Benin: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper— Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction

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REPUBLIC OF BENIN

GROWTH STRATEGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD French Development Agency
AfDF African Development Fund

ANCB National Association of Communes of Benin

APRM African Peer Review Mechanism ARI Acute Respiratory Infections

AU African Union

BCEAO Central Bank of West African States
BenInfo Beninese socioeconomic database
BGE General Government budget

BOA Bank of Africa

BOT Built, Operate and Transfer
BRVM Regional Securities Exchange
BTP Construction and Public Works
CAA Autonomous Amortization Fund

CCIB Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin

CCS Municipal Monitoring Committee
CDS Departmental Monitoring Committees
CEB Beninese Electricity Community

CEBENOR Benin Center for Standardization and Quality Management

CNB National Budget Committee

CND National Deconcentration Committee

CNE National Debt Committee

CNDLP National Commission for Development and Combating Poverty

CNPB Beninese Employers Federation
CNS National Statistics Council
CSA Arrondissement Health Center
CSC Municipal Health Center

CWIQ Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
DANIDA Danish International Development Agency

DAT Land Management Delegation DEPOLIPO Declaration of Population Policy

DEPONAT Declaration of National Land Management Policy

DOTS Directly Observed Therapy Short Course
DPP Planning and Forecasting Directorate

DPS Strategic Planning Directorate
DSD Social Dimension of Development
DSO Operational Strategy Document
ECI Investment Climate Survey

ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
ECVR Survey of Living Conditions of Rural Households

EDS Demographic and Health Survey

EFA Education For All
ELAM Short Household Survey

EMICoV Integrated Modular Survey on Household Living Conditions

ENOC Emergency Neonatal Obstetric Care

FAO United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

FECECAM Federation of Credit Unions and Mutual Farm Credit Organizations

FIAT Town and Regional Planning Incentive Fund

FRIDC ECOWAS Regional Investment and Development Fund

GDP Gross Domestic Product GER Gross Enrollment Ratio

HDI Human Development Indicator HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

HIV/AIDS Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

HPI Human Poverty Index

ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization

ICMR Infant/Child Mortality Rate

IDA International Development Association

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMF International Monetary Fund

IMR Infant Mortality Rate

INSAE National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis

IsDB Islamic Development Bank

ITC Information and Communications Technologies
MAEP Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MDCTTP Ministry Responsible for Public Works and Transport
MDEF Ministry of Development, the Economy, and Finance

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MEPS Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

MMR Maternal Mortality Rate
MS Ministry of Health
MSP Ministry of Public Health

MTEF Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

NAP National Action Plan

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

NGO Nongovernmental Organization

NLTPS National Long-Term Outlook Research

OCS Social Change Observatory
ODA Official Development Assistance

PAGEFCOM Municipal Forest Management and Development Project

PAMF Project for the Management of the Forest Massifs of Agoua de Mons

Kouffè and Wari-Maro

PAP Priority Action Plan
PBF Forest Fire Project

PCGPN National Parks Management and Conservation Project

PDC Municipal Development Plan PEV Expanded Immunization Program

PGDRN Program for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

PGFTR Forest and Shoreline Property Management Program
PNGE National Environmental Management Program

PNLS National Anti-AIDS Program

SCRP Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy

ProCGRN Natural Resources Management and Conservation Project

PPP Purchasing Power Parity
PRS Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PTME Mother-to-Child Transmission Prevention

PTR Pupil-Teacher Ratio

RAT Reform of Territorial Administration

RBM Results-based management

RESEN Report on the National Education System RGPH General Population and Housing Census

SDA Strategic Development Approach
SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment
SME Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises

SNFAR National Agricultural and Rural Extension Strategy

SONAPRA National Agricultural Promotion Company

SP Social Projection

STI Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAP Primary School Completion Rate

TBS Social Scorecard

TFP Technical and Financial Partner

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UVS Village Health Unit

WADB West African Development Bank

WAEMU West African Economic and Monetary Union

WPI Women's Participation Indicator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1999, Benin has been implementing a national poverty reduction strategy for sustainable human development. After laying out an Interim Poverty Reduction strategy (PRS, 2000), a three-year strategy (2003-2005) was defined and has subsequently been used as a strategic reference framework, for programming and budgeting of the actions of the Government and for guiding dialogue with the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs). In this first strategy, the Government of Benin judiciously stressed the development of the social sector and improved governance in order to develop human resources and enhance the effectiveness of its actions so as to lay the foundations for sustainable human development. This "Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (*Stratégie de Croissance pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté*-SCRP)" constitutes a second generation strategy for the three-year period 2007-2009, and is aimed at consolidating the gains of the earlier strategy while emphasizing diversification of the economy and the intensification of growth with a view to stepping up the fight against poverty and speeding Benin's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This new Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction for Benin is the fruit of a participatory process which, at each stage, closely involved the public administration, economic agents, and civil society. This strategy features a Priority Action Plan (PAP) covering the period 2007-2009, which is built around the strategic pillars and broken down by sector and ministry.

Participatory process

The participatory process which culminated in the preparation of the SCRP had several stages, the principal ones being as follows:

- Evaluation of the PRS 2003-2005, which made it possible to draw the main lessons from implementation of PRS 1;
- The national forum on the new Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, which brought together all the stakeholders in the process and made it possible to define the guiding principles that steered development of the Strategy;
- Definition of the Strategic Development Orientations (SDOs) 2006-2011, to delineate the broad outlines of the Government's medium-term development vision of which the SCRP is the outgrowth;
- Establishment of ten working groups gathering all the stakeholders, which worked on the major sets of development topics with a view to identifying the major problems, evaluating the policies and programs in place, and proposing revisions for the next three years in order to increase the impact on growth for the sustainable poverty reduction in Benin;
- Organization of pillared workshops on selected topic areas, in particular gender (November 14, 2006), population (November 14, 2006), human rights (November 14 and 15, 2006); the environment (November 5-9, 2006); and HIV/AIDS (February 28-March 2, 2007);
- Conduct of an Integrated Modular Survey on Household Living Conditions (EMICoV), organized in four (4) rounds the first of which was carried out from

- August 7 to November 25, 2006, and reached nearly 18,000 households spread throughout the entire national territory. This made it possible to develop the poverty profile and to learn the aspirations of the people at the grass roots level;
- The organization of consultations with various national, departmental, and local structures, which made it possible for all stake holders to assume ownership of the contents of the SCRP.

Gains from implementation of PRS 2003-2005

The implementation of PRS 2003-2005 made it possible to make notable progress not only on the institutional level, but also with the implementation of reforms and with performance in terms of sustainable development. At the institutional level, important advances were made in the generalization of the participatory approach for developing and implementing multisectoral strategies and for the monitoring and evaluation thereof. In particular, PRS 2003-2005 afforded one of the first opportunities to involve civil society and the private sector in the process of drafting a development orientations paper in Benin. This involvement developed gradually and made it possible for the various stakeholders more readily to assume ownership of the strategy. However, the evaluation of PRS 2003-2005 did find that this participation fell short of taking into account the aspirations of all social groups.

With respect to implementation of the reforms, PRS 2003-2005 constituted the primary frame of reference for structuring and coordinating the interventions of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) in support of the Government's programs, channeling them more effectively toward combating poverty. More than any other strategic document, PRS 2003-2005 served as an instrument for dialogue between the Government and donors. It made it possible to develop the practice of joint missions and budgetary support, to adopt two IMF-supported economic and financial programs, and achieve eligibility for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Finally, PRS 2003-2005 reflected the Government's resolve to develop an operational national strategy in consultation with the Technical and Financial Partners.

Overall, the evaluation of PRS 2003-2005 shows that while many reforms were undertaken, it must be observed that the results fell short of the goals laid out in terms of growth and poverty reduction. Similarly, at the current pace, achievement of the MDGs by 2015 would appear to be in jeopardy.

