands)

Indicator 2.1. Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Rule of Law and Justice subcategory
Baseline (2022): 61.7
Target (2026): 63
 	
Indicator 2.2. IIAG
Baseline (2022): 56.1
Target (2026): 58.6
	Source: IIAG report
	Frequency: Annual
	Responsible: MEF
	
	Source: IIAG report
	Frequency: Annual
	Responsible: MEF
		Output 2.1. National and local public institutions have strengthened technical, technological and operational capacities to provide modern, accessible and equitable quality administrative services.
		
		Indicator 2.1.1. Number of administrative services digitalized
		Baseline (2022): 27
		Target (2026): 37
		Source: Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Public Service programme monitoring report
		Frequency: Annual
			Government partners:
			
			Ministries of
			  Labour and Public Service
			  Justice and Legislation
			  Interior and Public Security
			  Social Affairs and Microfinance
			  Development and Coordination of
			    Governmental Action.
			  Economy and Finance
			
			Women's National Institute
				Regular: 6,014
				Other:
				27,540.444

Indicator 2.3. Proportion of women employed in positions of responsibility:
    a-Managerial
    b-Parliamentary
    c-Local government
 	
Baseline:
    a-(2022): 11%
    b-(2023): 26,6%
    c-(2020): 4%
Target (2026):
    a-15%
    b-30%
    c-15%
 	
Indicator 2.4. Share of the population whose most recent experience with the public services was satisfactory.
Baseline (2022): 80,7%
Target (2026): 85%
	Source: Statistical report on gender in public administration
	Frequency: Biennial
	Responsible: Ministry of Labour and Public Service (MTFP)
	
	Source: Public administration customer satisfaction survey
	Frequency: Annual
	Responsible: MTFP
		Indicator 2.1.2. Number of (a) women and (b) men using developed e-services.
		Baseline (2022): 0
		Target (2026): a-15,000 b-25,000
		Source: Statistical yearbook of the Ministry of Public Service, programme monitoring report
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Indicator 2.1.3. Percentage of municipalities equipped with communal public service centres
		Baseline (2022): 26%
		Target (2026): 75%
		Source: Statistical yearbook of MTF, programme monitoring report
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Indicator 2.1.4.
		Percentage women and men users satisfied with the quality of e-services available
		Baseline (2023): a-66%; b-60%
		Target (2026): a-95%; b-95%
		Source: Statistical yearbook of MTF, programme monitoring report
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Output 2.2. The Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, and national human rights institutions and mechanisms have improved technical, technological and operational capacities to expand the effective exercise of people's rights.
		
		Indicator 2.2.1. Extent to which country institutions, systems or stakeholders have the necessary capacity to support compliance with ratified human rights obligations at national and international levels
		(0-no capacity; 1-weak capacity; 2-neither low nor high capacity; 3-high capacity; 4-very high capacity)
		(a) Rule of law and justice; (b) Human rights
		Baseline (2022): a-3; b-3
		Target (2026): a-4; b-4
		Source: Universal periodic review
		Frequency: Annual
			United Nations system partners:
			UNFPA
			UNICEF
			UN-Women
			UNV programme
			
			Civil society:
			Social Watch
			NGOs
			Network for Sustainable Development Objectives
			West African Network for Peacebuilding
			Platform of Civil Society Actors in Benin
			
			Private sector:
			National Council of Employers
			
			Donors:
			World Bank, Swiss Cooperation, European Union**,** German Agency for International Cooperation
			Embassies of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Türkiye, and the United States, inter alia	

