

Ouémé Climate Resilience Initiative (OCRI)

Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Benin

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List of acronyms

AKB	:	Shea Association of Benin
AMAB	:	Mutual Agricultural Insurance of Benin
APE	:	State Permanent Extension Officer
ASF	:	Financial Services Agency
CC	:	Climate Change
CDN	:	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
CDP	:	Community Development Programme
CEDAW	:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIFOR	:	Centre for International Forestry Research'
CNE	:	National Water Council
CNTRB	:	Benin Rice Processors' Organizations Framework
CPF	:	Persons and Family Code
CPR	:	Rural Promotion Centre
CVA	:	Added Value Chain
DGEC	:	Environment and Climate General Directorate
DHS	:	Demographic and Health Survey
EMICoV	:	Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	:	Farmer Field School
FHH	:	Female-headed households
FNDA	:	National Fund for Agricultural Development
FNM	:	National Microfinance Fund
FNPEEJ	:	National Fund for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment
FNUAP	:	United Nations Population Fund
FUPRO	:	Producers' Unions Federation
GBV	:	Gender-based violence
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HH	:	Household
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	:	international Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	:	International Fertiliser Development Centre
INPF	:	National Institute for Women's Development
INRAB	:	National Institute for Agricultural Research of Benin
INSAE	:	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis
IPCC	:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
M	:	Men
MAEP	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MCP	:	Microcredit for the Very Poor
MTFPAS	:	Ministry of Labour, Public Administration and Social Affairs
NAPA	:	National Action Programme for Adaptation
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NR	:	Natural Resource
NSA	:	Non State Actors
NTFP	:	Non-Timber Forest Products
OCRI	:	Ouémé Climate Resilience Initiative
OPA	:	Agricultural Workers' Organisation
PAEFFR	:	Support Project for Female Entrepreneurship in the Rice Sector
PAEF-PG	:	Preparation and Implementation of the Women's Economic Empowerment and Gender Promotion Project

PANA	:	National Adaptation Action Programme
PDC	:	Municipal Development Plan
PDNA	:	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PFR	:	Rural Land Plan
PNIASAN	:	National Agricultural Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security
PNOPPA	:	National Platform of Farmer Organizations and Agricultural Producers
PNPG	:	National Policy for the Promotion of Gender
PSDAN	:	Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development
PSDSA	:	Preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector
PTAA	:	Agriculture and Food Technology Programme
RGPH	:	General Census of Population and Habitat
ROI	:	Return on Investment
SAGE	:	Water Management and Water Management Plans
SCRIP	:	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
SDAGE	:	Water Development and Management Master Plan
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SHARP	:	Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience of Farmers and Pastoralists
SONEB	:	National Water Society of Benin
SVGF	:	Village Land Management Section
TFP	:	Technical and Financial Partners
TUS	:	Time-Use Survey
UNCED	:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNFCC	:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
VA	:	Added Value
VSLA	:	Village Savings and Loan Association
WFP	:	World Food Programme
XOF	:	Currency of the Financial Community of Africa

1. Introduction

The proposed Ouémé Basin Climate Resilience Initiative (OCRI) project aims to reduce farmers' vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events in the Ouémé Basin through an integrated approach that will enable a transition towards low-emissions agriculture while fostering sustainable and climate-resilient agro-ecosystems and rural communities. By introducing hard and soft climate-resilient measures in the Upper and Middle Ouémé areas, the project will develop and scale up the adaptive and productive capacity of agro-ecosystems and of smallholder farmers, women and men, in selected rural communities in the Upper and Middle Ouémé River Basin. The project will also contribute to reducing vulnerability bottlenecks and promoting climate-resilient value chains and climate change adaptation mainstreaming in local and regional development plans.

Benin's economy is highly reliant on agriculture, which contributes 40 percent to GDP and over 80 percent to export earnings. The adverse impacts of climate change heavily affect the agricultural sector, hitting hardest the poorest and the most vulnerable groups and individuals in communities that depend on agriculture and natural resources. In the project areas in Upper and Middle Ouémé, rural communities experience high levels of poverty and food insecurity, which are exacerbated by climate change.

Women and men experience the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events differently due to existing social norms that shape women and men's roles, relations and access to resources and opportunities. Women are particularly disadvantaged due to their weaker access to and control over land, water, services and technology, and the heavy workload they shoulder inside and outside the household. Women are also under-represented in decision-making in agriculture, natural resource management and climate governance, which in turn affects their ability to manage climate threats and develop their adaptive capacity.

In the project area, women have smaller plots usually characterized by less fertile and more degraded land. They also have less access to small tools and animal traction because family fields and male-owned plots are prioritized. Moreover, women have little access to extension services that can support them with advice on use of fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation technology. As a result, yields in women's fields are lower.¹

Nonetheless, women are involved in the production of crops and play a key role in processing, distribution and sales activities. The post-harvest activities carried out by women are often affected by the impacts of climate change with regards to the quality of the product and/or difficulties in access to clean water, fuel wood, and the drying and storing of produce.

Women are involved in forestry, mainly in collection of non-timber forest products (NTFP) and, in the project intervention area, in the collection and processing of shea nuts, locust bean fruits and vegetables, which are a source of income and a coping mechanism when other crops fail, particularly for female-headed households (FHH). Even if the forestry sector and forest management are often male-dominated, some women have started tree nurseries thanks to different development initiatives.

Floods or droughts affect the availability of water for the household (HH) and exacerbate women's time burden as fetching water is considered women's responsibility. However,

¹ Source : MAEP, Réalisations campagne 2015-2016

women are less likely to be formally involved in decision-making around water management as water rights and participation in water governance are often linked to land rights.

The combination of lower yields and income and climate-induced disasters can lead to higher indebtedness' of households, which in turn can contribute to more tensions within the household and increase instances of gender-based violence (GBV) as amply documented in the aftermath of disasters and crises. The district development plans of the project intervention areas highlight barriers to women's participation and increased conflicts around access to pastures, water and land, which could also lead to a higher incidence of GBV.

This gender assessment provides an overview of the gender context in Benin, and in the project areas, with a focus on gender issues that are relevant for the proposed project. Specifically, this assessment aims to inform the project design to ensure that key gender considerations are effectively mainstreamed throughout the project proposal, and that opportunities for gender-responsive and transformative results are identified.

The analysis highlights key barriers that were identified by the team through the technical studies. These included: (i) limited institutional, regulatory and governance capacities to address climate change impacts in the Ouémé watershed; (ii) limited access to climate-resilient technologies and practices by smallholder farmers, especially women, to cope with extreme rainfall and floods and pressure on water sources during droughts; (iii) social and cultural norms and gender inequalities that affect women's economic and decision-making capacities; and (iv) limited institutional capacity to plan and implement climate-change measures.

1.1 Methodology

The assessment is based on desk review of relevant literature on gender, agriculture and climate change in Benin and reports by different national and local institutions as well as by international organizations and NGOs. Primary data was collected in the field through focus group discussions, consultations and interviews with a variety of stakeholders, including representatives from relevant technical departments of counterpart ministries, civil society organizations, and other projects operating in the area. In addition, women's views on various issues were collected through focus groups and discussions with authorities.

A total of 157 stakeholders in Glazoué were interviewed, out of whom 77 were women. The list of interviewed participants is attached to this report.

Consultations with key stakeholders were guided by a questionnaire, which included the following guiding questions: How are men and women impacted by climate change in the project area? What are the roles of men and women in the project area's social and cultural norms (in and outside households)? What are the power dynamics between men and women? What impact does gender have on land use, access to land, access to inputs and access to finance? What are the barriers that prevent women from implementing climate resilient activities? How can the project address the barriers and consider gender in the design of the activities?

Women groups (active in processing of cassava, maize, shea; and active in vegetable production), and members of national farmers organisation, focal points of the ATDA's, municipalities, representatives of the women council (municipality and national level) were

involved in the consultations at national and municipality level. Representatives of women's groups and professional organisations were also present at the stakeholder consultation meetings.

1.2 Organization of the report

The report is intended as a 'living document' whereby the assessment data and Action Plan may be updated periodically based on new information obtained during the inception and implementation phases. It is expected that the project's monitoring system and the mid-term evaluation will consider progress and gaps in the implementation of the Action Plan and provide feedback to further adjust and refine it. The gender expert assigned to the project will be responsible for a review of this document on an annual basis.

Following this introduction, the report is organized into six major sections:

- The first section provides an overview of the legal and policy framework for the promotion of gender equality in Benin.
- The second section presents a general overview of the status of women and gender equality in the country.
- The third section consists of a gender analysis in the context of the project.
- The fourth section identifies major gender constraints and opportunities for the project.
- The final section lays out the strategy and action plan, which proposes specific strategies/actions to advance women's empowerment and promote gender transformative action as part of the project.

2. Legal and policy framework for promotion of gender equality

This section describes the legal and policy framework for the advancement of women's rights and gender equality in the country. The OCRI Gender Action Plan is aligned with this framework and support the country's efforts to promote and mainstream gender considerations in policies and development initiatives.

2.1 International frameworks and conventions on gender equality

Benin has acceded and ratified numerous international and regional conventions including:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified in 1992;
- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, ratified in 1986, which in Article 8 advocates for the protection of the family and the rights of women and men and child;
- The Additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women, ratified in 2003;
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which commits States to "reforms to give women the same rights to economic resources, as well as access to land ownership and control and other forms of ownership, financial services, inheritance and natural resources" (SDG 5);

- The Paris Declaration on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015, followed by COP20 in Lima (2014) and the G8 Action Plan for Gender Equality of 2017 which aims to (i) ensure the participation of women in COPs; and (ii) develop gender-sensitive climate policies and implement gender-sensitive adaptation and capacity-building actions.

2.2 National legal framework for the promotion of gender equality

The 1990 Constitution of Benin prohibits discrimination based on race, sex and religion, and grants men and women equal economic and social rights as citizens. Article 26 establishes the general principle of equality between men and women, and Article 6 proclaims the equality of Beninese citizens of both sexes.²

In 2006, Benin adopted the 2006–2011 Strategic Guidelines for Development that promote, among other things, gender equality, women’s empowerment and improved social protection.

In October 2007, Benin ratified the Law on Rural Land Tenure, which explicitly guarantees the right of women to inherit their ascendants or spouses’ rural land.

In March 2009, the Government of Benin adopted a National Policy for Promoting Gender Equality,³ which aims to achieve by 2025 equality and equity between the sexes with a view towards sustainable human development. In January 2012, a law on the prevention and punishment of violence against women was also enacted.

Furthermore, Benin Alafia 2025, Benin’s long-term strategic vision, promotes gender equality through the following strategic axes: education and training of women; economic empowerment of women; promotion of women’s health; improvement and respect of the legal and social status of women and the enhancement of cultures and traditions that favour the development of women; management of calamities and major environmental phenomena.

2.3 National and climate-related policies

Benin plans to integrate gender and rights-based approaches in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and related strategies.

- The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) includes measures to protect children under five and pregnant women against malaria in areas most vulnerable to climate change in order to contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality related to malaria, the first climate-related disease (PANA, 2008). The evaluation report of NAPA 1 indicates that gender has been taken into account in all activities but that the introduction of innovative techniques and practices requires extra support, despite the know-how already present at the level of extension services and local government councils.
- The first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement sets as one of its objectives to “improve the performance of Beninese agriculture for it to ensure sustainable food and nutrition sovereignty, contribute to the economic and social development of the Beninese men and women and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 1, 2, 12, and 13” as well as promote

² CEDAW (2002), p. 7.

³ OECD (2014), Gender, Institutions and Development Database. <http://stats.oecd.org>.

knowledge-building and knowledge-sharing on climate change through gender-sensitive awareness-raising, risk management and policy development.

- Low Carbon and Resilient Development Strategy for Climate Change (2016–2025). The sub-programmes include:
 1. The adoption of adaptation options aimed at strengthening the resilience of agrosylvopastoral production systems, improving and sustaining ecosystem services on which production systems are based, and paying particular attention to vulnerable groups, especially women and children.
 2. The reduction of current and future vulnerabilities of the most vulnerable groups of women who depend on water resources affected by climate change.
 3. Sub-programme for drilling, reservoir construction, supply of drinking water and community management of infrastructures: This sub-programme not only focuses on the planning and implementation of the works to ensure adequate coverage for the local populations concerned (including the most vulnerable groups represented by women and children), but also on the involvement of women in the project, including in the realization of the works.

2.5 Sectoral policies

Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) takes gender into account in the preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PSDSA). The overall objective stemming from the vision of the PSDSA is “to improve the performance of Beninese agriculture for it to ensure sustainable food and nutritional sovereignty, contribute to the economic and social development of Benin, and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.