This relative shortfall is explained by: (i) insufficient attention devoted to the issues of diversification and growth, in particular the revitalization of the private sector and the development of sectoral and regional growth poles; (ii) underestimation of the role human capital plays in the growth and poverty reduction process; (iii) underestimation of the internal limits of the Public Administration vis-à-vis the changes implied by the principles of performance-based management and good governance; and (iv) the weakness of local government involvement in the development process.

Poverty in Benin

With a view to devising a new and effective poverty reduction strategy, the Government conducted the Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV). This aim of this survey is to assess the scope of poverty, and to identify its characteristics and

determinants, in order to refine poverty reduction policies in Benin. This quantitative survey was supplemented by a qualitative evaluation of poverty and its determinants based on people's perceptions, on the basis of a series of participatory consultations with households carried out throughout the national territory.

The partial and provisional findings of EMICoV revealed in particular that: (i) the incidence of income poverty¹ in Benin is still high in 2006, and even seems to have increased from the 2002 level (as shown by the CWIQ survey); (ii) poverty in Benin varies considerably by area of residence, with an incidence of 27 percent on average in urban areas as against 40.6 percent in rural areas. However, the analyses would show that nonmonetary poverty² (i.e. nonmonetary material living conditions of the population) appears to have declined slightly in Benin (from 43 percent to 41 percent), in contrast with income poverty, while for their part, Beninese households feel that living is becoming more and more difficult, as shown by the survey results on subjective poverty.³

Main strategic pillars of the SCRP

Analysis of the determinants and evolution of poverty had clearly shown that economic growth is the key factor in poverty reduction. Between 2002 and 2006, economic stagnation appears to have been the main cause behind the deterioration in the incidence of income poverty in Benin. Moreover, national consultation efforts have clearly shown that corruption is a factor that is harmful factor to the business climate, and hence an impediment to investment and diversification, and consequently to growth and poverty reduction.

This explains why, for this new edition of the strategy, the Beninese authorities intend to stress diversification policies in order to accelerate economic growth, promote good governance, and strengthen the social sector in support of poverty reduction efforts and sustainable human development.

Based on the Strategic Development Orientations aimed at making Benin an emerging economy, the SCRP is intended to serve as the framework for the operationalization of the Government's aspirations. It is thus both a "federative" framework aimed at harmoniously bringing together sectoral policies, and an "integrative" framework aimed at enhancing their cohesiveness and complementarity in order to accelerate growth and meet the expectations of the public. Thanks to a detailed PAP that is fully consistent with sectoral program budgets thanks to a strengthened Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the SCRP thus constitutes the programming, budgeting/financing, and monitoring framework for the Government's sectoral programs.

It has been built around five strategic pillars devoted to priority areas of intervention and setting forth the actions and measures to be implemented during the 2007-2009 period.

3

¹ The rate of income poverty is the proportion of the population living below the income poverty line.

² Nonmonetary poverty is the level of poverty defined on the basis of the material living conditions of the population.

³ Subjective poverty measures the people's perception of their own living conditions.

Pillar 1: Acceleration of growth

The growth rate in recent years has fallen short of the PRS 2003-2005 objectives and is clearly insufficient to give Benin the self-generated resources it needs to support the fight against poverty and achieve the MDGs. These performance shortfalls result mainly from the limited diversification and lack of competitiveness of the economy. This is why the Government is determined to speed up the reforms to diversify the economy and increase the growth rate to 6.5-7 percent by 2009. In addition to the areas with weaknesses that affect growth (governance, social development, infrastructure, etc.), the Government has identified four priority areas for direct intervention to intensify growth, namely: (i) stabilization of the macroeconomic framework; (ii) revitalization of the private sector; (iii) promotion of new branches of activity that show promise in terms of exports; and (iv) promotion of regional integration.

Pillar 2: Development of infrastructure

Economic infrastructures play a strategic role in the development process. They contribute to linking economic agents to markets, reducing factor costs, and improving the competitiveness of the economy, and also offer essential services to the public (access to roads, water, etc.) which determine the quality of life. Infrastructure thus contributes at one and the same time to growth and to improving the living conditions of the people. This is why the Government has made it a key strategic pillar of the SCRP which will be reflected in the implementation of major works programmed in the PAP. The Government has identified three priority areas in the infrastructure sector, namely: (i) transport infrastructure; (ii) energy; and (iii) water supply and sanitation.

Pillar 3: Human capital building

Strengthening and making the most of human resources constitutes another pillar of the strategy. This pillar strengthens the social sphere, but also human capital, and thus the foundations of medium- and long-term economic growth. The SCRP programs for developing and enhancing the value of human capital are gathered in four (4) priority areas of intervention, namely: (i) the promotion of a development-oriented education system; (ii) strengthened professional training adapted to the needs of the labor market; (iii) improved accessibility quality of health and nutrition services; and (iv) strengthened social solidarity and protection.

Pillar 4: Promotion of good governance

Improved governance, including the fight against corruption, constitutes a crucial factor for the success of strategies to promote the private sector and improve the effectiveness of government actions and expenditure, and hence the success of the SCRP. During the participatory consultations, the people quite correctly cited corruption and, more generally, the lack of sound management of public affairs as important determinants of poverty in Benin. This is why, over the next three years, the Government will work to strengthen good governance so as to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the management of public affairs. The priority programs in these areas concern: (i) speeding up administrative reforms; and (ii) strengthening the rule of law and individual freedoms.

Pillar 5: Balanced and sustainable development of the national space

Faster growth and poverty reduction imply, on the one hand, devoting increased attention to regional disparities and targeted actions aimed at promoting greater territorial equity in the distribution of social and economic investments, and, on the other hand, a sustained effort to protect the environment and manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. Indeed, each component of the national territory must, in keeping with its potential, take an active role in while reaping the benefits of national economic growth. On the strength of this knowledge, the Government has identified the balanced and sustainable development of the national space as a strategic pillar of the SCRP.

To correct disparities, the Government wants to base all development efforts on a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution of activities and infrastructures. Town and country planning, environmental protection, and decentralization are the principal tools the Government intends to associate with the implementation of sectoral policies and lead Benin toward the emerging country group. The priority programs of this pillar are grouped in three components, namely: (i) sustainable development of regions and localities; (ii) the emergence of development and growth poles; and (iii) the environment, natural resource management, and living standards.

Macroeconomic and budgetary framework

The macroeconomic and financial framework was developed by taking account of the strategic orientations as well as the macroeconomic and sectoral policies described above. The macroeconomic framing was followed by developing a budgetary framework for the medium term (MTEF) which distributes resources among budget allowances for the various sectors in keeping with the priority sectors of the SCRP. In addition, as part of assessing the costs of the strategy for achieving the MDGs, certain sectors (education, health, infrastructure, water and energy, agriculture, environment, and gender) prepared programs and estimated their cost. These programs were revised in order to bring their costs within the respective sectoral allowances and ensure consistency between the overall macroeconomic framework and the sectoral medium-term expenditure frameworks (MTEFs).

Effective implementation of the SCRP would make it possible to increase the average rate of economic growth from the 3.5 percent recorded for the 2004-2006 period to 6.5 percent for the 2007-2009 period, with population growth projected at 2.9 percent over the period. This would boost the growth of per capita GDP to 2.5 percent on average over the 2007-2009 period. The faster growth stems primarily from the anticipated dynamism of trade and transport activities, as well as from diversification and a greater contribution from export-oriented primary sector production (agriculture for export). Growth is also induced by an increase of approximately 3 points in the investment ratio, rising from 22 percent of GDP in 2006 to 25 percent in 2009, thanks to a significant increase in public investment and to the anticipated effects of an improved business climate on savings and private investment.

Thanks to the implementation of measures to intensify resource mobilization, in particular broadening of the tax base and improved yields from the financial authorities, the ratio of tax receipts to GDP will progress favorably, increasing from 15.1 percent of GDP in 2006 to the Community goal of 17 percent by 2009. During the program period, these resources will be devoted to current expenditure, representing on average 15 percent of GDP, and capital

expenditure, representing on average 9 percent of GDP. The volume of expenditure as a proportion of GDP would stabilize at around 24 percent between 2007 and 2009, as compared with 21 percent over the three years of PRS 2003-2005, owing to the additional spending required to implement the priority programs of the strategy. As a consequence of the improvement in revenue and the prudent growth of expenditure, the budget deficit will continue to be contained, rising from 5 percent of GDP in 2006 to approximately 7 percent of GDP between 2007 and 2009.

