



Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

Food and Nutrition Security

Organisation		Date		Reporting period				
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Cotonou, Benin		June 2016		2015				
Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaptation	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
24941	COT_FUPRO Recherche	325.183	FUPRO BENIN	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25235	COT_Approche Communale	1.562.639	IFDC	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Not applicable		Significant
25329	COT_THE_HUNGER_PROJECT	645.523	The Hunger Project Benin	NGO	Reduce malnutrition	Adaptation		Principal
25558	COT_SNV_AGROBUSINESS	872.840	SNV	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	
25708	COT_SNV_Agri_Hub II	20.000	SNV	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Not applicable		
25826	COT_UCF_Foncier_Institutionnel	16.279	UCF	Government	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	
26042	COT_IDH_Cacao_Cameroun	27.000	IDH THE SUSTAINABLE TRADE INITIATIVE	PPP or network	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Not applicable		Significant
26191	COT FAP 2014	19.561	CONSULTANT GROUP	Research institute and companies	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Not applicable		
26197	COT_Pistes_rurales_II_2014/16	2.134.253	Ministere Du Dev., De L'Economie Et Des Finances	Government	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26951	COT_Foncier_Manuel-PFR	87.797	CONSULTANT GROUP	Research institute and companies	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
27008	COT_VNG_Projet-Foncier-Local	901.585	VNG INTERNATIONAL	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
27282	FAP- SA/SP 2015-2017	98.225	DEVELOPING COUNTRY-BASED NGO GROUP	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Not applicable		
27523	Jatropha II	288.653	IITA	Research institute and companies	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	
27744	COT LARES AGROLOGISTICS	42.800	LARES	Research institute and companies	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	

Result Area 1	Reduce malnutrition							
Result question 1a: To what extent have hunger and malnutrition been reduced?	<p>The Embassy acted as main sponsor of the Global Analysis of Food Security and Vulnerability 2013, executed by the Government of Benin and the World Food programme. The survey extended over 15,000 households throughout all municipalities and all levels of society, and is by all standards the most representative study on issues related to food security for now. Based on the survey, 23% of the households were found to be at an inadequate level of food security, of which 5% at a poor level and 18% vulnerable level). The full report is available on: http://www.wfp.org/countries/benin.</p> <p>The lack of progress is mainly due to the deterioration of rural household income resulting from several reasons: bad rainfall repartition, limited access to fertilizer, etc. Other reasons are seasonal variation in foodstuff access, unbalanced diet consumption due to ignorance, etc. As solution, the government set up a National Council of Food and Nutrition which launched a program with World Bank support. Population growth is at 3.5% per year and a genuine concern, especially since the population growth goes hand in hand with a demographic shift from agriculture to (urban) services. However, the consequences of these trends are not well understood, with diverging effects in terms of production and general nutrition levels.</p>							

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Prevalence of undernourishment	No data	No data	No data	23%	23% (2013)	23% (2013)		Comprehensive Vulnerability and Food Security Analysis (AGVSA 2013)
Indicator 2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale				11%	11%(2013)	11%(2013)		Comprehensive Vulnerability and Food Security Analysis (AGVSA 2013)
Indicator 3: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age								
Indicator 4: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)								
Indicator 5: Percentage of children suffering from general malnutrition (MDG 1.2.4)	8.4 (MDG 2010)	14.6 (MDG 2015)	21.3	No new data	18	No new data		MDG Report 2010; EDS 2011-12; MDG report 2015
Indicator 6: Percentage of households with access to a sufficiently diversified diet	88 (2008)	n/a	87 (2012)	77 (2013)	77 (2013)	77 (2013)		AGVSA 2008/ EMICOV 2012 / AGVSA 2013

Result question 1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Apart from The Hunger Project which acts at micro level in nutrition area, the Dutch strategy regarding production focuses on (post-harvest) chain development and production enabling factors, in particular through interventions at the local level. The strategy is based on the assumption that markets determine the potential of small-scale producers, rather than the inverse. Through several interventions geared towards community-based value chain development and physical access for producers to markets (quality of rural roads), the programme expects to provide critical incentives for producers to improve food production (and food consumption). The rural road programme started in 2012; the market development programme started by the end of 2013, and was formally launched at the beginning of 2014.							