This objective is broken down into three specific targets, namely: (i) contribute to growth and food and nutritional sovereignty through efficient production and sustainable management of farms managed by both men and women and by women and young people; (ii) ensure the competitiveness and access of agricultural and agrifood products, including those produced by women and vulnerable groups through the promotion of agricultural value chains; and (iii) build the resilience of vulnerable populations, including family farms (plant, animal and fish). The National Agricultural Investment Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (PNIASAN) includes actions aimed at improving the conditions of women and their access to resources, with a specific component on promoting gender in the agricultural sector.

Additionally, the agricultural sector has a gender mainstreaming manual that revolves around the following objectives: (i) strengthen the institutionalization of gender at all levels for better management; gender mainstreaming in policies, programmes and projects in the agricultural sector; (ii) empower women to reduce their level of poverty; (iii) strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and other private actors in the agricultural sector to promote gender; and (iv) manage the process of gender mainstreaming in the agricultural sector in Benin.

Finally, the Policy for the Advancement of Women in the Agricultural and Rural Sector (2001), aims to “contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of rural people by giving women and men equal opportunities so that all participate in the same way in Benin’s development process”.

Water resources

Two main documents, the Water Code and the National Water Policy, were analyzed for the purpose of assessing gender mainstreaming in water policies.

In the Water Code, no special emphasis is placed on gender, but the document highlights the equity and participation of all social strata. Article 5 of the Code promotes the sustainable management and equitable sharing of water. To this end, the State and public authorities, each in their respective areas of competence, will ensure that users have equitable access to the available water resources. Article 8, on public participation and information, recommends that the Minister in charge of water ensures the establishment of consultation frameworks to implement participatory water management at all levels: national, basin, local authorities and village communities.

The basic principle of the National Water Policy is that “water must be managed in a holistic way, taking into account all its uses and functions, in the interests of efficiency, equity and transparency”. Among the three objectives of the policy, the first is to ensure equitable access to water. As for the creation of institutions for better management of water resources in Benin, no emphasis is placed on gender in terms of their functioning and composition.

Forestry

The overall objective of the National Forestry Policy is the conservation and rational, integrated and sustainable management of forests, wildlife and other natural resources in order to contribute to the reduction of poverty. The policy promotes and prioritizes gender in its implementation. The State, through the CPR (Rural Promotion Centre) and its commitment to social equity, ensures that forestry-related programmes and projects take into account the specific interests of women, starting with the composition of intervention teams and by encouraging the participation of women in organizations representing the beneficiaries.

Social protection

In the CPRS, Benin has made social protection one of the six priority areas for interventions during the period 2011–2015. The Social Protection Policy, developed by the Inter-Ministerial Social Protection Committee with the support of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), was adopted in 2014 by the Council of Ministers. This holistic policy has the vision of “making Benin, by 2025, a nation of solidarity and social well-being that protects people, especially the most vulnerable social strata, against economic risks.”

In the area of social protection, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have created a national multistakeholder network for social protection and implemented concrete actions focused on: (i) the right to women’s financial empowerment; (ii) the right to promote the decision-making power of women in decentralized and national bodies; and (iii) the institutionalization of gender through the designation and nomination of gender focal points.

3. Overview of the status of women in Benin

3.1 Poverty and demography

Women represent 51.2 percent of the total population, against 48.8 percent of men. At the national level, 22 percent of households are headed by women. The proportion of woman-headed households is more important in the south of the country than in the north. In Cotonou, the proportion is 31 percent (AGVSA).

From the socio-cultural point of view, women heads of households are not easily accepted by society, especially in rural areas. In addition, the higher the level of education in the area, the more female-headed household there are. This is the case of the Littoral, Atlantic, Ouémé, Collines, Mono, Couffo and Zou regions. In these departments, more than 20 percent of households are headed by women.

According to the RGPH 4 (General Census of Population and Habitat 4), there is a greater disparity in income in rural areas between women and men. The Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV 2011) highlights that in 2011, women heads of households in Benin were more affected by non-monetary poverty (39.9 percent against 28.2 percent for male-headed households) than by income poverty (27.6 percent versus 38.0 percent for male-headed households).

3.2 Food security

In Benin, 11 percent of households are food insecure (1 percent severe, 10 percent moderate). These households have a deficiency in food consumption or cannot meet their minimum food needs. Food insecurity mostly affects households in rural areas (15 percent) rather than those in urban areas other than Cotonou (8 percent).

Households with moderate/severe food insecurity (11 percent of the population) are often the poorest. About 74 percent of food-insecure households belong to the poorest (48 percent) and poor (26 percent) quintiles of surveyed population (AGVSA). More than half (56 percent) of households with limited food security belong to poorest or poorest households.

The national survey on Global Analysis of Vulnerability and Food Security (AGVSA) highlighted that very little disparity exists between female-headed and male-headed households in terms of food security as well as expenses on food. Also, there is no difference between the proportion of men (23 percent) and women (24 percent) with poor/limited food consumption. This lack of disparity between households headed by men and women as measured by these indicators is true in urban and rural areas. Only the wealth index showed significant differences between households headed by men and women, and this difference has been observed only in rural areas.

According to the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 70 percent of women decide for themselves how to use their earnings and in 18 percent of cases, decisions are jointly made by the couple.

The woman's knowledge of dietary diversity and a healthy diet is important for the nutritional security of family members. In terms of the impact of an incomplete diet on health, women of reproductive age and children under five will be the most affected. Socio-cultural constraints on the distribution of meals and certain food taboos affect children and women. Women are also more affected by the fact that they spend more hours on work every day. Among others,

domestic tasks include the collection of water and wood; in households that use wood as main source of energy for cooking, the majority of women (74 percent) are responsible for collecting and transporting wood (AGVSA, 2013). Tasks requiring a lot of efforts are often divided between women and girls.

3.3 Voice and representation

In Benin, society is generally patriarchal. Decision-making rests with men in households, local and institutional bodies.

The presence of women in the local councils (commune) is very limited and in the project areas, it is only in the Council of Glazoué that 9 out of 256 councilors (3,5 percent) are women.⁴ In the other councils (Copargo, Djougou, Zangnanado and Zogbodomey), women are not represented at all.

Traditional law, reinforced by the interpretation of the texts by some of the local religions, gives women and youth little access to voice and decision-making. Even decisions about women are made by men, which results in women's interests not being taken into account in community development. For example, in the Ouémé Basin, a woman's participation in cultural, political or economic activity is subject to the authorization of the husband. The segregation of women in the domestic sphere and their lack of autonomy explains their low participation in decision-making bodies as well as their relative lack of opportunities to strengthen their knowledge about climate change adaptation strategies.

3.4 Literacy and education

One of the most relevant causes of poverty in Benin is illiteracy, which affects 67.4 percent of the total population. Overall, illiteracy affects 78.1 percent of women compared to 44 percent of men. The proportion of illiterate women is particularly high among older women (87 percent in the 45–49 age group), those living in rural areas (85 percent) and those living in the poorest households (94 percent) (INSAE, 2002). In rural areas 68 percent of the rural population is literate with only 20 percent of women being literate (INSAE, 2012).

Thanks to policy efforts in the education sector, school statistics show that girls are massively more enrolled than boys in primary schools (118.7 percent in 2013). However, girls fail to complete school because of barriers such as pregnancy, early marriage and parental poverty. As a result, child-related educational and learning burdens weigh more heavily on women than men, and their incomes are relatively lower than men's.

3.5 Access to and control over resources

The inequality between men and women is particularly strong in the context of access to and control over natural resources, especially land.

In Benin, two tenure systems coexist within statutory law and customary law. The majority of land is still managed under customary law and/or religious law. Customary law consists of a set of traditional rules determining the position of people with regard to the allocation, management and exploitation of land and related resources (water, pasture, forests, etc.).

⁴ Source: Development Plan 2018–2022, Dassa Zoumey.

While there are different modalities to access land, they all presents challenges for women:

- access by occupation, which tends to disappear (women have no right to access by occupation in the project areas);
- heritage, which women continue to be excluded from in some parts of Benin;
- purchase, which is difficult especially for women who often do not have an income;
- gift by some men who allow their child daughter or their wives to access part of their real estate heritage.

In general, women gain access to land by purchase, inheritance, alliance and gift; men by patrilineal inheritance and purchase. Seventy-three percent of available areas occupied by men belongs to them while only 54 percent of the land used by women actually belongs to them. In fact, 53 percent of women own at least one plot of land versus 78 percent of men. In the project areas, women rely mainly on the willingness of men to provide them with land for their personal use (Rapport MCA).⁵

Although women have access to land through inheritance, especially in the Upper Basin, they have no control over it because they are expected to leave their families and live in the family of the husband. In addition, their rights over these lands are precarious, and they have little financial means to acquire land tittle where a land market exists.

Moreover, the control of resources is generally the responsibility of men as heads of households. The factors influencing this situation include: the weight of tradition, the low levels of education of women and lack of knowledge of their rights, traditional reproductive responsibilities of women and girls, non-registration of marriages and the many divorces.

4. Gender issues in the project implementation sites

A number of gender gaps in access and control of land, water, inputs for agriculture, knowledge, financial capital, participation in decision making processes, workload and education contribute to women's higher vulnerability to climate change and need to be taken into consideration when designing and implementing the activities of OCRI. This section of the document highlights the most important ones that the project will address through its Action Plan.

4.1 Crop production

In Benin, all social groups are involved in crop production. In the cropping systems, men, women and youth have different roles. To maximize the use of family labour, family members participate in different ways in working in the family fields. In households, women are involved in sowing, maintenance operations and harvesting. Women do not plough for cultural and social reasons. As for men, they are more involved in soil preparation, making ridges, yam mounds and ploughing the lowlands. Some crops are managed by men from land preparation until harvesting (yam); for most other crops, men prepare the land, women assist with planting, weeding, harvesting and men mostly are responsible for treatments with pesticides.

⁵ Rapport final sur l'accès des femmes à la terre, MCA-Bénin, "Projet Accès au Foncier" 2008, 105 pages.

If a family owns animals for plowing and weeding, women are less involved in weeding; but all other weeding work that cannot be mechanized is done by women. However, all decisions concerning types of crops, techniques to be used, organization of the work, management of the resources, etc. are the prerogatives of the head of the household, who is usually a man. Women on their own plots can decide which crop and which varieties they will plant but this decision is influenced by choices made on the family plots and takes into account women's access to fertilizer, pesticides, technical assistance and water. Children are involved in all of the activities following gendered patterns of distribution of roles.

The cultivation of cash crops is largely dominated by men (70 percent), while women prioritize food crops for family consumption. However, women also contribute to cash crops through the provision of labour. Only 17 percent of the cereal plots and 11 percent of root and tuber plots are managed by women. Twenty-seven percent of the area under legume cultivation and 31 percent of the area under vegetable are managed by women.

For most crops, the yields achieved by women are lower than those of men. The pressure on land is high and land degradation and loss of soil fertility is one of the problems faced by women and men. Climate change is affecting production due to unequal distribution of rainfall, floods, drought, strong winds causing lodging, especially of maize. There is a lack of seeds adapted to new production conditions, a critical lack of water management facilities and of technical know-how.

As head of household, the man is also in charge of the field, holds the ownership title or lease and ensures the organization and the management of the plot. The few women who are owners of land or farmers in their own right are heirs, widows or urban women who invest in agriculture.

In Copargo and Djougou, there is a high demand for vegetables and relatively less need for women to be mobile since buyers come and collect the produce or the crops can be processed and stored and sold by women during lean seasons. However, in Glazoué, market gardening is not developed and its promotion could contribute to food and nutritional security of households.

In Glazoué, women are involved in the production of rice, maize and soja. Cooperatives have been established and women are producing, processing and trading rice. In general, however, men control the income and the expenditures at the household level. The cultivation of rice has been affected by climate change and women have adapted by starting the planting season some weeks earlier.

Women are disadvantaged due to the quality of the land (generally depleted) and less access to inputs. In gardening, the reason for lower yields is the difficult access to pesticides and lack of funds to invest in irrigation infrastructure: women hold one-third of harvested areas of vegetable gardens and one-third of the production except for onion cultivation (23 percent) (Statistics from MAEP 2015–2016 campaign data). The constraints of arduous agricultural work and low investment in mechanization also increases women's work in their husbands' fields at the expense of time spent on their own income generating activities.

Cotton farming is the most important cash crop in Benin, followed by cashew. Despite women's strong involvement in almost all farming operations, only 5 percent of the area under cotton provides a direct income to women (from the sale of cotton). Furthermore, women and children face health risks while working in cotton fields where pesticides are being applied. Some women and men also use the pesticides destined for cotton on other food crops (vegetable gardening), which exposes them and their families to high levels of toxic residues. In Glazoué,

cotton has lost importance and men are also producing rice in the lowlands, previously used by women for cultivation.