The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The MTEF provides an indication of the projected allocation of resources resulting from the macroeconomic framework, based on SCRP priorities and the financing requirements of the priority programs. Accordingly, the resources allocated to the priority sectors remain in line with the objectives of the strategy; the expenditures allocated to the social sectors (education, health, other social sectors), the manufacturing and trade sectors, and infrastructure respectively account on average for 31 percent, 11 percent, and 19 percent of total expenditure over the 2007-2009 period, as compared to 28 percent, 8 percent, and 12 percent over the period of PRS 2003-2005.

Cost of the strategy and financing

The SCRP is an integrated strategy in that the strategic pillars, priority programs, and projects touch upon all sectors. These priority programs consume a sizable share of the sectoral ministries' resources. Estimates indicate that the total cost of the strategy will rise from CFAF 631.5 billion in 2007 to CFAF 776.5 billion in 2009, that is, an annual growth rate of about 11 percent. The Government is determined to continue its efforts to mobilize the domestic and external resources needed to finance the SCRP. In practice, the Government intends to continue the ongoing reforms to rehabilitate public finances and improve the tax situation (broadening the tax base, modernization of the tax and customs administrations, and strengthening auditing).

Moreover, the Government intends to mobilize resources on the national and subregional financial markets. Finally, the Government will work with the development partners to mobilize external resources and improve the coordination of the various kinds of support in light of the priorities of the strategy. This partnership will continue within the framework of the consultative process established for preparing the SCRP, and in connection with implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Furthermore, the Government will endeavor to meet all the requirements for promoting private sector participation in financing the strategy. This will entail promoting foreign direct investment (FDI), introducing new financing instruments, bolstering the presence of banking throughout of the country, mobilizing national savings, and promoting microfinance.

Implementation and monitoring of the strategy

The new implementation and monitoring mechanism described in paper is based on an approach that emphasizes the accountability of the structures directly tasked with implementing the various projects and programs included in the Priority Action Plan (PAP) of the SCRP. For monitoring, a minimum list of PRSP and MDG monitoring indicators has

been drafted; these monitoring indicators will be updated by the findings of the EMICoV survey and the EDS (Demographic and Health Survey).

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Government aspires to transform Benin into an emerging country by 2011. This ambition is reflected in the desire to create the conditions necessary for accelerated economic growth and a noteworthy reduction in poverty in the country.
- 2. This Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (*Stratégie de Croissance pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté*-SCRP), which covers the period 2007-2009, is the outgrowth of a participatory strategic planning exercise involving the participation of all the components of Beninese society. The strategic pillars and priority areas of intervention identified are in keeping with the vision of "Benin 2025: Alafia [peace and happiness]," the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Strategic Development Orientations (SDOs).
- 3. Throughout its preparation, the SCRP benefited from sustained participation by civil society, the private sector, and the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs). It serves as the frame of reference for the socioeconomic development of Benin for the 2007-2009 period and the reference document for dialogue between the Government and the TFPs. SCRP implementation will require support from the international community in order to consolidate the gains made in the development process in recent years and ensure the economic take-off sought by all in Benin.
- 4. The document consists of ten (10) chapters grouped in three (3) parts. Part I addresses the context and preparation process of the SCRP (Chapter 1), summarizes the gains made under the first Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS 2003-2005) (Chapter 2), and describes the living conditions and poverty on the basis of the initial provisional and partial findings of the Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV) currently being conducted (Chapter 3). Part II describes the five (5) strategic pillars and priority areas of intervention that will guide the Government's actions during the 2007-2009 period (Chapters 4-8). Finally, Part III of the paper discusses macroeconomic and budgetary framework (Chapter 9) and the implementation and monitoring mechanisms of the strategy (Chapter 10).
- 5. The sectoral strategies and policies growing out of the SCRP will be refined and/or readjusted in order more clearly to delineate the actions planned and thereby facilitate their implementation.

PART I: CURRENT STATUS

CHAPTER 1: SCRP CONTEXT AND PREPARATION PROCESS

1.1 Context

- 6. In Benin, the first Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) covering the 2003-2005 period was adopted in September 2002. It was the first genuine intersectoral and participatory planning exercise in Benin and was used as the sole framework for dialogue between the Government and all the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs). During PRS1 implementation, the Government prepared annual reports taking stock of the progress of the priority programs and projects adopted under the PRS and the results achieved. Preparation of these annual reports enabled the Government to conduct annual program reviews with the TFPs.
- 7. PRS 2003-2005 had placed special emphasis on the social sectors. Cognizant of the fact that faster growth is a necessary condition for poverty reduction; the Government has adopted an ambitious and dynamic development vision embodied in SCRP 2007-2009. The aim of the SCRP is to accelerate economic growth in order sustainably to reduce poverty. SCRP 2007-2009 constitutes the Government's reference framework for dialogue with the TFPs and seeks to be a framework for the operationalization of the Strategic Development Orientations 2006-2011. The SCRP will also contribute to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and will be a mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination in keeping with the Paris Declaration (see Box 1).

Box 1: Summary of the Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration was signed in March 2005 by the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) and partner countries including Benin. It is based on a principle of mutual commitment to improving aid effectiveness, and includes a practical and concrete framework aimed at improving the quality of aid and its impact on development. The commitments revolve around five (5) major principles.

Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies, and coordinate development actions.

Framework: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions, and procedures.

Harmonization: Donors' actions are more harmonized, transparent, and collectively effective.

Managing for results: Managing resources and improving decision-making for results.

Mutual accountability: Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

Source: OECD, Paris Declaration

1.2 Participatory process for SCRP preparation

8. Using as a basis the shortcomings of the participatory process noted in the evaluation of PRS 2003-2005 and taking into account the principles of concerted governance, the preparation of SCRP 2007-2009 involved all stakeholders in development. The preparation process involved the following steps: (i) official launch of the process; (ii) evaluation of PRS 2003-2005; (iii) the establishment of theme-based working groups; (iv) the national forum on the new SCRP; (v) preparation of the Strategic Development Orientations 2006-

- 2011; (vi) theme-based workshops; (vii) conduct of the Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV); (viii) organization of consultations with national, departmental, and local structures; (ix) definition of the strategic pillars of SCRP 2007-2009; (x) establishment of a SCRP drafting committee; and (xi) SCRP validation and adoption efforts.
- 9. The official launching for SCRP preparation work took place on February 3, 2006. It made it possible to demonstrate the Government's resolve to continue its commitment to combating poverty through accelerated economic growth. All components of Beninese society took part in this ceremony, thus evidencing their commitment to the participatory process.
- 10. Evaluation of PRS 2003-2005 led to broad consultations which made it possible to gather the assessments of the public administration, local governments, and civil society, including the trade unions, the private sector, and the TFPs. The evaluation report underwent national validation by representatives of all the groups involved in the process of policy and program development and implementation, thereby allowing stakeholders to assume ownership of the lessons from the implementation of PRS 2003-2005.
- 11. The national forum on SCRP preparation brought together more than a hundred participants representing the ministerial departments and their main technical units, civil society in its broadest sense, the private sector, and the majority of TFPs. The aim of this forum was to identify the various stakeholders in the process and to define guiding principles for the preparation of SCRP 2007-2009. The forum ultimately produced a roadmap.
- 12. Ten (10) Theme-based Groups were then established on the following topics: (i) social sectors, infrastructure, and baseline equipment; (ii) environment and living conditions; (iii) macroeconomics and sectors with growth potential; (iv) private sector and employment; (v) good governance, decentralization, and capacity building; (vi) agriculture, natural resources, and land tenure issues; (vii) security and peace; (viii) information and communication technologies; (ix) poverty and targeting; and (x) monitoring and evaluation. Each theme-based group was made up of representatives of the administration, civil society, and the private sector. Within the theme-based groups, working subgroups were established to assess the needs for achieving the MDGs. The work of theme-based groups made it possible to perform a strategic diagnosis of the area in question, estimate the cost requirements of achieving the MDGs, and analyze the constraints on development in the sector. It was thus possible to identify the strategic priorities likely to accelerate the growth and reduce poverty sustainably over the next three years.
- 13. Following the March 2006 presidential elections, the new Government drew up the document setting forth the Strategic Development Orientations (SDOs) of Benin 2006-2011. This medium-term paper reflects the Government's socioeconomic development orientations and takes account of the grassroots population's aspirations and needs. It also follows the logic of the MDGs and the long-term vision set forth in "Benin 2025: Alafia." It includes six (6) strategic orientations supported by cross-cutting measures relating to the

conditions for implementing these orientations. The SCRP is the paper for operationalizing the SDOs over the 2007-2009 period.