		Indicator 2.2.2: Number of people supported who have access to justice (a-women; b-men; c-youth) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): a-1,000; b-1000; c-1,000 Source: Ministry of Justice statistical yearbook Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.2.3.** Satisfaction rate of prisoners who have received training for their socio-professional reintegration (a-women; b-men; c-youth) Baseline (2023): a>50%; b>50%; c>50% Target (2026): a-90%; b-90%; c-90% Source: Ministry of Justice statistical yearbook Frequency: Annual **Output 2.3. Parliament and electoral management bodies have technical and operational capacities to assume their respective missions.** **Indicator 2.3.1.** Extent to which the new parliament has the capacity to assume its tasks of legitimation, oversight of government action and representation of the population (0=no capacity; 1=weak capacity; 2=neither low nor high capacity; 3=high capacity; 4=very high capacity) Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2026): 4 Source: Parliament reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.3.2.** Extent to which the new electoral management bodies have capacities to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible elections (0=no capacity; 1=weak capacity; 2=neither low nor high capacity; 3=high capacity; 4=very high capacity): Baseline (2022): 1 Target (2026): 4 Source: Autonomous National Electoral Commission reports Frequency: Annual **Output 2.4. Access to basic social services and to formal and informal mechanisms for conflict resolution, strengthened to promote social cohesion and prevent conflict and violent extremism.**		

	Indicator 2.4.1. Number of cross-border, regional, national, subnational and community-based organizations with capacities for: (a) Dialogue and Mediation (b) Social cohesion (c) Conflict prevention and peacebuilding (d) Addressing hate speech and information pollution. (e) Mental health and psycho-social support Baseline (2022): a-36; b-37; c-36; d-4; e-4 Target (2026): a-77; b-77; c-77; d-12; e-12 Source: Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (MISP) reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.2.** Number of people in border areas accessing basic services (a-women; b-men; c-youth; d-total) Baseline (2022): 0 Target:(2026): a-55,000; b-45,000; c-70,000; d-100,000 Source: MISP reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.3.** Percentage of operational early-warning systems for conflict prevention Baseline (2022): 25% Target (2026): 90% Source: MISP reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.4.** Number of volunteers involved within the community for social cohesion, civic engagement and prevention of violent extremism, (a-women; b-men) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2026): a-10; b-7 Source: UNV, National Employment Promotion Agency reports Frequency: Annual **Output 2.5. Citizen participation and control mechanisms strengthened to improve transparency and accountability in public action and electoral processes.**		

Indicator 2.5.1. Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability)
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026): 4
Source: Ministry of Justice and Legislation (MJL)
Frequency: Annual

Indicator 2.5.2. Number of social accountability mechanisms implemented or strengthened
Baseline (2022): 0
Target (2026): 5
Source: MJL reports
Frequency: Annual

Output 2.6. 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally agreed frameworks integrated into national and local development plans, measures to accelerate progress put in place, and budgets and progress assessed using gender-sensitive, data-driven solutions

Indicator 2.6.1. Extent to which country development plans and budgets mainstream the frameworks agreed at the intergovernmental level (0=not integrated, 1=mainstreaming started, 2=integration in progress, 3=integration nearly completed, 4=integration completed)
    a-2030 Agenda;
    b-Agenda 2063
    c-Paris Agreement on climate change
    d-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
    Discrimination against Women
Baseline (2022): a-2; b-2; c-2
Target (2026): a-4; b-4; c-4
Source: Office of the Head of State; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Development and Planning
Frequency: Biennial

Indicator 2.6.2. Extent to which the country has data collection and/or analysis mechanisms in place that provide disaggregated data to track progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
(0=not set up 1=started, 2=in progress, 3=almost completed, 4=set up)

		(a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g., surveys)
		(b) Administrative reporting systems
		(c) New data sources (e.g., big data)
		Baseline (2022): a-2; b-3; c-1
		Target (2026): a-4; b-4; c-4
		Source: National Institute of Statistics and demography
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Indicator 2.6.3. Extent to which the country has a strengthened and operational planning framework (0=not set up 1=started, 2=in progress, 3=almost completed, 4=set up)
		    (a) Existence of the prospective long-term development vision (Vision 2060)
		    (b) Vision 2060 evaluated periodically.
		Baseline (2022): a-1; b-0
		Target (2026): a-4; b-3
		Source: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Development and Planning
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Indicator 2.6.4. Number of gender-sensitive reports available to measure national accountability for socio-economic progress – National Human Development Report, situation analysis, voluntary national report
		Baseline (2022): 14
		Target (2026): 22
		Source: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development and Planning
		Frequency: Annual
		
		Indicator 2.6.5. Number of financing instruments put in place
		Baseline (2022): 0
		Target (2026): 3
		Source: MEF
		Frequency: Annual		

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