For the vast majority, women's status on the farms is as "family labour" dedicated to providing the bulk of the labor force. Recent gender statistical surveys have estimated the contribution of women to the labor force between 50 and 60 percent.

In addition, poor access to land and other resources (inputs, credit, technical, equipment, time) necessarily limits the performance of women with regard to yields as well as value addition.

4.2 Producer organizations and cooperatives

The weak representation of women in farmer organizations is justified discursively by men with reference to women's limited engagement measured in terms of the total surface cultivated by women, and the average plot size. Women hold only 2 percent in decision-making posts in farmer organizations where large-scale producers are represented. On the other hand, women formed a National Association of Beninese Female Farmers, and are present in the decision making processes for the entire agricultural sector. FUPRO (Federation of Producers' Unions) has set up their women's council (also member of the National Platform of Farmer Organizations and Agricultural Producers (PNOPPA).

In Glazoué, women have organized strong cooperatives, however, more elderly women are active as younger women are not authorized participation by their husband. The most successful organization is the Union of Women Parboiled Rice Processors. The cooperative is registered and holds regular meetings, it is technically supported by PAEFFR (Support Project for Female Entrepreneurship in the Rice Sector) in the six municipalities of the Collines Department. Other organizations are the Union of Rice Producers of Glazoué and the Benin National Rice Processors Organizations Framework (CNTRB). Overall, the representation of women is 52 percent and 48 percent men.

4.3 Livestock and fisheries

The situation of women in the livestock sector varies among ethnic groups. For the Peulhs of northern Benin, management of the herd is the responsibility of men. The herd (sheep, goats and cattle) belongs to the head of the household. Women can benefit from the milk and own sheep and goats. The Fulani woman will process the milk (cheese and butter) and market it. The women have full control over the income from the sale of dairy products; women use these resources for the purchase of food and for personal needs.

Men are responsible for grazing, migration (transhumance), watering, milking, breeding, stocking hay for feeding during the dry season and for the sales of animals. These activities are reserved for adults and young boys whose level of involvement is around 60 percent and 35 percent, respectively. In some ethnic groups, women are the main managers of small livestock (sheep, goats, chicken, and ducks).

Fishing is largely dominated by men, but women play a dominant role in the processing and marketing of fish.

4.4 Post-harvest activities

Women are often responsible for storage of food stocks for the family and, depending on the crop they manage, processing and marketing. In Benin, post-harvest activities have been underfunded and harvest management is often based on traditional know-how and technologies.

Several institutions, including the Agricultural and Food Technology Programme (PTAA) work in support of the sector. Since 1992, the PTAA has been one of the national research programmes of the National Institute for Agricultural Research of Benin (INRAB). The PTAA's mission is to: (i) adapt agricultural technologies and develop new ones to increase yields; (ii) ensure the conservation of soil and improve farmers' working conditions; (iii) adapt, and if necessary design, technologies storage and conservation of food products (adapted to agro-ecological zones) with a view to reducing post-harvest losses caused by damage by microorganisms, insects and rodents; and (iv) adapt the existing technologies and develop new ones for the processing of food products.

4.4 Rural finance

Agricultural credit and loans are contingent on owning land, thus women are disadvantaged by their lack of access to land. However, a national policy for the advancement of women in agricultural and rural areas aims to address this issue, widening the criteria for loan applications and encouraging medium and long-term loans. In general, women are much more likely to obtain microcredit than bank loans, compared to men⁶. According to the most recent Social Indicators Yearbook, women had access to 26 percent of bank loans but obtained 60 percent of available microcredit, compared to men, who had access to 74 percent of bank loans but obtained 40 percent of microcredit.

Systems of access to credit organized by "tontine" groups are very numerous in Benin and allow a large number of women to access the capital needed to expand their enterprises and the working capital for income-generating activities. By developing tontines, women's organizations have been able to circumvent structural barriers to access finance through formal institutional channels, such as banks, which often require collaterals such as land titles. Furthermore, they have developed a system of active solidarity, which could be further supported.

Several initiatives have been put in place to develop microfinance and promote youth and women's employment, including the creation of a ministerial department in 2006, the launching of a presidential Microcredit Programme for the Very Poor (PMCPP) in 2007, and the allocation of a substantial budget in 2008 aimed at supporting women who comprise the majority of workers in the trade and the informal economy. There are also women-specific credit institutions such as the National Microfinance Fund (FNM) and the National Fund for the Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment (FNPEEJ).

Funding of the agricultural sector is provided through public funds and private funds. Public funds are constituted by resources of the national budget and external resources provided by Technical and Financial Partners (TFP). Private funds relate to investments made directly by or through the non-state actors (NSAs) such as the agricultural workers' organizations (OPA), NGOs and the private sector.

⁶ CEDAW (2012), p. 22.

The evaluation report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Sector Recovery (PSRSA, 2011–2014), analysing the funding over 4-year implementation of the PSRSA mentions: (i) the creation of 50 new financial services agencies (ASF) with a total capital of XOF 1.5 billion held at 33.52 percent by women; (ii) the granting of about XOF 11.96 billion of seasonal loan for youth going into agriculture; (iii) the implementation of appropriations by various projects of the APRM and the National Microfinance Fund (FNM) for producers, (iv) the creation of the Mutual Agricultural Insurance of Benin (AMAB)⁷; and (v) the creation of the National Fund for Agricultural Development (FNDA) created by decree in January 2014.

The report concludes that the financing of the agricultural sector has stalled because of the constraint of high risk associated with agricultural activities for microfinance structures.

4.5 Land use and ownership

Women have less access to land, which reduces their capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In fact, land tenure security is a key factor influencing decisions about investing in soil protection and improvement measures.

Land ownership also drives decisions to invest in tree crops⁸ and in soil restoration through agro-forestry and cover crops. Water rights and forest ownership are interlinked to land ownership, and for women to be involved in building resilience and climate adaptation, more access to secure land, water and forest would be an important motivating and enabling factor.

The implementation of the land policy is already decentralized and much of the work to register and provide land titles is done at district level. In 2013, 49 Rural Land Tenure Plans (PFR) were elaborated in Atacora-Donga (Copargo and Djougou) and 49 Village Land Management Section (SVGF) trained and equipped to improve the implementation of the land policy. The district development plans of the five districts where the project will operate have specific strategic actions on securing land tenure for women and youth. The project could raise awareness of authorities at the district level to facilitate secure access to land for female and youth participants.

4.6 Access to training, information and technology

Traditions and the burden of care and household work often limit women's availability and mobility, which affects their participation in meetings and trainings.

Local leaders (men and women) and participants might be asked to transfer the technical information provided during trainings to their wives but this transfer of information, if at all done, causes a loss of efficiency and often results in errors. In Glazoué, women's freedom to attend meetings and trainings and to participate in cooperatives is restricted by gender norms. Women's participation is controlled, and has to be authorized by men. Having female trainers and extension officers will be key to engaging women in the project sites.

⁷ It should be noted that the Mutual Agricultural Insurance of Benin (AMAB) is functional but is experiencing difficulties due to low membership by farmers.

⁸ In Copargo and Djougou, women who are given land by their husband are not allowed to plant trees or to make major investments on the land.

Illiteracy also constitutes an additional obstacle to access to trainings. The table below, which documents education levels in the project sites, indicates that there are slight differences in access to education for youth (girls and boys). Adult literacy levels are low with the lowest levels in Donga and the highest in Collines.

Table 1: Gender-based schooling and adult literacy rate in project intervention areas

	Gross enrolment ratio by gender		Adult literacy (15 years and older)	Adult literacy in French (15 years and older)
	Female	Male		
Copargo	86.42%	97.70%		
Djougou	98.19%	108.82%		
Donga	85.1%	87.2%	30.9%	29.7%
Collines (Dassa Zoumé)	59%		44.5%	43.6 %
Zangnanado	102.09%	132.22%		
Zogbodoméy	83.05%	99.36%		
Zou	108.4%	112.1%	40.8%	39.8%

Source: SSGI/DDP/MEMP Statistical Yearbook and RGPH 2013

There are often additional language barriers for women when French is used during trainings, in technical leaflets and in radio and television messages.

Additionally, men prefer that women receive training and extension services by female extension workers; however, the national extension services are male-dominated. According to FAO (2018), women represented 11 percent of MAEP's extension services staff in 2015 (State Permanent Extension Officers [APE]/Rural Development Technical Officers). Due to their workload and responsibilities in the household, women are difficult to reach and extension staff will often report low attendance of women without making further efforts to reach out to them. Female extension officers are more sensitive to women's needs and are more likely to create opportunities for women.

The fact that women (including female youth) are less connected to the Internet (14.4 percent of men compared to 6.4 percent of women) and make less use of computers (10.9 percent of men and 6.8 percent of women) needs to be taken into account when promoting communication and information technologies (apps for crop protection, weather information). The access to the Internet through mobile phone connections has improved between 2013 and 2018 because of the penetration of mobile money services and apps for health services.

Table 2: Access to ICTs in 2013

	% HH with computer	% HH with access to mobile phone (one active GSM line)	% HH with connection to the Internet	% HH with Internet connection through mobile phone	HH possessing a radio
Benin	4.6	27	2.5	2.5	63.1
Rural	1.4	31.2	0.8	2.4	59.2
Donga	2.2	26.8	1.3	2.8	69.6
Collines (Dassa Zoumé)	1.9	30.3	0.9	1.3	61.8
Zou	2.1	31.2	1	2.3	62.6

Taking into account higher illiteracy rates of women and time constraints and socio-cultural barriers, the project should use communication tools that facilitate access of women at their own time and in the vernaculars women are comfortable with. Radio programmes and videos make information available to all groups.

When the project will formulate its communication strategy (Component 3, Output 3.1) and identify the different knowledge products, it will provide details on the content and the targeted audience. The gender expert will contribute to the identification of a minimum of 30% of communication topics that present the case for women's participation in technical, organisational and institutional domains. A communication strategy including newsletters and events will be designed for the platform (Component 3), which will also provide an online portal where knowledge products such as training material developed under Component 1 & 2, and data demonstrating the benefits of project's interventions, will be uploaded. A long-term strategy will be designed to ensure the platform's continuation beyond the project, especially to continue ICRM efforts in the Oueme Basin. The Dimitra Clubs will provide content for radio programs featuring their exchanges on success stories and challenges. These lived experiences documented by the Dimitra Clubs should be a source of information and content for the communication team.

As part of the communication strategy, communication channels will be identified in consultation with the communities and stakeholders where women will be able to express their needs and concerns. The gender specialist will be assisting the communication team in how to best address any specific gender-based constraints (e.g. social and cultural norms preventing women's access and voice, mobility and time constraints etc.).

4.7 Value chains

The crops most affected by climate change and selected for interventions on climate resilience include maize, cassava, cowpea, chillies, okra, green vegetable, tomatoes, yam, shea, mango and cashew. Farming practices and responsibilities of women and men in these crops and their value chains differ.

Of the total surface cultivated by women, the largest share is cultivated with cereals, with 39 percent for maize, followed by 29 percent for legumes, 13 percent for root and tuber crops and 7 percent for fruits/vegetables. Men cultivate mainly cereals (53 percent), with mostly maize (43 percent) and sorghum (6 percent); tuber and root crops (24 percent), with mostly cassava (12 percent) and yam (11 percent); pulses (17 percent), with mostly peanuts (6 percent), soya (6 percent) and cowpeas (4 percent); and vegetables (3 percent of surface cultivated by men).

Women are not involved in yam cultivation. As for maize, sorghum, rice and cowpeas, women are involved in planting, weeding and harvesting in their husbands' fields, and are in charge of the post-harvest (processing, storage and hedging) and trade activities. In their own fields, women cultivate cowpeas, maize, rice (Glazoué) and vegetables, where they perform all tasks (except land preparation for which they would hire labourers – or their husbands would do on their behalf, as is the case in Glazoué).

Women cultivate a variety of crops and use a higher number of varieties, taking into account cooking preferences. Because of knowledge on the variety of crops and their performance in their fields, women are able to contribute relevant know-how in adaptation and resilience in the context of nutrition security.

When compared with crops where men use inputs (pesticides, fertilizers) the yields obtained by women are lower: vegetables (tomato and pili pili) and cereals (rice and maize). Women obtain higher yields than men in cassava (but with little difference), soja, peanuts, voandzou,

sesame (goussi) and gombo. These higher yields could be explained by the fact that women have specialized in the crops and master the technical aspects or are specifically targeted by projects and receive inputs (seeds, fertilizer, and technical assistance).

The yield gap (between men and women) is, per 1 000 kg, 192 kg for rice, 107 kg for maize, with women having a slightly higher yield gap in cassava, 30 kg. In these value chains, women make up an important part of the family labour and dominate the processing and marketing activities.

As for cassava (14 percent of total planted surface and 10 percent of the total surface planted by women), women and men have equal yields.