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
(direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1a: Reached number of people with improved access to appropriate food (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1b: Reached number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1c: Reached number of people (m/f/child) with improved food intake (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 2: Level disposable revenue of producers / traders in communities benefitting from Dutch programme (male:female)	0	30% (revenue increase)	n/a	n/a	No data	9% (revenu increase)		IFDC Consortium / SNV Agro-business center
Indicator 3: Number of temporary jobs created through 'cash for work' approach (male: female) (cumulative)	0 (2011)	3,000,000 : 1,500,000 (2016)	294,679 : 156,376	910,000 : 380,000	1,354,605 : 698,078	Due to suspension, no activity in 2015		GoB (MTPT)

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Reduce malnutrition
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	As is said above, the Dutch programme doesn't focus on nutrition directly, apart from some interventions of The Hunger Project at micro level. Surely, the activities have positive impact on people's nutrition status, but monitoring system put in place doesn't collect data on the subject. An evaluation of The Hunger Project's programme will be done in september and will tackle the subject. This aspect could be assessed in the framework of the other projects evaluation.
Implications for planning:	The nutrition aspect could be taken into account in new activities.

Result Area 2	Promote agricultural growth (Included livestock and fish)
Result question 2a: To what extent has inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector been realised?	<p>Agriculture in Benin is much less developed than in Nigeria and Ghana (its major neighbors), even though the country is generally seen as a potential breadbasket for the subregion for its relative abundance of fertile soil and access to water (mainly rainfed and runoff, and very little irrigation-based). Benin is lagging behind in terms of access to agro-inputs (a market monopolised and highly politicised by the previous government), mechanization and trade (with a remarkable low score on the World bank Doing Business Index). Even though Benin is considered a transition country within the Dutch portfolio, the transition will be much less readily achieved in Benin than in other countries like Ghana or Kenya.</p> <p>Benin's agriculture is dominated by cotton production, which is an important source of foreign exchange and macro-economic stability. That notwithstanding, in terms of volume (tonnage), food crop production largely outweighs cotton production (the latter estimated at app. 350 thousand tonnes in 2014). However, food crop production is prone to climatic volatility, weak post-harvest management and transformation, weak commercialization and lack of access to inputs. Hence, increases in non-cotton production (both in terms of volumes and contribution to growth) are expected to be modest and will not show a steady progress.</p> <p>For this section, we rely on formal production data provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, there are serious weaknesses in the data collection system, so one should be careful drawing conclusions on progress. Data for 2015 will be provided in the coming days/weeks after sector review session.</p>

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size								
Indicator 2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status								
Indicator 3: Efficient use of land as measured by % of land surface restored for agricultural production	11.9 (2011)	n/a	No data	No data	No data	No data		GoB
Indicator 4 : Increase in food (i.e. anything that is produced for human consumption) produced that can be attributed to Dutch programme (tonnes/year)*	tbd	tbd	0	0	0	No data		PURRA (increase of soybeans, meat, maize, rice production. But an evaluation is needed to know the exact amount.
Indicator 5 : Production of food crops (in mio tonnes/y)	9(2011)	n/a	9.4	10.3	9.9	No data		GoB (DPP/MAEP)
Indicator 6 : Increase in agricultural GDP(n %)	5.2 (2011)	n/a	6.4	6.3	6.5	No data		GoB (DPP/MAEP)
Indicator 7: Number business services offered to local micro and small enterprises supported through dutch funding	N/A	2200	n/a	0	258	389		SNV Agrobusiness Center annual report (2013,2014,2015)
Indicator 8: Number of Beninese and Dutch businesses which received support through the embassy and its partners (annual head count)	80 (2012)	120	80	100	80	70		Embassy (estimation)
Indicator 9: Number of Dutch Businesses attracted to Benin (cumulative)	0(2012)	20	0	7	10	13		Embassy

Result question 2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?

The Dutch strategy regarding production focuses on (post-harvest) chain development and production enabling factors, in particular through interventions at the local level.

A specific focus is put on the relation between Benin and Nigeria. Seven products were identified namely maize, palm oil, cassava (gari), fish, chili, soybean and peanut. The activities of the project focused on 3 main aspects:

- Learning more about the Nigerian market: quantity, quality, delivery frequency, rules, etc. required for each product are known, quality, delivery frequency, rules, etc.). The conclusion is that the Nigerian market is really an opportunity for Beninese production.
- Better organization of actors in Benin in order to gather the supply. Some warehouses are under construction in communes close to the border.
- Improve the business environment: a framework involving 7 districts is set up with strong involvement of local authorities from Benin and Nigeria who have found this project as real opportunity for local development. The framework aims to reduce harassment and facilitate cross border trade.