- 14. In order to take the cross-cutting issues of the SCRP into account, studies on cross-cutting topics and training workshops were organized for all stakeholders concerned with such issues. These include in particular: (i) the ten-year outlook for development; (ii) gender; (iii) the environment; (iv) human rights; and (v) HIV/AIDS. The relationships between the thematic groups and the SCRP were the subject of conformity evaluations to ensure that these cross-cutting issues would be taken into account.
- 15. The Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV) was launched in August 2006, and covers a sample of almost 18,000 households throughout the entire national territory (see Box 2). The originality of this survey lies in its representativity at the commune level and the coupling of the first round with the Demographic and Health Survey (EDS). Its originality also stems from the inclusion of two modules on "Governance" and "The Perception of Poverty" in the questionnaire. This approach will make it possible not only to gather quantitative information, but also to learn the aspirations of all social groups and update the poverty profile.
- 16. To ensure ownership of the process and impart a greater understanding of what is at stake in SCRP 2007-2009, consultations were organized at all levels. This approach made it bring together the civil society stakeholders in each locality to learn their aspirations. This information was compiled as proposals from civil society. Similarly, the National Association of Communes of Benin (ANCB) and the trade union association each made proposals relating to SCRP 2007-2009 in their respective areas of concern. The concerns and aspirations thus gathered were conveyed to the theme-based groups responsible for synthesizing all the information available.
- 17. At the national and departmental level, the consultations involved providing the draft SCRP paper to the people to garner their support on the pillars, the priority intervention areas, and the corresponding actions. These consultation sessions provided the people with an opportunity to assume ownership of the contents of the SCRP and to take the concerns expressed by certain vulnerable groups into account. In addition, the National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were consulted to learn their views on the SCRP priorities as regards combating poverty over the next three years.
- 18. A working group made up of officials from the public administration and resource persons met to finalize the selection of the strategic pillars of SCRP 2007-09 on the basis of reports from the theme-based groups and the Strategic Development Orientations 2006-2011. In addition, a group responsible for drafting the SCRP was set up. It was made up of senior officials from the administration, university professors, and national experts. Coordination was provided by the Permanent Secretariat of the CNDLP.⁴ The work of this

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⁴ The Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission for Development and Combating Poverty (CNDLP) became the Economic and Structural Reform Program Monitoring Unit pursuant to Decree No. 2006-616 of November 23, 2006 on the Powers, Organization, and Operation of the Ministry of Development, Economy, and Finance.

CHAPTER 1: SCRP CONTEXT AND PREPARATION PROCESS

group was buttressed by the Government's strategic orientation papers, the reports of the theme-based working groups, the sectoral strategies, recommendations from the workshops, and consultations running up the final draft of SCRP 2007-2009.

19. The preliminary draft final SCRP paper was forwarded to the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) for assessment. The final SCRP paper was adopted by the Council of Ministers at its meeting of Monday, February 26, 2007.

CHAPTER 2: GAINS UNDER PRS 2003-2005

- 20. The implementation of PRS 2003-2005 made it possible to make noteworthy progress with use of the participatory approach, with ownership of the mechanisms for devising and implementing multisectoral strategies, and in the area of monitoring and evaluation. PRS 2003-2005 was one of the rare occasions on which civil society and the private sector were associated with the process of preparing an orientation paper on development in Benin. This involvement gradually increased and enabled the various stakeholders to assume ownership of the strategy. However, the PRS evaluation emphasized that this participation was not yet sufficient for taking account of the aspirations of all social groups.
- 21. Moreover, PRS 2003-2005 also constituted the first reference framework to coordinate and channel the interventions of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) in support of combating poverty. This being so, it served as an instrument of dialogue between the Government and donors. It made it possible to develop the practice of joint missions and budgetary support, to adopt two economic and financial programs supported by the IMF, and to reach the eligibility point for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Lastly, PRS 2003-05 reflected the Government's resolve to develop an operational national strategy in consultation with the TFPs.
- 22. The implementation of PRS 2003-2005 made it possible to achieve concrete results as regards improving the living conditions of the people. Evaluation of the strategy also made it possible draw lessons which inspired the preparation of SCRP 2007-2009. The gains and the lessons learned are presented in the sections which follow, in accordance with its four strategic pillars.

2.1 Strengthening the macroeconomic framework

23. Overall, macroeconomic stability was maintained during the 2003-2005 period. Inflation was contained within the limit envisaged by the WAEMU convergence pact (less than 3 percent) and the current balance of payments improved during the 2004-2005 period because of the positive shift in the services and incomes areas. The Government also began to introduce an Industrial Free Zone to promote investment, the concentration of enterprises, and job creation. This said, however, the growth target set by the Government could not be met, owing in particular to external shocks that dampened economic activity. The average annual real economic growth rate was of 3.3 percent over the 2003-2005 period, as compared to an average annual target of 7 percent projected for the period.

Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators (percent of GDP unless otherwise indicated)

		efore PR\$ 1995-99		2003	PRS 2004	61 perio 2005	od Avg2003- 2005
Population (in millions)	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2
Population growth rate (in %)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
GDP (in CFAF billions)	644	1319	1823	2067	2140	2299	2169
Per capita GDP (in CFAF thousands)	131	228	277	296	298	310	302
Real GDP growth rate (in %)	3.7	5.1	5.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Per capita growth rate (in %)	0.4	1.8	1.9	8.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3
Gross investment Gross public investment	14.4 4.9	18.2 6.1	18.9 5.8	20.3 6.6	20.7 5.4	17.0 5.3	19.3 5.8

CHAPTER 2: GAINS UNDER PRS 2003-2005

Gross private investment	9.5	12.1	13.2	13.7	15.3 11.6	13.5
Gross domestic saving	10.1	9.6	10.0	10.2	12.2 8.8	10.4
Total revenue	11.2	14.3	15.8	16.6	16.4 16.7	16.6
Tax receipts	9.2	12.2	14.0	14.9	14.6 14.5	14.7
Total expenditure	17.7	17.7	18.6	22.0	19.8 19.8	20.6
Wage bill	6.2	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.8 5.7	5.5
Baseline primary balance	0.9	3.5	1.6	-1.4	-0.3 0.1	-0.5
Exports	16.3	17.6	15.8	15.2	14.0 13.0	14.1
Imports	24.7	24.2	22.7	23.0	20.8 19.9	21.2
Overall balance	6.9	-0.1	2.8	-1.2	-2.9 2.1	-0.7
Net foreign assets (in months of imports)	4	7	12	11	7 10	9
Outstanding debt	52.8	59.4	51.8	40.3	40.3 40.3	40.3
Debt service	1.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.7 0.6	0.7
Debt service (in % of exports)	11.9	8.6	5.9	3.8	3.6 3.1	3.5

Source: MDEF.