In most of the value chains, women add value through post-harvest processing and storage and hedging activities. Post-harvest activities in maize, rice and cassava value chains create many job opportunities.

However, processing and storage are also affected by climate change: flooding, increased and unpredictable days of rain or cloudy weather make drying and storing cereals, tubers and root crops difficult. Marketing poorly dried grains or processed food can increase health risks for consumers. Traditional processing is vulnerable to climate change and investments will be needed to improve storage and processing methods.

Table 3: Participation of men and women in rice, maize and cassava value chains

	Production	Processing	Distribution		Retail sales
Rice					
Labour	12 000 producers, of which 7 000 are women (58%)	Majority are women	Majority are women; total number estimated at 10 000 women		
%VA	35% on average of the total value created	15–20% on average of the total value created	45–50% Marketing of rice is a paying business in all regions. Highest benefits are found with wholesalers from the south, who sell imported rice, local rice. Wholesalers have highest benefits in south, centre and northeastern regions		
Income	80% of the family labour is done by women. The income from the activity is used to pay the family labour				
Maize					
Labour	Production and yields obtained by women are largely lower than those of men; women are mainly on small surfaces (less than 0.5 ha)	Majority are women	Collectors and retailers are women; wholesalers are majority women but men are also involved		
% VA VCA local market grain	14%		Collector 29%	Wholesale 23%	35%
% VA VCA maize improved flour	3.1%	85.2%	6.5%	5.2%	–

	Production	Processing	Distribution		Retail sales
Income XOF/kg VA VCA improved flour	9	247	19	15	–
Income XOF/kg VA VCA maize local market grain	9	–	19	15	23
Cassava					
Labour	Family labour represents the major part of the labour; 70% are women Estimated 500 000 producers	85% family labour, some paid labour is sourced for processing activities (out-of-school youth) Estimated total of 700 000 women			

Source: VCA analysis reports for eice, maize and cassava

Women tend to be in value chains that are not prioritized by the government (cowpeas, peanuts, soja and vegetables). Government priority crops receive investments (National Agriculture Investment Plan [NAIP]) although the value chain nodes where women are active (post-harvest processing, storage and marketing) receive less attention and investments, negatively influencing women's opportunities within the context of the NAIP.

Agroforestry

Forestry resources are an important part of the livelihood strategies of rural populations and provide alternative incomes during lean seasons. In river basins, forests are of great importance in protecting soils and regulating hydrology as well as reducing and stopping the impact of desertification.⁹

Women use NTFPs, process the products and sell them on the markets. In the project intervention areas of Copargo and Djougou, women collect shea nuts to produce shea butter, néré fruits to produce a condiment, and baobab fruits to produce powder from leaves and flowers and juice and oil from seeds (PAGEFCOM, AfDB Evaluation Report 2005).

In Zangnanado and Zogbodomey, the local government promotes planting of indigenous tree species and assisted women groups to start tree nurseries. Women are using important quantities of wood energy for cooking and collect or buy from male and youths involved in charcoal production. The problem of deforestation is very important in Glazoué and contributes to aggravating climate change impacts and to the silting of the Ouémé River.

FHH are often involved in NTFP trade to complement income and overcome shocks, and, as documented in the coping strategies, charcoal production and fuel wood sale provide income for men to cope with crop losses. Planting trees through agroforestry is a way to increase the availability of NTFPs, which can be collected, processed, and sold by women. The strategy would not only contribute to increasing income, thereby enabling access to more resilient

⁹Direction générale des forêts et des ressources naturelles, 2012. Politique forestière au Bénin.

source of energy and reducing unsustainable activities like charcoal production, but would also restore land in the Ouémé Basin, thereby reducing climate-change vulnerabilities.

Table 5 provides information on access to energy sources for cooking.

Table 4: Sources of energy for cooking

Zone	Proportion of HH with fuel wood saving stoves	Wood	Gas	Charcoal
Benin	10.7%	56.1%	5%	28.7%
Rural	5%	76.7%	1.2%	11.1%
Donga	7.2%	67.1%	0.8%	22.1%
Collines	8%	68.1%	0.6%	22.7%
Zou	5.5%	68.3%	1.2%	21.4%

Source: RGHP 2013

4.8 Women's work burden and time use

Women play an important role in food and nutrition security for the household and investing to build their adaptive capacities will strengthen food and nutrition security. The project should take into account women's specific needs and constraints, for example in terms of availability of time to attend extension activities. Climate-resilient practices and new technologies will not benefit women and men equally, unless specific measures are taken to address existing gaps in access to information, technology and training and productive resources and finance. However, these need to be supported by initiatives to promote social change and transformation of discriminatory norms. Women have activities and time uses which are influenced by climate change. For example, during interviews in the field, men mentioned that if the rainy season starts, the planting is carried out by women, but if a dry spell arrives, women will be asked to replant. More rains also mean more weeds and more work for women and youths who are responsible for these activities. Both will increase the time women have to spend on the husbands' fields instead of their own fields and gardens.

Women are scarcely engaged in water-management activities while water scarcity affects mostly women in terms of time needed to stand in a queue to fetch tap or borehole water. Water scarcity could also result in the increase in water price, which would affect the poorer. Water resources management should take into account women's roles and time invested in fetching water and firewood.

Table 5: Households' access to drinking water, radios and motorcycles

Zone	From SONE B	From borehole/village pump	From cistern	From non-protected well	From river/marsh	Proportion of HH with motorcycle	Proportion of HH with radio
Benin	28.5	29.5	5.2	15	7.3	45.5%	63.1%
Rural	8.3	43.9	7.1	15.9	1.7	42.7%	59.2%
Donga	8.8	23.9	0.4	28.4	13.2	53.8%	69.6%
Collines	11.2	63.9	0.3	5.4	6.7	46.7%	61.8%
Zou	22.5	30.9	23.6	6.9	7.2	42.6%	62.6%

Source: RGHP 2013

The next table provides details of daytime use by women and men in the project areas.

Table 6: Typical day time use (in hours and minutes) by women and men

Activity	Benin		Donga		Collines		Zou	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Market activities	2:23	3:55	2:10	4:12	2:39	3:45	2:28	3:18
Economic non market activities	0:27	0:06	0:28	0:04	0:27	0:08	0:19	0:08
Domestic	3:40	0:41	3:38	0:22	3:29	0:47	3:57	1:02
Social	1:25	1:53	1:29	1:54	1:17	1:37	1:19	1:37
Leisure	0:53	1:29	0:35	1:21	0:57	1:35	0:53	1:30
Mobility	0:47	1:10	0:49	1:12	0:51	1:08	0:51	1:09
Study	1:08	1:28	1:23	1:12	1:24	1:52	1:11	1:48
Physical ¹⁰	13:00	13:01	13:17	13:28	12:46	12:56	12:58	13:19
Communication	0:01	0:02	0:0	0:02	0:01	0:01	0:0	0:02
Others	0:03	0:02	0:0	0:01	0:01	0:01	0:0	0:0

Source: EMICoV 2015

Men spend more time on economic activities than women. Traditionally men provide the income for the family and women take care of the domestic tasks. Women often have to cope with the direct effects of shocks on households as men migrate in search for paid labour.

In the three regions where the project will be implemented, women spend over 3.5 hours doing domestic work, and in the Zou region, they spend almost 4 hours on domestic activities; men in the Zou contribute most to the domestic chores. In the Donga region, men contribute less than 10 percent of their time to domestic chores.

Women also have less time than men for social and leisure activities. In the Zou region, the difference is almost 2 hours and in the two other regions (Donga and Collines), at least one hour difference a day.

Table 7: Time use by men and women in the project areas

	Benin		Donga		Collines		Zou	
	Women	Male	W	M	W	M	W	M
Market, non-market and domestic activities	6:30	4:02	6:16	4:38	6:35	4	6:04	4:28
Domestic activities alone	3:40	0:41	3:38	0:22	3:29	0:47	3:57	1:02
Social activities, including leisure	2:18	2:39	2:04	3:11	2:14	3:12	1:12	3:07

Source: TUS 2015

4.9 Local development plans and community-based organizations

The district development plans provide information on barriers to adoption of climate-resilient practices for men and women. The main barriers are summarized in the table below by district.

¹⁰ Includes: sleep, toiletries and clothing, rest, meals and other care.

Table 8: Barriers to adoption of climate-resilient practices by district

All districts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts related to transhumance is a threat to community development; the need for water points for livestock and pastures must be addressed; there is also risk for gender-based violence. Low literacy levels in the adult population limit options for extension and information on technology for adaptation. Low participation in decision-making processes of women due to the socio-cultural setting affects interests, and needs of women are not being taken into account in development actions. Dependence of the districts on financial assistance through FADEC, TFP for strengthening climate-change resilience; Lack of agriculture insurance system: credits taken on crop production cannot be reimbursed and indebtedness of households creates tensions at the household level (risk of GBV) and contributes to poverty (vicious circle of poverty). Extreme events impact women more, as shown in figures from the agency for disaster management.¹¹ 		
	Institutional	Men	Women
Copargo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although there is an important number of women groups in Copargo and Djougou on which the district can built to strengthen participation, there is no institutional platform for dialogue between the district planning group and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quick gain strategy of men and youth leading to reduced forest cover through production of charcoal as a strategy for income-generation Yam is men's main crop and it is affected by climate change, which means loss of income for men; extension efforts on the cultivation of yam are fewer than in government priority crops (maize, rice, cassava, vegetables) Men expect incentives to contribute to community development and there is overall poor mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time constraints for women: higher incidence of malaria because of rains over a longer period of time, which burdens women in their caregivers' role Women have more difficulties in collecting water for the household because of pollution of water sources by flash floods Conflicts around water sources affects women in charge of HH water supplies Socio-cultural barriers and traditional gender roles lead to women's under-representation in decision-making and marginalization in the public space Women do prosper in income-generating activities and invest in these activities but are confronted with lack of management skills and technical assistance in their areas of work Women work mainly in value chains that are not organized and suffer from deficiencies and lack of quality market information.
Djougou			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women have less access to extension due to social cultural barriers, Women have less access to land and to opportunities in irrigation schemes for vegetable cultivation Traditional attitudes determine women's subordination to men and lack of decision-making power Lack of long-term training and access to technical staff and extension Women have no control over waste water evacuated on the vegetable gardens, which

¹¹ Still waiting for data but was told that % women is higher

			exposes they themselves and consumers to health risks
Glazoué	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of training opportunities for women on processing and post-harvest technology and good practices - Not enough water points for drinking water - Not enough water points in vegetable gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of traditional and religious leaders in politics (with negative effect on applying development measures that are not popular but beneficial for the community such as in the context of climate resilience on soil, forest and land protection that need adherence of all community members but where politics will play a negative role) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to secured land and poor management of forest and land resources, which affects women as they often get land that is degraded - Time constraints for women because wells dry up early, which makes tasks as collection of water more time-consuming - Time constraint for women due to wells drying up or in case of flooding that pollutes water, which makes water collection for cooking problematic - Change in rainfall pattern affects women's planning of rice cultivation - More frequent food insecurity - Socio-cultural barriers for women: limited access of women to land (heritage, rent, hiring, all have restrictions to women) - Low level of awareness of women on the negative effects of illiteracy - Women are under-represented in decision-making processes - Socio-cultural burdens; no access to secured land titles, no inheritance of land, women lack technical skills and assistance in livestock development where they are more important than men and could invest in small livestock as savings to cope with climate change
Zangnanado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use and conflict management require the establishment of Municipal Property Management Committee (CoGeF) and Village Land Management Sections (SVGF), in accordance with the requirements of Decree No. 2015-017 of 29 January 2015 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's time due to their caregivers' role and higher incidence of diseases due to floods and poor waste management - School floodings cause children to be at home, which will constraint women's mobility and time - Later planting or replanting because of rain fall pattern will influence women's own planting and add extra time burden for women - Socio cultural norms whereby women less represented in decision-making process - Low levels of participation of women, youths, handicapped persons and minorities in decision-making processes and in local development - Poor access to basic services in the district, which influences women's health as well because of lack of money to pay for the services. Increased malaria,

			<p>respiratory diseases, diarrhoea with risk for increases in maternal and infant death are common and especially during periods of floods the health services are unable to cope with the victims. Women and youth have less access to decision-making positions but the district provides the example of GIZ-funded ProSol project that has 44% as female beneficiaries who have a higher performance (women on average have worked on 0.88 ha while men only worked on 0.56 ha) and the differential performance shows women's eagerness to assist in soil restoration despite the troubled secure access to land</p>
Zogbodomey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of bushfires as way of clearing land and renewing pastures, with negative effect on soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Violent conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers, affecting women and children and risk for increase in GBV - More migration of men due to floods, putting the burden of food insecurity on women - Poor management of land tenure - Poor yields in cultivation of carrots, lettuce, pili pili, onions, beans and leaf vegetables due to pests and lack of technical assistance - Poor access to fertilizer and other inputs - Youth migration causes lack of field workers, which increases burden on women and children - Women in Zogbodomey feel marginalized in district planning, and there is no real budget representativeness for women. - Women feel inferior to men in economic, social and political aspects. Men are always given priorities in the decisions, and in general, men will take the decisions for the women (without women's knowledge). Social roles in Zogbodomey dictate that women should be submissive to their husbands and solely in charge of reproductive work. Also, issues are reported around children victims of slavery and abuse, violence against women and girls and early forced marriage of girls, elderly being left abandoned and living in social exclusion

The organized development and participation of women and youth in decision-making processes is included among the issues in local development plans (Agenda 2018–2022). The

following table presents the representation of women in the district councils, the target for 2022 and the gender actions in the Community Development Programme (CDP).

