



**CONTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL FUND
FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE TO THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLIMATE GREEN
FUND STRATEGIC PLAN**

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Introduction

The issue of environmental protection and the fight against the harmful effects of climate change find its inking in the Constitution of 11 December 1990 through Article 27 which states: "Everyone has the right to a healthy, satisfying and sustainable environment, and has the duty to defend it. The State takes care of the protection of the environment ". Thus, this manifest desire resulted in the creation of the Ministry in charge of the Environment with the adoption of the decree N ° 91-176- of July 29, 1991. Similarly, the law n ° 98-030- of 12 February 1999 on a framework law on the environment in the Republic of Benin defines the national objectives for the protection of the environment (Article 4), the measures to be taken to achieve these objectives (Article 5) and the institutions responsible (Article 6 and 7). Also, several institutions have been set up by the Beninese State to preserve the environment, including the National Fund for the Environment and Climate (FNEC).

The latter is governed by Decree No. 2017-128 of 27 February 2017, noting approval of its creation. Under law 94-009 of 28 July 1994 governing social and cultural offices, the FNEC has legal personality and financial autonomy, under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of the Environment.

Its role is to mobilize national and international resources to support projects and programs aimed at protecting the environment and combating the adverse effects of climate change through the financing of adaptation and mitigation projects and programs climate.

It is a response to the inadequacy of the financing system of the environment sector and therefore represents an essential link in the institutional arsenal set up at the level of the Ministry in charge of the Environment to promote sustainable development in Benin.

Later, the 2018-18 law on climate change adopted by the parliament of Benin in 2018, confirms this role of financial mechanism that the FNEC must play more at the national level.

In addition, this law places special emphasis on taking the dimension of climate change into account in any development policy or strategy and their implementation at the national, departmental, municipal and local levels (Article 7). In particular, it aims to combat climate change and its negative effects and consequences and to increase the resilience of living communities (Article 4).

To reach the goals assigned to him requires a better method of results-based management (RBM). This management method decline into five (5) components

- strategic planning ;
- operational planning and budgeting ;
- monitoring and evaluation of implementation ;
- accountability ;
- the use of result by decision makers.

This requirement is reflected in FNEC's 2017-2021 strategic plan, which has the following vision: **"By 2025, FNEC is a national reference mechanism for mobilizing financial resources and funding initiatives and climate change for sustainable development in Benin"**.

Through this vision, the FNEC contributes to improving the living environment by financing climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programs through eco-tax resources that it mobilizes according to the polluter pays principle. To this end, several municipalities in Benin have benefited from FNEC grants for the implementation of concrete initiatives to protect the environment and adapt to climate change

With its accreditation to the Green Climate Fund, the FNEC must be able to rely more on the mobilization of its resources to enable Benin to respect its commitments made by adhering to the Paris Agreement by financing the options contained in its Contribution document. Determined at the National level

In sum, this document aims to provide the Green Climate Fund with FNEC's concerns to contribute to the updating of its Strategic Plan.

1- FNEC priorities

As the implementing entity for GCF projects, FNEC in accordance with its missions must mobilize increased additional funding to enable the country to cope with the adverse effects of climate change.

In fact, the eco-tax resources that constitute the FNEC's own resources are not sufficient to commit it to the major projects contained in the National Development Policy document approved by the Beninese government in 2018. An alternative is the mobilization of resources from the climate finance at the level of the GCF and other donors to contribute to the financing of these major national projects, as the financing of a large number of projects will have a more lasting impact on ecosystems and grassroots communities.

a- Support the development project ideas contained in the Nationaly Determined Contributions

Benin signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. This commitment was materialized by the drafting of its Determined Contributions document at the national level, although Benin's National Adaptation Plan is being drafted.

The Benin CDN document contains both adaptation and mitigation measures, a set of project ideas that are at an embryonic stage and that must be developed at all stages to hope that the GCF will bring substantial support for their implementation for the benefit of grassroots communities. For this purpose, and in relation to the inventory of this CDN, the following supports will be solicited:

- Finance the development of concept notes;

- Financially and technically support the transformation of concept notes into project documents and;
- Finance the implementation of these projects and programs la mise en œuvre de ces projets et programmes.

b- Capacity building of National Implementation Entity

The National Fund for Environment and Climate is a structure composed of two technical departments outside the Accounting Agency which is transversal. The institutional diagnosis carried out during the development of its Strategic Plan 2017-2021 clearly shows that FNEC has adequate governance skills and bodies but that it is necessary to strengthen the effectiveness of these actions. So the FNEC needs to upgrade staff through a capacity building program that will be funded by the GCF. This program will focus on

- ✓ Project identification, programming and budgeting;
- ✓ Monitoring and evaluation of project impacts ;
- ✓ Quantitative and qualitative methods for estimating the effects of projects ;
- ✓ reporting and communication of results for decision-making ;
- ✓ procurement methods and strategies ;
- ✓ the audit and the financial and accounting management of the projects.
- ✓ Etc.

2- Action plan

The action plan is a set of activities that the FNEC plans to carry out with the GCF during the period of its accreditation. It contains important actions necessary for the sustainability of accreditation and to support actions to combat the effects of climate change: These are

a- Development of project pipelines.

Benin has reference documents on the fight against climate change. These are, in addition to the NDCs, national communications documents (1st, 2nd and 3rd), the NAPA, the Carbon and Climate Resilient Sober Strategy and many other strategic documents from sectoral ministries such as Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Water, Health and Energy. These documents contain relevant ideas of projects and programs to be implemented at the national level. These projects and programs will be developed in the following areas:

- ✓ Planning capabilities ;
- ✓ Improvement of local expertise and information on climate change ;
- ✓ Sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change;
- ✓ Agroforestry ;
- ✓ Adapted agro-industry;
- ✓ Water, sanitation and health;
- ✓ Energy efficiency and renewable energies ;
- ✓ infrastructures and bioclimatic constructions.

Each of its domains includes actions to undertake and develop in the form of concept notes, a complete funding proposal through the GCF PPF tool.

b- Strengthening the FNEC communication system

FNEC needs to further improve its communication strategy, especially with respect to disclosures and project management information from preparation through to implementation. For this purpose, substantial support must be provided by the GCF. Capacity building programs will also be developed in this area.