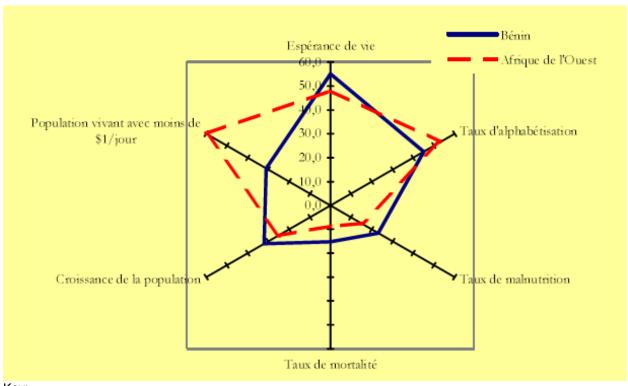
2.2 Human capital building

24. Overall, the human development indicators of Benin improved significantly. By comparison with other countries of West Africa, Benin's indicators are better. For example, life expectancy is 55 years as compared to 48 in West Africa on average, and the proportion of the population living on less than a dollar a day is 31 percent as compared to 60 percent in West Africa. On the other hand, the natural rate of increase in the population (2.89 percent) is one of highest in West Africa and requires actions of adequacy with the economic growth.

Box 2: Selected human development indicators for Benin

1		West
	Benin	Africa
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55	48
Literacy rate (% of young people ages 15-24)	45	53
Malnutrition rate, weight (% of children under 5)	23	15
Mortality rate, under age 5 (per 1,000)	152	87
Population growth (%)	3.2	2.5
Population living on less than \$1/day (%)	31	60

Source: World Bank (WDI 2006)



Key: Benin Life expectancy West Africa

Population living on less Literacy rate than \$1/day

Population growth Malnutrition rate

Mortality rate

25. Progress was made in the area of education through improvement in the people's access to education, in particular baseline education. The gross enrollment ratio (GER) was estimated at 94 percent in 2005, with a boy/girl parity index of 80 percent. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) was 50 compared to a target of 51.4. In addition, noteworthy improvements were recorded as regards the schooling of girls and addressing gender issues. However, improving the quality of education and reducing disparities of any kind remain important challenges to face.

Table 2: Key indicators of education

INDICATORS	2003	2004	2005	DDC1 target value
INDICATORS	2003	2004	2005	PRS1 target value
Gross enrollment ratio, primary level	94	<mark>96</mark>	94	94
Gross enrollment ratio of girls, primary level	81	84	83	Nd
Girl/boy parity Index in % (*)		75	80	Nd
Gross admission rate, primary level	104	106	99	Nd
Primary cycle completion rate	49	50	54	Nd
Pupil-teacher ratio	55.7	53.2	50	51.4

Source: PRSP progress report 2005.

Note: (*) gross enrollment ratio of girls as against that of boys.

26. In the area of health, statistics from the National Health Management Information System (NHMIS) indicate a marked improvement in the quality of care during the 2003-2005 period. In particular, efforts were made to reduce infant mortality and maternal mortality and to fight the major endemic diseases, namely malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. The infant mortality rate was 66.8 per mil as compared to an objective of 65 per mil. The incidence of assisted childbirth and the rate of healthcare services access are 75 percent and 37 percent in 2005, respectively, in keeping with the objectives set. The prenatal consultation rate reached 90 percent in 2005 as against the target of 84 percent. In contrast, the continuing high maternal and neonatal mortality rates and death rates from malaria are major concerns given Benin's ambition to achieve the MDGs.

Table 3: Key health indicators

INDICATORS	2003	2004	2005	PRS1 target
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	68	66	66,8	65
Infant/child mortality rate (ICMR)	107	105	105	117
Maternal mortality rate (per 100.000 births)	474			
Health service access rate	38	39	37	37
Health service access rate by children ages 0 to 5	78	86	76.2	Nd
Rate of medically/paramedically assisted childbirth	76	76	75	75
Prenatal consultation rate	76	76	90	84
HIV/AIDS prevalence among expectant mothers during prenatal visits to	2.2	2	2.1	Less than 6%
health centers				
Death rate from malaria per 10,000 inhabitants	Nd	135	140	62.5
Source: PRSP progress report 2005.				

27. The actions taken under PRS 2003-2005 made it possible to improve access to safe drinking water. The access rate in rural areas increased from 35 percent in 2002 to 41 percent in 2005, a six percentage point rise. The sector doubled its capacity to create water supply points. For the first time, in term of creation of water supply points, the performances of 2004 exceeded the threshold of the

1200 points equivalents of water. Improved planning and budget execution in the sector, coupled with the commitment of several donors, contributed significantly to this good performance.

2.3 Promotion of good governance and institutional capacity building

- 28. In the context of promoting good governance and strengthening the rule of law, in 2005 the Government adopted a strategic plan for combating corruption, with the five following priority pillars: (i) revitalization of the oversight system through the passage of an anti-corruption law; (ii) the promotion of administrative and institutional reforms; (iii) strengthening the capacity for action of civil society and the private sector; (iv) creation of an environment hostile to corruption; and (v) strengthening of reporting requirements and the obligation to combat impunity. Moreover, to build on the gains made in this area, the Government established an Anti-Corruption Observatory (OLC).
- 29. In addition, the first survey on governance and corruption is in progress and should make it possible to establish a reference base for tracking progress with implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan (PSAC) and the introduction of the public information mechanism.
- 30. In the legal sector, the plan for operationalizing the integrated program to strengthen the legal and judiciary systems has been adopted and is currently being implemented. To strengthen the justice sector, the Government is recruiting 40 judges and 30 court clerks a year. To improve the performance of the justice sector, the Government has also engaged in capacity building for the stakeholders in the sector through training and improved compensation of judges.
- 31. With a view to increasing the efficiency of expenditure in a context of transparent management, the Government undertook a reform of the budgetary system aimed at: (i) generalizing the use of performance-based budgeting in all ministries, using program budgets; (ii) transferring some public expenditure management responsibilities from the Ministry of Finance to the sectoral ministries and decentralized administrative structures; and (iii) streamlining and automating the expenditure circuit.
- 32. Similarly, the Government introduced various reforms with respect to procurement. These reforms made it possible to introduce a new institutional framework for: (i) increasing transparency and efficiency in government procurement; (ii) modernizing procurement procedures; and (iii) establishing an independent oversight system in order to combat corruption in government procurement.
- 33. In the area of civil service reform, the Government introduced a Single Reference File that can be used to determine the precise number of paid civil servants, improve the State's personnel management, and curtail the introduction into the system of fraudulent appointment or promotion advices. Moreover, it delegated by decree, to the ministries responsible for education, the management of administrative acts pertaining to their personnel, and set up a technical framework for the integration and coordination of administrative reforms, made up of the Secretaries-General of the ministries.
- 34. Regarding decentralization and deconcentration, legal provisions on the budgetary and accounting framework for local governments have been adopted. To ensure that the transfer of appropriation management of the ownerships does not jeopardize the quality of public expenditure,

the Government initiated a program to build local government capacities as regards fiscal management. It created an integrated organizational framework carrying out the reform in respect of deconcentration and established a mechanism for collaboration between the Prefects or the Mayors, as appropriate, and the decentralized agencies.

35. In addition, implementation of PRS 2003-2005 made it possible gradually to introduce a monitoring arrangement. Monitoring and evaluation indicators were defined and used in the preparation of progress reports. The Government recognizes, however, that some of the structures envisaged in the arrangement, such as the Departmental Monitoring Committees, have not functioned the way they should.

2.4 Promoting jobs and capacity building for the poor

- 36. The Government established the National Employment Agency (ANPE) and strengthened employment promotion structures. Significant advances were made in the microfinance area, in particular through capacity building for the stakeholders of the institutions concerned, support for the creation of the Regional Solidarity Bank (BRS) and its local Beninese branch, establishment of the microfinance support fund, and improvement of the legal and regulatory framework for microfinance institutions.
- 37. With respect to promoting community development, the Government carried out the local master plans for establishing a number of pilot villages in order to make the National Community Development Plan operational. Actions were also taken in connection with the social protection and promotion of women, in particular the exemption from primary school tuition payment for girls, the promotion of access by girls to merit-based academic scholarships, the adoption and implementation of the laws and regulations on the protection of children, and especially of girls, in the schools and apprenticeship centers.
- 38. Lastly, as regards security in at-risk areas, projects and programs were implemented to: (i) modernize agriculture and to improve the population's access to essential social services; (ii) improve access to development zones by rural access roads; (iii) prevent and resolve the problems associated with transhumance; and (iv) ensure that urbanization and tow management are controlled.