Table 9: Participation of women in councils in 2017, targets for 2022 and gender actions

District	Situation in 2017 and target for 2022	Extracts from Community Development Plan
Zogbodomey	No woman in the council Youth (under 40 years) represents 18% No specific target for 2022 except for improving local governance and performance of the local administration with a special attention on gender	One of the strategic interventions in the plan is on economic capacity-building for entrepreneurs, especially women and youth, also in the artisans subsector
Zangnanado	No woman in the council The target for 2022 is that there will be at least 2 women in the council and that in terms of decision-making processes, the district will improve participation; there should be at least 4 women in village councils/arrondissement	A number of strategic interventions are formulated in a non-gender specific way One aspect specifically mentioning women is the establishment of tenure contracts that provide secure access to land that needs to be restored to women producers who do not own land The district plan has a number of practical activities oriented to women; strengthen the capacity of 100 women on aspects of nutrition; Train and provide resilience equipment to women: wood-saving stoves and renewable energy A strategic issue for women that is taken up in the district plan is facilitation of access to credit with a target of reaching women 50% of the population in need of credit (R.1.3)
Copargo	Zero women in the council, Zero women in village management positions By 2022, there should be 10% of women participating in district meetings	The target is set mostly in terms of improving participation of women in consultation and decision-making The plan mentions activities to organize women in order to ensure their participation and presence in decision-making (A.3.8.3) Another activity aims at promoting recruitment of women in decentralized services in the government and district council services (A.3.8.4)
Djougou	No woman in the district council No specific target set for 2022 on women's participation, but there are actions to be taken to strengthen the capacity of women to participate in political decision-making Another action targets men to facilitate participation of women in politics	There are no specific actions other than the two mentioned as targets. There is specific mention of the need to support literacy centres and a statement on the participation of women in 2017 (350 women on a total of 847 participants).
Glazoué 2018–2022	In 2009 there were 9 women councillors over 256 (3,5%) No target has been set for 2022	In the list of projects, there is one on women and vulnerable persons that aims to: improve the socio-economic status of women and other vulnerable groups with following results: (i) better and easier access to credit; (ii) women's better representation in decision-making and (iii) better living conditions for vulnerable groups

Female Community-Based Organisations were subject to an inventory by the Ministry in charge of social affairs (MTFPAS) and its division on the promotion of women and gender and senior citizens in July 2017. In the project areas, the groups that are functional were 69 in Djougou (Copargo and Djougou districts), 9 in Zangnanado and 6 in Zogbodomey at the time of the field missions conducted for this assessment. In Glazoué, 38 groups are functional.

The total membership for groups in Djougou was indicated as consisting of 1 495 women members. The groups in Djougou exist since 2010, 19 were started between 2010 and 2015 and one group was established after 2015. Most of the groups had their main activity in agroprocessing (29); 23 worked in agriculture and gardening; 4 were working in the livestock sector (poultry, pigs); 10 were savings and traditional tontines; and 4 groups were active in storage and hedging of cereal and legume crops.

The processing activities of the groups were mostly on multiple processing activities but the specialized groups worked on soya (10 groups); peanut oil and cakes (8), shea (5), cassava (3), locust bean (2) and cashew (1).

The groups in Zanganado worked in processing (1 for soya, 4 for cassava and 5 for other products); 3 were in gardening, 4 had activities in agriculture, 2 groups were in production and marketing. In Zogbodomey 4 groups worked in cassava processing and 2 in peanut oil and cakes.

There are no details on the membership of the groups in Glazoué but most of the groups have activities in the sales and production of cassava, soya, rice, pineapple or are specialised in processing of rice (7 groups), processing of cassava, peanuts, soya.

5. Strategies to integrate gender in OCRI

In order to create transformational change, the project considers women not as victims of climate change or beneficiaries of the project, but as key contributors and equal actors in project activities and climate change adaptation efforts. As seen in the assessment, women are highly resilient, knowledgeable and are implementing a wide range of adaptive practices in their productive and livelihood activities and strategies and in the household. By recognizing and valuing their skills and capacities and promoting their roles, the project aims to engender a process of social change and provide a platform to empower women and increase their influence at different levels and their participation in climate action and governance.

This proposal, which address gender dimensions within the project design and implementation, identifies and integrates interventions to provide gender-responsive and transformative results through the Dimitra Clubs approach combined with farmer field schools and other activities, particularly in upper Ouémé where traditional social norms make it more difficult for women to participate in project and community activities.

The gender-responsive approach recognizes and takes into account the particular needs, priorities, and realities of diverse groups of men and women, including the specific constraints they may face, and adequately addresses these in the design and implementation of the activities, resulting in equitable sharing of benefits.

The Dimitra Clubs approach is a transformative approach that goes beyond the symptoms of gender inequality. It tackles the underlying causes of inequalities (norms, attitudes, behaviours) and generates positive change in areas of (i) awareness, consciousness and confidence, (ii) values, norms and practices and in (iii) policies, laws and institutions.

Woman headed households are not easily integrated in and accepted by society, especially in rural areas. According to the EMICoV survey (2011), women heads of households in Benin are more affected by non-monetary poverty. The specific gender-based constraints of women headed households (e.g. access to productive resources, services, time burden and limited participation in organisations and community initiatives) will be taken into account in the project by proactively promoting their participation in FFS and in the Dimitra Clubs. The Dimitra Club approach is an inclusive approach where all members of the community (including local institutions and leaders) are involved in community dialogues on a voluntary basis. Women heads of households are able to participate in the Dimitra Clubs and express their specific needs and interests, as evidence from other projects shows. The project will monitor the participation of women heads of household in the Dimitra Clubs, FFS and FBS and take measures to encourage their participation, as needed.

The project will also contribute to the prevention of forms of GBV in its intervention zones through the Dimitra Clubs approach. As the analysis has indicated, all districts (see table 8) have highlighted the risk of increases of cases of GBV due to the impacts of climate change and the lack of an agriculture insurance system¹².

The Dimitra Clubs through inclusive social dialogue promotes discussions around discriminatory and harmful norms and customs and the formulation and implementation of agreed actions to reduce or overcome their negative impacts on the well-being of the community and their members. The Dimitra Clubs have proven to have a positive impact on changing norms and customs that are root causes of forms of GBV (such as early marriage, forms of psychological violence, food taboos, excessive workload for women and girls), with communities taking actions to prevent and address these. In partnership with other actors (Social promotion centres, NGOs) the Dimitra Clubs will also undertake prevention activities (awareness-raising, community dialogues) and provide advice to victims.

In Benin, several institutional actors are active in the prevention of GBV. State actors such as Social Promotion Centres (CPS) at the level of municipalities are the front-line service for grievance and provision of help to victims. Several international NGOs and CSOs also engage in prevention and the response to GBV. Prevention is mainly done through mass awareness raising activities, community dialogues, group discussions, media campaigns, artistic activities (cinema, theatre, graffiti, slam, puppetry, etc.), trainings and peer education (peer-to-peer), radio/TV broadcasts, advocacy actions, public debates, etc. The targets of these actions are the entire community, women, men, girls and boys, religious and traditional leaders, artisans, teachers, opinion leaders, local authorities, students, etc.

The grievance and redress mechanism in Benin is organized as a digital platform for denouncing GBV - www.stop-vbgbenin.org which allows any victim or witness to report a case of GBV without having to go to a social promotion centre. There also an option to send a message to “green telephone numbers” or an email to: denonce@stop-vbgbenin.org. Social

¹² When credits taken for crop production cannot be reimbursed and indebtedness of households increase, contributing to poverty, tensions also materialize at the household level which contribute to rising domestic and GBV.

promotion centres and police services are the proximity institutions handling the reporting of GBV.¹³

Specific attention will be paid to the integration of gender in all capacity development activities. The gender expert (BLN 1.2.1.2) will mainstream gender in each of the training modules. The gender expert will train master trainers on gender analysis, gender transformative approaches and gender-responsive climate resilient agriculture. The master trainers will be informed on and provided basic training on the Dimitra Clubs approach as they will be working with FFS in the communities where the Dimitra Clubs will be established.

The Training of Master Trainers includes also basic finance and business matters. The gender expert will work together with the external experts on financial and business matters to adapt the content and design and deliver specific training modules for women that respond to women's specific needs in financial / business and farm management. The gender expert will also participate in the training of master trainers to provide technical support on gender issues.

The gender expert will accompany the creation of the network/association of the Master Trainers and support the women selected as OCRI facilitators (see activity 1.2.2). The creation of a network/association to operate as technical business advisors will secure the future scale up and sustainability of the project.

At least 40 percent of the facilitators will be women. As facilitators will work in their municipalities and the trainings will be conducted in the area, the mobility constraint for women will be overcome. As a result, it is expected that more women will apply and shall be encouraged to become facilitator.

The Master Trainers will conduct the trainings of facilitators (ToFs).

First, a training curriculum will be developed based on the key priorities of the Ouémé Basin. The gender expert will mainstream gender in the training curriculum and develop specific modules on gender equality in access to productive assets, access to services, gender-responsive services and value chain upgrading. The gender experts (national and international) and gender focal points (GFP)¹⁴ will participate in the validation workshop, which will also involve the technical experts and FFS Master Trainers.

The thematic areas covered will include: FFS methodology, climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) for maize, cassava, cowpea, chillies, okra, green vegetable, tomatoes, yam; agro-forestry with shea, mango and cashew; sustainable land management (with focus on river banks); and construction and maintenance of small waterworks. For each theme, the gender aspects to be mastered by the facilitators will be highlighted.

¹³ The mechanism for supporting victims of GBV includes three main components that revolve around the identification of the case, the reception and consultation with victims and the provision of care. Several services are available to victims: (i) medical care, including consultation, examinations, treatment, issuance of a medical certificate, follow-up, etc. This support is provided by health facilities and by specialised NGOs; (ii) psychological support extended by social promotion centres and NGOs; (iii) legal and judicial support, including complaints, security, prosecution, repression, etc, offered at the level of the Commissariats, Courts; and (iv) social support also by social promotion centres and NGOs, including emergency accommodation, family or social reintegration, socio-professional reintegration, etc.

¹⁴ GFP FAO Benin, GFPs from the Ministries (MAEP, MCVDD and MASMF) and GFPs in the ATDA's, in the municipalities.

Furthermore, both the content and the organisation of FFS and FBS will take into account women's specific constraints.

The gender expert will work together with the external experts on financial and business matters to adapt and provide specific training modules for women related to women's specific needs in financial / business and farm management. The gender expert will participate in the training of Master trainers to provide technical support on gender issues.

Gender-responsive services and amenities of FBS will include: services and trainings will be adjusted to the time availability of women; if internet and mobile phone services are used (input supply, financial services) there will be attention to the social and cultural constraints women face when using phones and internet; when safety during mobility is an issue there will be measures taken to reduce the distance and the exposure to risks.

To maximize synergies and impact, the Dimitra Clubs will be informed on the services and amenities of FBS and will address at the community and district level the gender constraints and put in place the actions needed to overcome them in order to guarantee equal benefits and access for men and women.

The project will integrate objectives and indicators disaggregated by gender. The gender dimension must be cross-cutting throughout all the areas of intervention and should not only incorporate actions that will favour women. The results, indicators and activities should, therefore, already be pre-defined in the logical framework to ensure that actions are included in the annual work plans.

The project will ensure that the stipulated institutional provisions take gender into account, enable implementation of strategies, and measure the proposed gender integration.