As far as PURRA project is concerned, it focuses on technologies extension which can help farmers to increase their yield. For some products, the yield has doubled or tripled. It is the case with soybean production, fish farming, small livestock, etc. The effective impact and the number of people reached will be assessed later.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Total number of farmers reached (m/f/young) (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1a: Reached number of farmers (male/female/young) with increased productivity and income (direct)	n/a	7000 (2016)	n/a	n/a	No data	No data		FUPRO (PURRA project)
(indirect)		nd (actors of 4 departements, at least 500,000 people)	n/a	n/a	No data	No data		FUPRO (PURRA project)
Indicator 1b: Reached number of farmers with improved access to input/output markets (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1c: Reached number of farmers whose farming enterprise became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 2 : Increase in food (i.e. anything that is produced for human consumption) produced that can be attributed to Dutch programme (tonnes/year)*	tbd	tbd	0	0	0	No data		PURRA (increase of soybeans, meat, maize, rice production. But an evaluation is needed to know the exact amount.
Indicator 3: Number of local communities supported in linking production to markets through Dutch programme	tbd	300(2017)	0	0	28 out of 50 foreseen for 2014	431 out of 125 foreseen		
Indicator 4 : Number of community-based value chains (food crops) improved in marginal areas in districts supported by Dutch intervention (# of Agro-business clusters; head count)	tbd	100	n/a	0	20	41		IFDC Consortium
Indicator 5: Number of Rural Land Use Plans established with supported from Dutch intervention	0(2012)	40(2018)	0	0	0	0		VNG International (start 2015)
Indicator 6: Percentage of women producers/traders involved under community approach in districts supported by Dutch intervention	tbd	40%	n/a	n/a	64%	48%		IFDC Consortium
Indicator 1c: Number of farmers involved in this increased food production through Dutch programme	tbd	35,000 (2017)	0	0	752 out of 1000 foreseen (male: 271; female: 481)	18,444 (male: 9,641; female: 8,803) out of 15,000 foreseen		ACMA
Indicator 7 : Number of local food value chains developed under Dutch programme	0(2013)	> 9 (2017)	n/a	0	5	5		IFDC Consortium
Indicator 8: Volume of food production traded by communities benefitting from Dutch support (in tonnes)	0	increase of 30% (2017)	n/a	0	0	2672		IFDC Consortium
Indicator 9: Value of food production traded by communities benefitting from Dutch support (in euros)	0	tbd	n/a	0	0	1,419,744		IFDC Consortium

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Promote agricultural growth (Included livestock and fish)
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The projects are on-track even though the results achieved are sometimes less than the target.
Implications for planning:	<p>In order to boost market access, the focus is put on infrastructure and commercial facilities (warehouses construction, market places, tanks for palm oil, etc). This will be a solution for fragmented supply issue. So the actors from Benin side could get better price for their products through better position in negotiation. Thus thanks to better price and better storage conditions, the production could be stimulated.</p> <p>To make PURRA project's activity more efficient, the private sector will be involved in the new technologies spreading (as their own business) in order to reach more people and for sustainability purpose.</p>

The broader picture	
To what extent have general enabling conditions for food and nutrition security (incl. private sector development conditions) been strengthened? (please report here only the type of results that cannot fit under the three food and nutrition objectives)	Benin's business climate has somewhat improved, but deeply rooted institutional weaknesses, included in judiciary, will take time to tackle. Benin remains ranked low, but was twice a year, top-ten reformers country with Embassy lead of PSD technical group. Among 189 economies, Benin ranks 158. Trade facilitation is a challenge to improve regional traffic through the Port of Cotonou as well as road transportation. Dutch expertise is involved in the development of a masterplan (2040) and long term strategy.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of persons (m/f/young) reached/trained with improved technology/skills (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 2: Number of Rural Land Use Plans completed (in cumulative terms)	294 (2011)	No data	305	402	402	No data (will probably be known after sector review)		GoB/Donor group
Indicator 3: Number of farmers/value chain actors strengthened organisationally	tbd	35,000 (2017)	0	0	752 out of 1000 foreseen (male: 271; female: 481)	18,444 (male: 9,641; female: 8,803) out of 15,000 foreseen		ACMA
Indicator 4: Disclosure or production areas through improved feeder roads, # km rural roads maintained (regular maintenance: periodic maintenance). Jointly financed programme, results in cumulative numbers	6191 : 534 (2012)	30500 : 2730 (2016)	6191 : 534	12484 : 1230	18030 : 1950	18030 : 1950 (lost year due to suspension)		GoB (MTPT)
Indicator 5: Share of female owned land (%)	14.2 (2010)	n/a	no new data	no new data	no new data	No data		EMICOV 2010
Indicator 6: Traffic in Port of Cotonou (import & export (1000 x tonnes)	3076,2 (2000)	12000	7378,9	8887,1	10547	9374		
Indicator 7 : Starting a business(rank)	147 (2009)	<139	154	152	115	111		
Indicator 8 : Registering Property (rank)	128 (2009)	125	130	135	170	172		
Indicator 9 : Trading Across Border (rank)	117 (2009)	110	130	119	156	116		