2.5 Status of MDGs in Benin

39. In deciding to work toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Government of Benin renewed its commitment to implementing the public policies needed to combat poverty and hunger, HIV/AIDS, the other diseases, illiteracy, environmental pollution, discrimination against women. This commitment is all the more necessary in that the progress made to date will probably not make it possible to achieve the MDG targets set for 2015, as indicated in Table 4. The paragraphs which follow take stock of the progress made toward achieving the major MDG indicators and briefly describe the challenges to be met in order to achieve the goals established. These goals are addressed in detail in the chapters devoted to the strategic pillars of the SCRP.

Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger

40. **Status quo:** In Benin, poverty persists. Income poverty remains high, and declined only slightly in recent years. From 29.6 percent in 2000, the income poverty indicator dropped to 28.5

percent in 2002. Poverty is more pronounced in rural areas than urban ones. Malnutrition among children under age 5 is on the decline. Less than a fourth of children under age 5 are undernourished. Indeed, the proportion of children under age 5 suffering from malnutrition has evolved erratically since 1996 before stabilizing at 30 percent between 2003 and 2005.

41. **Major challenges:** The persistence of poverty calls for effective actions. Accordingly, the following challenges must be met: (i) improved credit access by households in the rural world; (ii) diversification of agricultural production; (iii) development of the baseline commune-level infrastructures (roads, water, electricity, telephone); (iv) capacity building in management and the absorption of public resources; (v) effective implementation of the national policy on promoting women; (vi) accelerated growth and improved redistribution; and (viii) accelerated land tenure reform. Moreover, the baseline principles such as the promotion of good governance, social dialogue, and the effective implementation decentralization are likely to play a decisive role in the poverty reduction strategy.

Ensure a primary education for all

- 42. **Status quo**: In the education area, the overall indicators on primary education show a trend which, if maintained, may lead to achieving this goal. There are nevertheless significant disparities between regions and by gender. Moreover, the rate at which children are retained in the system has scarcely improved over the period.
- 43. Remarkable efforts have been made gradually to move toward achieving the objective of primary education for all. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GRE) in primary education, which registered 82.8 percent in 2000, is estimated at 94 percent in 2005. Over the same period, the gross enrollment ratios of girls and boys increased, respectively from 67.9 percent to 83 percent and from 97.2 percent to 104 percent. The gap between girls and boys has declined considerably: the number of girl pupils per 100 boy pupils improved markedly, rising from 67 in 2000 to 80 in 2005. If this trend continues, the target (1:1) could be met by 2015. In contrast, the pupil-teacher ratio has deteriorated considerably, from 39.9 in 1992 to 55.8 in 2000 and then improving to 50 in 2005.

Major challenges: The major challenges to achieving universal access to primary education by 2015 are: (i) enhancing the value of the teaching function; (ii) improving access to schooling on the part of girls and keeping children in the school system; (iii) increasing the number of teachers; (iv) improving the institutional framework; (v) supporting the communes with socio-community infrastructure; (viii) constructing and maintaining training schools; (ix) outfitting the schools and school canteens and facilitating transport; and (x) effectively making primary education free of charge.

Table 4: MDGs, current situation, and path ahead for Benin

Objectives	Targets	Indicators for Benin	2004 current value of indicator	MDG target value for 2015
	1.50% reduction of proportion of	1. Income poverty index	36.3%	15%
	Beninese living below poverty line, with poverty index improving to 15% by 2015	2. Human poverty index	48.9%	16%
persony and nonger	2. By 2015, reduce by 50% the number of persons suffering from malnutrition	Proportion of underweight children	30%	14.6%
Primary education for all	3. By 2015, provide primary education	4. Gross enrollment ratio in	80.7%	100%

		primary school		
	to all children of school age	5. Primary completion rate	54%	100%
		6.Literacy rate	62%	100%
3. Promote gender equality	Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by	7. Girl-boy ratio in primary and secondary	0.75	1
and the autonomy of women	2005 and at all education levels by 2015 at the latest	8. Percentage of elected officials by gender (% women)	3.2%	30%
	2010 at the latest	Female participation indicator	0,356	1
	5. Reduce infant/child mortality rate	10. Death rate of children under 5	146.4 per mil	65 per mil
4. Reduce infant mortality	from 166.5 per mil in 1996 to 65 per	11. Infant mortality rate	65.6 per mil	39 per mil
	mil by 2015	12. Proportion 1-year-olds vaccinated against measles	99%	100%
	6. Reduce maternal death rate from 498	13. Maternal mortality rate	474.4/100,000	390/100.000
5. Improve maternal health	per 100,000live births in 1996 to 390 by 2015	14. Proportion of assisted childbirths	75%	100%
	2015	15. Prenatal care coverage rate	90%	100%
6. Fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other	7. Reduce the prevalence of STIs and	16. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among expectant mothers ages 15 to 24	2%	1.9%
	HIV/AIDS .	17. Contraception usage rate	10.1%	40.9%
		18. Number of children orphaned by AIDS	32,810	Stabilized
diseases		19. Malaria incidence rate	116 per mil	ND
	8. By 2015, bring malaria and other	20. Death rate from malaria	140 per mil	ND
	major diseases under control and	21. Prevalence of tuberculosis	4.5%	Stabilized
	begin to reverse the current trend		37%	100%
		23. Area of protected spaces (in %)	0.18%	1%
	Incorporate the principles of sustainable development into national policies and reverse the current trend	24. Household waste removal method (waste collection percentage)	10.1%	34%
	of dwindling environmental resources	24. GDP per energy unit consumed (energy yield)	3.2%	ND
7. Ensure a sustainable		25. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)	300	ND
environment	10. By 2015, reduce by half the share of the population without sustainable access of way to a source of safe drinking water	26. Proportion of population with access to a source of safe drinking water	76%	100%
	11. By 2015,, appreciably improve living conditions of at	27. Proportion of households with no latrine or toilet	67.3%	42%
	least 2/3 of Beninese slum dwellers	29. Proportion of substandard housing units	ND	ND

Source: Excerpt from the departmental Report on the MDGs in Benin, MDG-PRSP and OCS/MDEF.

Promote gender equity and the autonomy of women

- 44. **Status quo**: The literacy rate of females age 15 and above improved by more than 5.9 percentage points from 1992 (16 percent) to 2002 (21.9 percent). In 2002, the literacy rate of women ages 15-24 is estimated at 31.4 percent as compared to 56.2 percent for men.
- 45. As regards the participation of women in the development process, the composite "Women's Participation Indicator" (WPI) registered an increase of 13 percent from 2001 (0.315) to 2004 (0.356). Notwithstanding this change, women still hold only 7.2 percent of the seats in Parliament, reflecting the weak degree of participation by Beninese woman in the political and decision-making processes.
- 46. **Major challenges**: The challenges facing Benin in respect of achieving this objective are: (i) attenuating the effect of socioeconomic and cultural obstacles; (ii) ensuring that the localities have adequate school infrastructures; and (iii) effective implementation of the Individual and Family Code.