The project design will take into consideration the following gender implications:

- Women's role as primary homestead and resource managers;
- Gender differentials in experiences and impacts of climate change on women and men;
- Analysis of gender division of labour (e.g. gender-differentiated roles, responsibilities, and needs); women's time burden;
- Women's access to and control over natural resources and the goods and services that they provide;
- Women's access to services, information, technology;
- Women's voice and decision-making power and collective action;
- Women's knowledge and adaptation strategies;
- Assessment of gender mainstreaming in national and local development plans in relevant sectors;
- Financing and budgeting for gender-related initiatives;
- Monitoring and reporting for continuous improvement;
- Systematic collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender data;

The project implementation will take into consideration the following:

- Division of labour on farm, off farm and within the household;
- Involvement of a gender specialist as part of the project;

- Awareness-raising and capacity-development of counterparts and all project stakeholders;
- Development of gender-responsive soft and hard climate-resilient technologies supported by gender-sensitive strategies and approaches for dissemination and uptake;
- Development of gender-responsive value chains based on in-depth gender analyses;
- Approaches to incentivize and promote women's meaningful participation in all project activities;
- Promotion of female extension officers and trainers;
- Promotion of gender-responsive regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity-building;
- Implementation of gender-transformative approaches to support social and behaviour change.

In **monitoring and reporting**, the project will collect sex- and age-disaggregated baseline data that will be monitored throughout implementation and evaluation.

Qualitative assessments will also be periodically conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual Project Implementation Report, Mid-Term Report, and Terminal Evaluation.

Quantitative indicators for the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality will include among others:

- Number of women and men as beneficiaries;
- Number of female and male-headed households as beneficiaries;
- Change in livelihoods of rural, targeted populations:
 - Female and male engagement in agricultural livelihoods;
 - Women and men engaged in alternative income-generating activities;
 - Purchasing capacity and production of food for household consumption and income-generation by women.
- Time saved due to climate-resilience projects;
- Business development support, targeting rural women entrepreneur groups;
- Number of women and men engaged in agricultural processing;
- Number of men and women participating in natural resource management;
- Number of men and women participating in water user groups;
- Number of women and men in farmer groups, farmer cooperatives or farmer associations;
- Number of women and men in leadership positions.

Qualitative indicators:

- Role of men and women in agricultural livelihoods;
- Opportunities for men and women to generate additional income;
- Time-saved by women as a result of the reduction of labour hours required for agricultural and water-management practices;
- Contribution to better self-esteem and standing of women in households and communities;

- Expanded involvement in public and project decision-making as a result of initiation of women to actively participate in income-generating activities;
- Engagement in training activities (e.g. FFS) in agriculture, agroforestry, water management, leadership, entrepreneurship;
- Effective awareness on climate change adaptation approaches increased among men and women;
- Perception of women and men on their vulnerability to climate change;

6. Gender Action Plan

All baseline information and data will be collected during the gender analysis undertaken with the vulnerability assessment during the project inception phase

Results	Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
Impact Statement: Increased resilience, health and well-being, food and water security, and improved socio-economic conditions of women and girls through gender mainstreaming and technical and financial assistance to gender-specific activities Outcome: Empowerment of women and girls, through their participation, capacity building, institutional and regulatory systems and gender sensitive planning and development for improved management of land and forest areas contributing to emission reduction for better adaptation to climate risks.					
Component 1: Low carbon climate resilient Crop production enhanced and Ecosystem services restored in the Upper and Middle Ouémé					
OUTPUT 1.1: Waterworks and tree plantations to protect riverbanks and secure water access					
	1.1.2 Strengthen degraded river banks and restore land with tree (target of 5,000 ha plus 4,000 ha with MAEP cofinancing) 1.1.2.2 Set up 5 community tree nurseries and provide technical support to produce high-quality seedlings	N° and % of women participating in the community tree nurseries: At least 70% of women in the community tree nurseries.	Y1Q2- Y6Q2		
OUTPUT 1.2: 25, 250 farmers capacitated to implement climate resilient agriculture, agro-forestry and sustainable land management over 95,000 ha)	Under climate change conditions, agricultural productivity in the Ouémé Basin could decline by 25%. Under this Output, selected facilitators and farmers will be trained on CRA and agroforestry, to restore soil fertility, retain moisture, provide shade; irrigated agriculture and counter-season horticulture will be implemented, supported by the schemes set up under output 1.1. Agroforestry will not only stabilise soil, especially along the riverbanks, and improve water retention – thereby reducing risks of flood in the Middle and Lower Ouémé – but it will also support new income streams for the beneficiary communities. Indeed, high-value, climate resilient tree species – like shea and cashew trees – will be planted along the Ouémé River and on fields, as well as other indigenous species, to improve crop productivity and support sustained income – to be valued under Component 2 of the project.				

Result 1: Effective and increased adoption of climate resilient practices by women	1.2.1 Train 15 FFS Master Trainers, (women and men)	-No and % of women MT trained out of total Target: At least 30% women Master Trainers trained	Q1 Y1 -Q2Y1	Executing Agency FFS specialist and trainers	21,600
	1.2.2. Training of 250 Facilitators (at least 40% women)	-No and % of women MT trained out of the total Target: At least 40% of trainers trained per municipality are women	Q3Y1- Q4Y2	Gender specialist Dimitra Clubs Specialist	150,400
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop training curriculum and modules on gender-sensitive CRA; agro-forestry; sustainable land management and construction and maintenance of small water works with specific modules on gender 	-No. of modules (out of total) that integrate gender considerations Target: 100% of the Training curriculum integrates women's perspectives and gender considerations in all modules -No. of gender modules part of the training curriculum Target: minimum one gender module produced on basic gender concepts	Q1Y1-Q2Y1	Gender specialist	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the capacity of all trainers, women and men (MT and facilitators), on gender-responsive and participatory approaches to capacity development and community engagement including, the Dimitra Clubs' approach 	-No. of trainers (by sex) trained on gender-responsive and participatory approaches Target: 100% of trainers trained on gender-responsive and participatory approaches	Q2Y1-Q4Y2		
	1.2.3. Implement CRA, including agroforestry, to enhance agricultural productivity under climate change. and reduce emissions		Q4Y1 – Q2Y6	Dimitra Clubs specialist	225,600
	Provide training to additional farmers				

	<p>in Glazoué, Djougou, Zagnando and Zogbodoméy (MAEP USD 1,269,200)</p> <p>Set up 650 FFS and training beneficiaries in areas not covered by MEAP; or beyond the MAEP project period. Each FFS will include 20 training sessions and involve 25 farmers (at least 40% women)</p> <p>Dimitra Clubs in the three districts Glazoué, Copargo and Djougou and Donga region including to work on the dissemination replication of FFS good practices</p>	<p>No and % of women farmers (out of total number of farmers trained) Target: At least 50% of 16,250 farmers (25 farmers per FFS) trained are women</p> <p>-No of women receiving starter kits, inputs and labour-saving tools Target: At least 50% of 16,250 farmers benefiting from inputs, starter kits and tools are women</p> <p>-No and % of women FFS out of total -No and % of women FBS out of total Target: At least 20 FFS and 6 FBS per municipality dedicated to women</p> <p>-No of Dimitra Clubs per district established and functioning Target: 204 Dimitra Clubs (3 per 68 villages) established</p>	<p>Y2Q2-Y6Q2</p> <p>Y2Q2 – Y5 Q4</p> <p>Y2Q1 – Y6Q4</p> <p>Q3Y1 – Y2 Q4</p>	<p>Executing Agency</p> <p>Gender focal point MCVDD</p> <p>Ministry involved in land and water rights and property rights</p> <p>Land and water legal services (national , communal and regional levels</p> <p>Gender specialist</p> <p>Dimitra Clubs specialist</p>	
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Component 2: <u>Climate-resilient and gender-sensitive value chains, supporting farmers' livelihoods in the Upper and Middle Ouémé</u>					
Output 2.1: Farmers and cooperatives' income stream diversified, enhanced, and secured in the face of climate change	As productivity improves under Component 1, and new, high-value products become available for sale, farmers and small entrepreneurs (agribusinesses) will be capacitated to develop new income streams, and sell their processed, packaged products on the local and regional market, at best possible price. An innovative App will also be used to ensure climate-resilient farm plans that are cost-effective, profitable, while responding to the impacts of climate change. As a result, private income will increase, enabling re-investment in project activities.				
Result 2: Women and women-led agribusinesses and cooperatives have better access to markets and are economically empowered through climate-resilient livelihoods and income streams	<p>2.1.1 Increase income of 5,000 farmers through training on business and marketing techniques and equipment using FOA farm business schools methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 5,000 farmers organized into agribusinesses and cooperatives <p>Provide at least 15 small processing/ packaging/ storing units to cooperatives</p> <p>2.1.2 Improve access to micro-credit and investments for agriculture</p> <p>Organise 5 training sessions for each FBS and improve access to financial services</p>	<p>-No. of farmers (sex and age disaggregated) trained on business and marketing techniques Target: At least 30% of trained farmers are women</p> <p>-No. and % of women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses (out of total) trained Target: At least 33% of cooperatives and agribusinesses are women-led</p> <p>-No. and % of women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses (out of total) having access to processing, storage and labelling equipment Target: At least 33% out of 100 cooperatives receiving processing, storage and labelling equipment are women-led</p>	<p>Y2Q1 – Y5 Q4</p> <p>Y2Q1 – Y5 Q4</p> <p>Y2Q1-Y5Q4</p>	<p>Executing Agency, Gender focal point MCVDD, National farmers organization, National extension service; District gender focal point, Agripro focuss, National research and UAC</p> <p>Gender specialist</p>	36,000

	<p>2.1.3 Train facilitators and national/local climate change experts on the use of assessment and/or monitoring Instruments for Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 10 facilitators (2 persons selected in each municipality ; 	<p>-No. and % of women farmers (out of total) trained on financial management and business plan development Target: At least 50% of farmers trained are women</p> <p>-No. of women (out of total trained) who have a business plan Target: At least 70% of women trained have a business plan</p> <p>-No. of women trained having improved access to credit to invest in CRA Target: At least 70% of women trained have improved access to credit and invest in CRA</p> <p>-No. of women members of cooperatives whose income has increased Target: All women members of cooperatives have better incomes as a result of trainings, access to credit and equipment</p> <p>- No. of women who perceive themselves as being empowered through participation in the project Target: All women members of cooperatives feel</p>	Y2Q1-Y5Q4		86,400
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	educated young) to use FarmTree App, and equip them with smartphone and App	empowered (assessment through self evaluation of Dimitra clubs) - No. of facilitators equipped with the TreeFarm App -No. of facilitators (by sex and age) in each municipality that are trained and equipped with smartphone and App Target: At least 45% of the facilitators are women and 50% of the women are youth	Y2Q3		
Output 2.2: Private sector incentivized to invest in low carbon climate resilient agriculture and resilient management techniques in Ouémé Basin	This Output aims to boost private and public sector investments in OCRI activity – to secure long-term funding for climate-resilient management in the Upper and Middle Ouémé, thereby reducing climate change vulnerability – by demonstrating the significant environmental and economic impacts of CRA, creating an exchange platform for farmers and sellers to discuss market opportunities and demands, and setting up the basis for the first agri-PPP in the Ouémé Basin.				
Result 3: Women and women-led agribusinesses and cooperatives trade is boosted	2.2.2 Liaise with the GoB and municipal authorities to provide support to the forums and to facilitate trade agreements between farmers and buyers <ul style="list-style-type: none">Women and women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses are invited to showcase their practices and products at the biannual municipal fora	-No. of women and women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses (out of total) invited to participate in the municipal forum Target: At least 50% of participating individual farmers and cooperatives/agribusinesses are women or women-led -No. of women and women-led cooperatives and agribusinesses that have access to enhance business opportunity as a result of their participation to the fora Target: At least 50% of	Y1A4, Y4Q2&4, Y5Q2&4, Y6Q2	National farmers organization, national women farmers organization; Women council; Chamber of agriculture, District and municipal gender focal points, Executing agency Gender specialist	43,200

		participating women and women-led cooperatives and agribusiness have access to business opportunities			
Component 3: An enabling institutional and financial environment established to promote and upscale climate-resilient management in Benin's Basins					
Output 3.1: OCRI project institutionalised through a multi-stakeholder platform, regulatory frameworks and capacity building	There is currently no coordination mechanism that allows concerted efforts to sustainably manage Benin's basins, taking into account climate change-related risks. Moreover, there is no platform where producers and sellers, institutions from the public and private sectors interested in climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry, can meet, exchange ideas, and promote innovations for climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry. The OCRI multi-stakeholder platform will thus be established to connect all relevant stakeholders engaged, or willing to invest in CRA in the Ouémé Basin. The platform design will include a financial and communication strategy to ensure sustained activity, and the dissemination of knowledge products to support long-term ICRM in the Ouémé Basin, and beyond. The project's M&E will also take place via the platform, and inform future investments in project's interventions, as per Component 2.				
Result 4: The enabling institutional and financial environment established is gender-responsive	3.1.1 Establish and activate the OCRI platform ensuring adequate and meaningful participation of women and women's organizations at local and national level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness on the importance of a gender responsive institutional and financial environment 	-No. of women and women's organizations participants (out of total) Target: 50% of the participants are women -No. and type of awareness raising activities conducted Target: All participants are aware of the importance of gender equality and women's roles in climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry -Participation of gender focal point Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries,	Y2Q1 -Y6Q4	Ministry of Agriculture Gender focal point Oxfam -Quebec WILDAF Bénin Gender specialist	

		Ministry of Environment; and MASM representative in all project implementation aspects Target: 100% involvement			
	3.1.2 Implement regional and local climate-resilient development plans in the Oueme Basin to ensure long-term investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that gender concerns are integrated in the review and implementation of the strengthened Ouémé Master Plan 	Target: Gender is fully mainstreamed in the Master Plan	Y2A3 – Y2Q4	District gender focal point and Ministry of Agriculture gender focal point, National women farmers organisations district members	180,000
Output 3.2: Strengthened FNEC's capacity to ensure continuous support to climate-resilient farming in the Oueme Basin					
	3.2.2 Strengthen FNEC's capacity to design, select, implement and monitor climate change-related projects ensuring financial access for both women and men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on gender-responsive budgeting will be provided to FNEC's members to guarantee the use of funds will take into account women-specific needs and priorities. 	-No. of FNECs members trained on gender responsive budgeting Target: At least 90% of the members of FNEC able to budget for women specific outcomes, outputs and actions	Y2A1-Y6Q4	4 days training with main trainer is the project gender expert + Ministry of Agriculture focal point (+ 1 day preparation and introduction participants to a gender analysis of climate change and resilience) Costs workshop (venue, meals, housing, travel) * 35 participants	24,000

Output 3.3: _Awareness of ICRM in basins' benefits raised among farmers and public and private institutions	<p>There is limited knowledge in Benin of how to sustainably manage basin areas, while providing socio-economic benefits from upstream to downstream communities, and reducing climate change vulnerability. A lack of understanding of the environmental and socio-economic benefits of ICRM – which mixes waterworks with CRA and resilient land management adapted to upstream and middle basin areas – impairs investments opportunities from farmers, public and private institutions, in project interventions. Under this Output, and based on the communication strategy of the OCRI platform, all training material, knowledge products and M&E data from project implementation will be shared within and beyond the 5 target municipalities. This will support the upscale of OCRI in new areas. Moreover, innovative adaptation practices will be encouraged to further enhance the climate-resilience of farmers, and attract private sector investments in climate-resilient agriculture.</p>				
Result 5: Gender equality is recognized as key to ICRM of basin areas	<p>3.3.1 Organize knowledge dissemination events and products on OCRI including gender mainstreaming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in knowledge dissemination events and that gender-focused products are produced • Ensure equal participation of women in farmer field visits • Train radio broadcasters to integrate gender in the dissemination of climate change related information and disseminate them via the Dimitra Clubs • Promote the production and dissemination of Dimitra Club produced good practices and experiences on gender-responsive climate-related information 	<p>-No. of dissemination events that have a session on gender Target: All dissemination events have at least one session on gender</p> <p>-No. of farmers (by sex and age) who join farmer field visits Target: At least 50% of farmers are women</p> <p>-No. of radio messages integrating gender disseminated Target: All broadcasts include at least one message on gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation</p> <p>-No. of gender-responsive radio messages produced by the Dimitra Clubs disseminated via national and local radio Target: All Dimitra Club radio messages that are gender-</p>	<p>Y2Q3 – Y2Q4</p> <p>Y2Q4- Y3Q4</p> <p>Y2A4,Y3Q4,Y4Q4,Y5Q4, Y6Q4</p> <p>Y2A4,Y3Q4,Y4Q4,Y5Q4, Y6Q4</p>	<p>Executing agency, gender focal points at all levels</p> <p>Gender specialist</p> <p>Communication specialist</p> <p>M&R specialist</p>	<p>121,600</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and package knowledge products on the projects, according to the needs of each targeted group 	<p>responsive all broadcast on national and local radio</p> <p>-No. of knowledge products focusing on gender (out of total) Target: At least 30% of knowledge product focus on gender</p> <p>-No of knowledge products (out of total) are responsive to women's needs Target: At least 50% of knowledge product are responsive to women's needs</p>	Y2A4,Y3Q4,Y4Q4,Y5Q4, Y6Q4		
	<p>3.3.2 Organise OCRI Annual Symposium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equal participation and representation of women in OCRI Annual Symposium 	<p>-No. of female agri-businesses, entrepreneur, and cooperatives (out of total) participating Target: At least 50% participants are women</p>	Y2A4,Y3Q4,Y4Q4,Y5Q4, Y6Q4		7,200
Project Management	Strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of the project team on the gender dimension				
<p>Result 5:</p> <p>The technical and institutional capacities of the Project team on the gender dimension are increased</p>	<p>Recruit an international gender expert and a national gender specialist</p> <p>Gender analysis is carried out as part of the vulnerability assessments and the action plan revised</p>	<p>Target: A gender specialist recruited as soon as possible, at project inception</p> <p>Target: Gender analysis conducted and Action Plan revised (if needed)</p>	<p>Y1</p> <p>Y1 and Y2</p> <p>At project inception</p>	<p>International gender specialist + National gender specialist</p> <p>Gender specialist</p>	180,000

	<p>Strengthen the capacities of the Project team and stakeholders (government authorities) on the gender concept and the gender dimension in development projects (including facilitation skills to engage women, youth, and elderly)</p> <p>Ensure a gender-responsive M&R system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically collect, analyze and use SADD • Document lesson learned and good practices <p>Develop gender-responsive annual workplans and budget</p>	<p>- Number of persons (by sex) trained on the gender-sensitive approaches and gender-responsive ICRM Target: All team members complete a gender training</p> <p>Target: Gender is fully integrated in the M&R system Target: Gender lessons are disseminated and used for continuous improvement</p> <p>Target: Gender activities and outputs are integrated in the annual workplans and budget is ensured for their implementation</p>	<p>Q2 - Year 1</p> <p>Y1A1 – Y6Q4</p>	Gender specialist and all team members	
				TOTAL	1,076,000

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Analyse SWOT liée au secteur d'activités des femmes dans la zone d'intervention du projet

Forces	Faiblesses	Opportunités	Menaces
<p>Existence d'associations dynamiques des femmes dans quelques localités de la zone du projet</p> <p>Forte implication des femmes dans les activités de gestion de l'eau et du sol</p> <p>Forte implication des femmes dans l'économie alimentaire de la zone d'intervention du projet</p> <p>Forte capacité de mobilisation et d'animation communautaire des organisations de femmes</p>	<p>Érosion et perte de la fertilité des sols, faible productivité des systèmes de production agricole</p> <p>Faible accès à la terre fertile</p> <p>Accroissement de la pénibilité pour les femmes du fait de la non disponibilité de l'eau en période de sécheresse</p> <p>Absence d'organisations de femmes structurées et dynamiques dans certaines localités de la zone du projet</p> <p>Faible représentativité des femmes dans les instances de prise de décision</p> <p>L'économie de la zone du projet fortement basée sur une agriculture de subsistance qui réduit la productivité du travail des femmes en période de sécheresse</p> <p>Accès limité des femmes aux technologies d'informations, ce qui limite leur accès aux informations d'alerte précoce.</p> <p>Manque de moyens financier des femmes pour se procurer les foyers améliorés pour une faible émission de GES ainsi que les intrants pour améliorer la production agricole</p>	<p>Intégration au niveau national du genre dans les politiques en matière de changement climatique, notamment l'environnement, l'eau, agriculture</p> <p>Forte implication de la femme dans l'approche GIRE</p> <p>Existence du plan d'action genre au niveau du Ministère du cadre de vie (environnement et développement durable)</p> <p>Existence de programmes de développement dans la zone du projet ciblant les femmes et les jeunes</p> <p>Existence des PDC prenant en compte la dimension genre</p> <p>Dimension de genre incluse dans le CDN et PANA</p> <p>Meilleure capacité d'entrepreneuriat et de promotion des filières durables</p>	<p>Environnement social; poids de la tradition, de la culture et des coutumes</p> <p>Manque de moyens pour la mise en œuvre des politiques nationales élaborées sur le genre</p> <p>Variabilité et changement climatique (pluviométrie perturbée, inondations, etc.)</p>

Forces	Faiblesses	Opportunités	Menaces
	<p>Faible équipement des associations de femmes pour une transformation en quantité des produits agricoles</p> <p>Manque d'opportunités des femmes pour renforcer leurs connaissances techniques dans les stratégies d'adaptation au changement climatique</p> <p>Faible capacité de maîtrise de l'eau par les femmes pendant la saison pluvieuse</p> <p>Difficulté d'accès des femmes et des jeunes aux ressources financiers pour l'approvisionnement des intrants agricoles</p> <p>Faible productivité des femmes (maraîchages, riz) en période de sécheresse, ce qui engendre le manque de moyen financier pour garantir une sécurité alimentaire des ménages</p>		

Annex 2:

Table 1 Economic feasibility study: Gross margin for all crops

Crops	Result without project (XOF/ha)	Result with project (XOF/ha)	Increase in Result (XOF/ha)	Percentage
Cassava	73 000	183 000	110 000	250%
Yam	173 000	363 000	190 000	209%
Okra	51 650	141 150	89 500	273%
Rice	50 075	98 183	48 108	196%
Chili pepper	25 750	153 075	127 325	594%
Maize	145 500	239 250	93 750	164%

In conclusion, the project can change chili pepper into a highly profitable product. The expected financial return of the project is high, with the same labour force. Income will be, for cassava, yam and maize, for 185 working days at XOF 2 773/day. For okra and chili pepper, for 282 working days, it is estimated at XOF 2 654/day.

Annex 3: Details of consultation missions and meetings

Date	Region/district	Institution		People consulted
		Nom	Description	
23/11- 26/11/2017	Cotonou	ONG Benin Environment and Education Society (BEES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Œuvre pour l'implication des groupes vulnérables (jeunes, femmes) à la réalisation du PDC - Les associations des femmes pour faciliter leur intégration dans les activités de la mairie - Inclusion du genre dans les politiques nationales et locales dans la vallée de l'Ouémé - Création d'une plateforme multi-acteurs en cours au niveau de la zone deltaïque 	DJONDA Maximien
		Institut National de la Promotion de la Femme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientations vers les points focaux genre du Ministère de l'agriculture, du Ministère du cadre de vie, du FNEC - Les rapports d'études menées par L'INPF sur le genre en lien avec la gestion de l'environnement, la gestion de l'eau, la gestion du climat 	TOSSOU Didas (INPF)
		Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile (ANPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence d'une plateforme de réduction des risques liés aux CC - Opportunité du projet pour faire fonctionner cette plateforme qui prend en compte tous les ministères - Inexistence d'une approche genre dans la gestion des catastrophes - Protection civile beaucoup plus large que la protection sociale 	DAGOU Aristide
		MAEP/PAPVIRE-ABC: Projet d'appui à la production vivrière et de renforcement de la résilience dans l'Alibori, le Borgou et les Collines (PAPVIRE-ABC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le projet œuvre pour la mise à disposition des femmes des terres aménagées, offre une formation sur les itinéraires climatiques pour une meilleure production durable, appuie les coopératives féminines 	DIMOND Elie
		Direction Générale de l'Eau	Information sur les infrastructures :	ELEGBEDE Bernard

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - barrage de Vossa (Ouèssè) pour régler le problème d'inondation - barrage de Bétérou dans le bassin supérieur pour le stockage d'eau potable - barrage de Togo-bis (Kétou) - Deux petites PMH dans le nord pour éviter les problèmes d'inondation - Retenir que la basse et la moyenne vallée ont une limite hydrologique 	
	Porto Novo	Directeur de la Planification et de la Gestion de l'Eau, et Enseignant à l'Institut National d l'Eau (INE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processus d'élaboration du Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux de l'Ouémé (SDAGE-Ouémé) - Préoccupations liées aux SDAGES et à l'investissement agroécosystémique pour renforcer la résilience des populations et des agroécosystèmes face au changement climatique 	Dr. ELEGBEDE MANOU Bernadin
	Akpo Missété	Cercle International pour la Promotion de la Création (CIPCRE-Bénin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les aspects genres et protection sociale: l'ONG mène plusieurs activités liées au genre, à la protection et à la gouvernance environnementale dans les communes de Bonou, Adjohoun et Dangbo dans basse vallée de l'Ouémé - Bonnes pratiques: la création des Association de Promotion du Genre au niveau communal 	M. ASSOGBA Thierry
	Zagnanado	Mairie de Zagnando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Position géographique (située entre les bras du fleuve Zou et l'Ouémé) de la commune est menacée par les extrêmes hydrohydrologiques, la déforestation et une dégradation avancée des terres - Plan de Développement Communal et les rapports sur les études de faisabilités existantes en lien avec le projet 	Mr. MISSEGBETCHE Symphorien
	Zogbodomé	Mairie, Centre de Professionnalisation Agricole (GIZ et Africa Rice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions liées au genre en rapport avec les changements climatiques, l'<i>existence des femmes pépiniéristes de palmiers et de Tecks dans la commune. Elles sont également dans des groupements de</i> 	Maire M. TOWEDJE Z. David; secrétaire générale Mme ADJASSOHO M. Rosalie, et M. SAHO