Improve primary health care

- 47. **Status quo**: With regard to maternal and child health, appreciable efforts have been made in respect of prenatal care, but the extent to which childbirth is medically assisted is still low. Stabilization and reversal of the AIDS pandemic continues to pose problems. The frequency of visits to health services (for curative care) is improving, but the access rate remains low, at 35 percent in 2002, 38 percent in 2003, and 37 percent in 2005.
- 48. **Major challenges**: One of the major constraints to achieving the goals relating to primary health care continues to be the shortfall in the financial resources required for investment in baseline infrastructure, so as to ensure the coverage of primary health care costs and make such care available to the people. So long as households continue to bear over half of health care costs, it will be difficult to achieve the objectives relating to the frequency of access to health services and bringing the major diseases under control.
- 49. The challenges that will have to be met in order to achieve the MDGs by 2015 are: (i) information, education, and communications in support of behavioral changes; (ii) combating cultural practices that are harmful to health; (iii) strengthening the efforts to combat unhealthy behaviors; (iv) facilitating access to essential social services (education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation, and other baseline infrastructure), especially in rural areas; and (v) educating the public about the causes of infant/child mortality and about the public's access to relevant kinds of care.

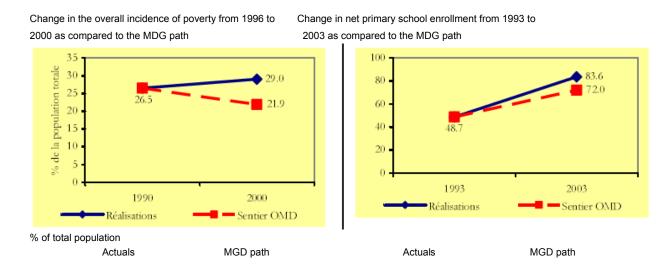
Protecting the environment and mobilizing resources for sustainable development

- 50. The major challenges ahead continue to be the constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to modify behaviors that are inconsistent with safeguarding the environment on the one hand, and, on the other, meeting the commitments between the international community and the Beninese State to ensure that all partners contribute to reaching the MDGs, namely: (i) the consistent easing in the conditionality associated with grants and lines of credit; (ii) good governance and the optimal absorption of the funds mobilized; and (iii) framework of the interventions of development partners in the various priority sectors and departments.
- 51. On the whole, it appears that the progress recorded is such that, at the current pace, it will not be possible to achieve the major Millennium Development Goals. There are many reasons for this, mostly relating to the ineffectiveness of public expenditure, insufficient access to developed country markets, and a number of structural problems such as (i) poor governance and corruption; (ii) low productivity, the lack of competitiveness, and the vulnerability of the Beninese economy; and (iii) poverty.

⁵ According to the economic accounts for public health published in 2006, households contribute as much as 52.3 percent of health care financing in Benin.

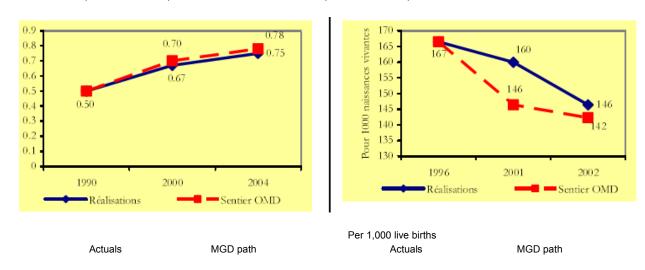
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Figure 1: Evolution of the principal indicators of MDGs



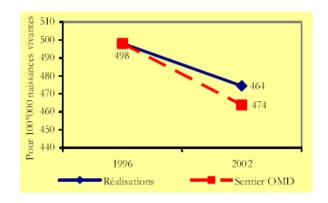
Change in the girl/boy ratio in primary school from 1990 to 2004 as compared to the MDG path

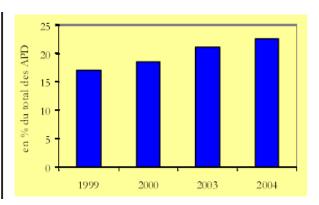
Change in the infant/child mortality rate from 1996 to 2002 as compared to the MDG path



Change in maternal mortality rate from 1996 to 2002 As compared to the MDG path

Change in proportion of official assistance devoted to social sectors from 1999 to 2004





Per 100,000 live births

In percent of total ODA

Actuals

MDG path

Source: Excerpted from the Departmental report on the MDGs in Benin, MDGs-PRSP and OCS/MDEF.

All in all, the evaluation of PRS 2003-2005 showed that while many reforms were initiated, it must be acknowledged that the results fell short of the objectives set. Moreover, progression toward the MDGs could also be jeopardized. This poorer than expected performance is explained by: (i) insufficient attention being devoted to growth issues, in particular the revitalization of the private sector and the development of sectoral and regional growth poles; (ii) underestimation of the role played by human capital in the growth and poverty reduction process; (iii) underestimation of the internal resistance within the public administration to the changes implied by the principles of performance-based management and good governance; and (iv) the limited involvement of local communities in the development process.

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS AND DYNAMICS OF POVERTY

- 53. Poverty is multidimensional. It can be analyzed using a monetary approach, treating per capita income or expenditure as a standard-of-living indicator, or using a nonmonetary approach, based on a composite standard-of-living index based on household living conditions and property.
- 54. The data published here are drawn from the provisional and partial results of the EMICoV survey of 2006 and th4e CWIQ survey of 2002 for the evaluation of income poverty, and the Demographic and Health Survey (EDS) of 2006 for nonmonetary poverty. The initial comparative analyses of income poverty between 2002 and 2006 would appear to indicate a significant increase in poverty in Benin. However, this finding merits explanation (see Box 3)/

Box 3: The EMICoV survey and the scope of the data used for poverty analysis

The Integrated Modular Survey of Household Living Conditions (EMICoV) 2006 is one of the regular survey instruments in Benin. It combines baseline surveys spread over time and light surveys incorporated on a more regular basis, which allows SCRP monitoring and evaluation over time. Operationally, the EMICoV is carried out in four 3-month rounds a one-month break between rounds.

The survey covers a sample of 18,000 households distributed throughout the 77 communes. The sample includes 7,440 urban households and 10,560 rural households.

In practice, the survey began in August 2006. The poverty diagnosis presented in this paper is therefore based on the data from the first round (August-November 2006), which do, however, include retrospective information covering the preceding twelve months. In addition, the analyses carried out covered a sample of 5,231 households that are representative only as regards the area of residence (urban and rural).

These constraints are likely to have an impact on the effective comparability of the data and the robustness of the assessment of the way poverty and inequalities evolved between 2002 and 2006. The results must thus be interpreted with caution pending the full completion of the EMICoV survey and the processing thereof, so as to ensure a rigorous diagnosis of Beninese poverty over time and space, in particular at the commune level.

3.1 Changes in poverty over the 2002-2006 period

55. **Income poverty: a significant increase.** Income poverty analyzed in accordance with the customary indicators of incidence (P0), depth (P1) and severity (P2) was evaluated with reference to annual poverty thresholds⁶ established respectively at CFAF 74,886 per capita in 2002 and CFAF 82,224 CFAF in 2006. The initial provisional and partial results of the EMICoV survey show an increase in poverty since 2002. The incidence of poverty increased from the 2002 level, rising from 28.5 percent to 36.8 percent. Similarly, the depth of poverty (P1) increased appreciably during the period, from 11 percent in 2002 to nearly 14 percent in 2006, with a more pronounced change in rural areas.

⁶ The measurement of income poverty was carried out using a standard-of-living indicator, namely total household expenditure per capita, including the value of self-consumption. The overall poverty line is that of 2002, updated by using the GDP deflator.

Table 5: Changes in poverty indicators from 2002 to 2006

		2002			2006	
Area of residence	P0	P1	P2	P0	P1	P2
<u>Urban</u>	23.6	0.107	0.069	27.2	0.110	0.060
Rural	31.6	0.110	0.058	40.6	0.149	0.075
Together	28.5	0.109	0.062	36.8	0.138	0.071

Sources: CWIQ 2002 and provisional and partial results from the first round of EMICoV 2006.