			<i>transformation du soja et du manioc et Plan de Développement Communal (PDC) de Zogbodomey</i>	Biennu; et le charge de planification M. TOWEDJE
	Dassa Zoumé	Arrondissement Loulé, bas-fonds aménagés	- bas-fonds aménagés pour la riziculture: échangé avec les producteurs d'une famille (7 personnes)	
	Djougou	Mairie	Répercussions des changements climatiques sur les populations et la grande vulnérabilité de sa commune; taux de couverture en eau également très faible et décourageant le maraîchage qui est l'activité principale des femmes du milieu	M. OUOROU Z. Housséni et le Directeur du Personnel M. SANKAMO Assamanou
	Copargo	Mairie, bas-fonds aménagés à Katabem paysage de la source de Ouémé	Priorités du PDC et existence d'une association des femmes cadres de la commune qui vise le renforcement du rôle des femmes	Mme YERIMA Rabiato, le chef service technique (CST) M. ASSAN Moudachirou, et le chef d'arrondissement (CA) M. WALI Imorou
27-30/12/2017	Zagnanado	Village Bamé Membres de l'équipe de la mairie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Il ressort de cet entretien que les agriculteurs sont confrontés à des problèmes de sécheresse, retard des pluies, manque de retenue d'eau, non maîtrise de l'eau, manque d'équipements agricoles comme les tracteurs, les motopompes, les motoculteurs; faible productivité des sols et les conséquences sont la perte de récolte et le faible rendement de la productivité; groupements de femmes également recensés - Femmes parcourent longues distances pour se procurer des tubercules de manioc à transformer 	M. HOUNSOU Alain, le SG et douze (12) personnes au total dans le village de Bamé
	Zogbodomey		- Existence des pairs éducateurs et secouristes formés par le Projet d'Urgence de Gestion Environnemental en Milieu Urbain (PUGEMU) qui veille à la	Secrétaire Générale (SG), Madame ADJASSOHO M. Rosalie, le Point

			<p>sensibilisation des communautés sur les comportements à avoir afin d'éviter les maladies hydriques en période d'inondation plateforme communale chargée de la réduction du risque des catastrophes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les groupements de femmes en général regroupent 10 à 25 femmes et s'adonnent à la transformation de manioc, de l'huile de palme, de soja, du riz, au maraichage, et à la mais femmes ont souligné qu'elles jouent d'abord le rôle d'ouvrières pour leurs maris avant de s'occuper de leurs propres productions - Face aux CC les producteurs font la culture des variétés à cycle court (2 mois) pour subvenir aux besoins de leurs familles 	<p>Focal de réduction des risques de catastrophes et d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, M. Kouin Emmanuel; le chargé des services domaniales et environnementales, M. YEHO Constantin</p>
15-17/07/2020	DDAEP Collines Glazoué		-	
			-	
			-	
	Dassa Zoumé	<p>Le projet d'appui à la gestion durable des terres PANA-Energie PANA -Biomasse Projet d'appui au développement agricole des Collines (PADAC) COFORMO PAGEFCOM Groupements de femmes, jeunes, producteurs et élus locaux de l'arrondissement de Loulé</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les autorités ont mis en place un comité genre pour veiller au suivi des activités liées au genre prévues dans le PDC - La CA de Pahouignan a fait savoir que les femmes sont plus impliquées dans la production de riz et le maraichage, et elles se mettent en association avec les hommes pour la riziculture. - Les difficultés que rencontrent les populations en lien avec les CC sont l'impraticabilité des voies en période d'inondation, la non maîtrise de l'eau et la non disponibilité des tubercules de manioc. Face à la non disponibilité du manioc, les femmes s'approvisionnent en gari dans les 	<p>M. FAGNON Nicaise et ses collaborateurs tels que le SG M. GBADI André, le chargé de planification et du genre, M. OGOUDJE Honoré et ses collaborateurs AZANLI Noélie et AHOKPOSSI Oscar, le chargé de l'environnement M. AGBANI Sylvain, le Chef d'Arrondissement</p>

			<p>communes environnantes pour le commerce et elles n'en transforment plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les femmes suggèrent en plus des réalisations de retenues d'eau prévues par le projet, la construction de forage pour la transformation du riz - Les femmes sont disposées à faire des pépinières s'il y a disponibilité d'eau. Elles sollicitent les équipements de transformation du riz tel que les étuveuses, les aires de séchage et les foyers améliorés 	(CA) de Pahouignan Madame KOUKPONOU Justine
Atelier de concertation : mars 2018		Les parties prenantes du projet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le mécanisme de diffusion des informations qui doit tenir compte du genre et du fait qu'il y a des femmes analphabètes - Des informations ciblées en fonction du genre (à l'endroit des femmes, par exemple ayant un rôle spécifique dans les chaînes de valeurs) 	30 participants provenant des structures parties prenantes
Atelier de concertation: juin 2018		Les parties prenantes du projet	Présentation des études techniques, faisabilité, analyse genre, analyse socio-économique, analyses techniques agriculture, hydrologie, foresterie, etc.	42 participants
28-30/09/2018		Mairie de Zogbodomey Mairie de Copargo Comité des peuhls et éleveurs Périmètre irrigué pour le maraîchage	Peuples autochtones et problématiques des jeunes et du genre	Adjassato Rosalie Bio Yérima (peuhl) Abdoulaiye Seïbou (peuhl) Assan Mamamou (peuhl) Assan Moutamala (peuhl) Adjasotto Rosalie (SG mairie de Zogbodomey)
15/07/2020	Dassa-Zoumey	Direction départementale de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et la pêche	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les aléas climatiques dans la commune (comment ils se manifestent et leur degré de sévérité sur les couches vulnérables) 	BONI Paul, Directeur et ses collaborateurs: VIDJOGNI COSSI ALLOGNI STEPHANE

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventaire des ressources productives (leur état actuel, difficultés pour les couches vulnérables, etc.) • Effets des aléas sur les ressources • Perceptions des femmes sur les manifestations du changement climatique et les impacts sur les ressources • Perception des différents femmes et jeunes sur les effets du CC • Rôles de la femme dans l'agriculture et les difficultés rencontrées ou inégalité de genre • Accessibilité aux ressources (sol; eau; intrants; main d'œuvre; accès au financement; etc.) par les différents groupes socio-culturels • Comment les femmes et les couches vulnérables vivent les réalités du CC en lien avec leurs rôles dans l'agriculture? • CVA: quels sont les cultures les plus importantes au niveau du ménage et quelles sont les chaînes de valeurs dans lesquelles les femmes ont un avantage (prennent assez de valeur ajoutée)? Analyse SWOT liée au secteur d'activité des femmes dans la zone d'intervention du projet • Y a-t-il des projets en cours des initiatives qui ont des activités envers les femmes: si oui, pourriez-vous nous fournir la liste et l'objectif du projet ainsi que la durée du projet et l'agence d'exécution 	BODJRENOU SYLVIE
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les structures d'appuis intervenant dans la commune (étatique et société civile) • Les organisations de producteurs et leurs faitières (UNIRIZ; groupement de femmes sur le maraichage, maïs; manioc, les femmes pépiniéristes, autres à identifier sur le terrain) 	
16/07/2020	GLAZOUE	PAEFFR : Projet d'appui à l'entrepreneuriat féminin au sein de la filière riz. Le projet appuie les femmes pour le leadership féminin et l'autonomisation économique des femmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les aléas climatiques dans la commune (comment ils se manifestent et leur degré de sévérité sur les couches vulnérables) • Au niveau de Glazoué, est-il possible d'avoir d'informations sur les groupes d'intérêt économique, associations et coopératives des femmes avec les principales activités qui sont fonctionnelles? • En terme de changement climatique, y a-t-il à votre niveau une analyse différencié hommes/femmes et autres groupes vulnérables des impacts et effets du changement climatiques? • Quels sont les domaines, selon vous, dans lesquelles la participation des femmes est encore trop bas? • Action du projet en faveur des femmes • Changement obtenu suite aux apports du projet • Les organisations de producteurs et leurs faitières (UNIRIZ; groupement de femmes sur le maraichage, maïs, manioc, les femmes pépiniéristes, autres à identifier sur le terrain) 	AZAGNANDJI ESTHER experte genre ; d'OLIVEIRA LIONEL, coordonnateur du projet et ZOLIKPO SYLVANUS, expert en organisation et entrepreneuriat

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions des femmes sur les manifestations du changement climatique et les impacts sur les ressources • Perception des différents femmes et jeunes sur les effets du CC • Rôles de la femme dans l'agriculture et les difficultés rencontrées ou inégalité de genre • Accessibilité aux ressources (sol, eau, intrants, main d'œuvre, accès au financement; etc.) par les différents groupes socio-culturels • Comment les femmes et les couches vulnérables vivent les réalités du CC en lien avec leurs rôles dans l'agriculture? • CVA: quels sont les cultures les plus importantes au niveau du ménage et quelles sont les chaînes de valeurs dans lesquelles les femmes ont un avantage (prennent assez de valeur ajoutée)? 	
16/07/2020	GLAZOUE	Mairie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quels sont, dans le plan de développement de la commune et la zone de Glazoué, les actions spécifiques envers les femmes et les plus vulnérables? • Quels sont les domaines selon vous dans lesquelles la participation des femmes est encore trop bas? • Quel mécanisme est en place pour la promotion des couches vulnérables? • Quelle est la représentativité des femmes au sein du conseil communal? 	ALLOUKOUTOU OLIVIER, Secrétaire général et ses chefs services: BLALOGOE YACINE HOUEHOU MARTIN AYITCHEDEHOU JEAN BADOU ERIC OLABODE JOHN

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En terme de changement climatique, y a-t-il à votre niveau une analyse différencié hommes/femmes et autres groupes vulnérables des impacts et effets du changement climatiques? • Les aléas climatiques dans la commune (comment ils se manifestent et leur degré de sévérité sur les couches vulnérables) • Au niveau de Glazoué, est-il possible d'avoir d'informations sur les groupes d'intérêt économique, associations et coopératives des femmes avec les principales activités qui sont fonctionnelles? • Y a-t-il des projets en cours, des initiatives qui ont des activités envers les femmes: si oui pourriez-vous nous fournir la liste et l'objectif du projet ainsi que la durée du projet et l'agence d'exécution • Les structures d'appuis intervenant dans la commune (étatique et société civile) • Les organisations de producteurs et leurs faitières (UNIRIZ; groupement de femmes sur le maraichage, maïs, manioc, les femmes pépiniéristes, autres à identifier sur le terrain) 	
17/07/2020	GLAZOUE (HOUALA)	Groupeement LIWADJOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fonctionnement du groupement • Difficultés • Besoins • Les aléas climatiques dans la commune (comment ils se manifestent 	Président: TCHOBO LAZARE +8 membres du groupement présents (liste de présence)

			<p>et leur degré de sévérité sur les couches vulnérables)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partenaires d'appuis • Les aléas climatiques dans la commune (comment ils se manifestent et leur degré de sévérité sur les couches vulnérables) • Inventaire des ressources productives (leur état actuel; difficultés pour les couches vulnérables, etc.) • Effets des aléas sur les ressources • Perceptions des femmes sur les manifestations du changement climatique et les impacts sur les ressources • Perception des différents femmes et jeunes sur les effets du CC • Rôles de la femme dans l'agriculture et les difficultés rencontrées ou inégalité de genre • Accessibilité aux ressources (sol, eau, intrants, main d'œuvre, accès au financement; etc.) par les différents groupes socio-culturels • Comment les femmes et les couches vulnérables vivent les réalités du cc en lien avec leurs rôles dans l'agriculture? • CVA: quels sont les cultures les plus importantes au niveau du ménage et quelles sont les chaînes de valeurs dans lesquelles les femmes ont un avantage (prennent assez de valeur ajoutée) ? • Qui décide de quoi dans le ménage? 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment ces CVA des femmes sont affectées par le changement climatique? • Que faire pour réduire les chocs et comment augmenter la capacité des femmes à y faire face? • Stratégie locales d'adaptation au CC par les femmes 	
17/07/2020	GLAZOUE (MAGOUMI)	Groupelement ISHELERE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idem 	Présidente OGA PIERRETTE + 10 membres du groupelement présents
17/07/2020	GLAZOUE (MAGOUMI)	Groupelement KAKPRETCHE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idem 	Président AKORIDJI FLORENT + 6 membres du groupelement présents