- Nonmonetary poverty: a decline contrasting with income poverty. When nonmonetary poverty is examined by means of a composite standard-of-living indicator, the data from the third general population and housing census (RGPH3) show that the phenomenon affected nearly 43 percent of the population in 2002, at a rate three times higher for individuals in rural areas than in urban areas (59.1 percent as compared to 17.7 percent).
- 57. In 2006, nonmonetary poverty declined overall: 41.1 percent of the population are poor as compared to 43 percent in 2002. However, the phenomenon appears to have worsened in urban areas. The number of urban poor increased by a factor of 1.2: the incidence of urban poverty increased from 17.7 percent in 2002 to 22.1 percent in 2006. In rural areas, the incidence of poverty fell by 12.9 percent, dropping from 59.1 percent in 2002 to 50.8 percent in 2006 (see Annex 28).
- 58. The correlation between the per capita expenditure and the composite is not very high (0.58), but is significant. Furthermore, this correlation is even lower for rural households, for which the coefficient of correlation is 0.29 as compared to 0.63 in urban areas. This indicates that the multidimensional analysis based on the composite index fails to yield a classification of households identical to that from the income poverty approach. However, both indicators show the extent of poverty to Benin.
- 59. Subjective poverty: households state that living is becoming more and more difficult. Basing analysis on the people's perceptions of poverty makes it possible to escape the "normative" nature of defining the concept of poverty. The imposition of a single style of living is thus avoided. The determination of needs and of the reference poverty threshold is left up to the assessment of those surveyed.
- 60. The overall assessment by households of their own well-being is rather negative. In 2006, those deeming their lives to be difficult are estimated at 38.7 percent in 2006 as compared to 37.2 percent in 2001. Even if the analysis is limited to Cotonou, for which reference values (from the 1-2-3 household survey conducted in 2001) are available, there is a worsening perception of poverty in 2006. Those quite happy with their situation increased from 3.1 percent of the population in 2001 to 4.3 percent in 2006. On the whole, slightly over a third of the

⁷ The "living conditions" approach consists in defining the level of poverty on the basis of material housing conditions. The subjective poverty approach, in turn, is pillared on indicators based on the perceptions of the population. This makes it possible to gather individuals' assessments of their own living conditions.

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Beninese feel them more or less satisfied in terms of well-being. One can add to this group the 22 percent of households expressing relative satisfaction while emphasizing that their households are not altogether free of problems. Overall, nearly two households out of five which state that their lives are difficult, and thus should be classified in the poor category. The incidence of subjective poverty is thus relatively high (38.7 percent).

Table 6: Assessment of the subjective well-being of households

Percentage of households stating that:	2001	2006
Things are going well	3.1	4.3
Things are pretty much okay	33.3	35.0
We have to be careful	26.4	22.0
Living is difficult	37.2	38.7
	100	100

Sources: 1-2-3 Survey, Multiple Dimensions of Poverty module, INSAE, 2001; partial and preliminary results from the first round of the EMICoV survey, 2006.

61. The primary needs deemed to be essential by Beninese households broadly parallel those usually identified in studies on the perceptions of poor population groups. They relate in particular to food, healthcare, education, access to baseline services, and housing.

Box 4: Vital needs according to households

The needs deemed vital by over three-fourths of the population are:

- The ability to care for oneself when ill
- Access to housing (as renter or owner)
- The ability to send one's children to school
- Stable and sustainable employment
- Access to water
- Access to electricity

Other needs are added if items for which over 65 percent of any income quartile deem essential are also included:

- The ability to care for oneself when ill -
- Access to housing (as renter or owner)
- The ability to send one's children to school
- Stable and sustainable employment
- Access to water
- Access to electricity
- Ownership of a radio
- The ability to attend to personal care (soaps, barbers, etc.)
- A personal means of transport
- Three meals a day, every day
- Capacity to purchase a television set

Source: 1-2-3 Survey 2005, EMICoV 2006

3.2 Inequalities in Benin

Analysis of changes in the incidence of poverty does not, in and of itself, make it possible properly to assess the poverty situation. Such analysis must be supplemented by analysis of changes in inequalities in income distribution or expenditures in order to have a full sense of the dynamics of income poverty.

Analysis of household consumption expenditures on the basis of the preliminary and partial results of the EMICoV 2006 survey indicates that inequalities were reduced between 2002 and 2006. Indeed, nationwide, the Gini index declined from 0.430 in 2002 to 0.398 to 2006, a drop of 7.4 percent. The same trend may also be observed for urban households, but with a much more pronounced drop on the order of 21.3 percent. In contrast, for rural households, inequalities rose by 6.4 percent. This said, the urban areas, despite the drop noted, are those with the greatest inequalities.

Table 7: Inequality in Benin between 2002 and 2006

	2002	2006
Urban areas	<mark>0.478</mark>	0.395
Rural areas	<mark>0.361</mark>	<mark>0.384</mark>
Together	<mark>0.437</mark>	0.398

Sources: CWIQ 2002 and provisional and partial results from the first round of EMICoV 2006.

3.3 Sociodemographic characteristics of poverty

- 64. **Poverty and household size: a positive correlation.** In 2002, household poverty increased proportionally with size. Households of more than six people had an incidence of poverty twice that of households of fewer than three, both in rural areas and urban areas. The effect household size on poverty incidence does, however, appear to be more perceptible in urban areas, where the incidence of poverty of households of six people or more is four times higher than that of households of less than three.
- 65. In 2006, this relationship between the standard of living and the household size of is confirmed both from the standpoint of income poverty and from that of nonmonetary poverty. Indeed, the incidence of nonmonetary poverty is 1.25 times greater in households of more than six people than in those of less than three. This ratio, which was 2 in 2002, is less pronounced in the case of nonmonetary poverty in 2006, but for income poverty increased from 2 in 2002 to 3 in 2006.
- 66. **Poverty and education level: a strong negative correlation.** Generally, poverty decreases as the education level increases. Having a sizable stock of human capital enables an individual to seize more economic opportunities and thereby improve his or her standard of living. Households headed by someone with no education are 2.5 times more likely to suffer from nonmonetary poverty than those headed by a person with primary education. This ratio is 10.8 when households are headed by someone with secondary education and 29.2 for higher education. These wide gaps are explained by the fact that the level of instruction is positively correlated with the standard of living. The ratio ranges from 1.1 to 5.5 for income poverty.
- 67. According to a World Bank study⁸ (2003) based on data from the CWIQ 2002 in Benin, beyond the first three years of elementary school, which have little impact on the level of the consumption expenditure, each additional year study by the head of household makes

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⁸ Report on poverty in Benin.

substantially improves the household consumption level. For two households of the same size and in the same location, the one headed by a person who has completed the four years of the primary cycle will, on average, have a level of consumption that is 14 percent higher than the one in which the had of household received no education.

- 68. In 2006, the relation ship between poverty and education level continued. Households headed by an individual with no formal education have twice the number of poor as those headed by an individual with primary education, and seven times more in the case of secondary education. These results show that the returns on investment in education are perceptible beyond four years of primary study and even greater beyond primary education. The data considerably reinforce the importance of formal education as a means of combating poverty.
- 69. **Poverty and gender: a pronounced shift in favor of women.** The effect on poverty of the gender of the head of household is pronounced. In 2002, the nonmonetary poverty index of households headed by men was 45 percent, as compared to 33 percent for households headed by women. The difference between these two rates is statistically significant at the 5 percent level. In 2006, there fewer poor in households headed by women than in those headed by men. The incidence of nonmonetary poverty is 42.3 percent for men as compared to 34.6 percent for women. There are thus 1.33 times poorer in male-headed households than in female-headed households. A substantial proportion of poor female heads of household are widowed, divorced, or separated (approximately 45 percent). As regards income poverty, there are 1.09 times poorer in households headed by men.
- 70. **Migration and poverty: a negative correlation.** Migratory movements have significant economic, sociocultural, and demographic impacts on the departure area, host area, and households. According to the 2006 World Economic Outlook, migration can improve well-being and reduce poverty. Indeed, remittances from workers abroad, in particular, are an important means of escaping extreme poverty for many individuals.⁹
- 71. In 2006, non migrants are, overall, poorer than migrants. The incidence of poverty for these households is estimated at 41.95 percent, as compared to 21.7 percent for migrants. This confirms the trend observed in 2002, when there were 2.5 times poorer among non migrants than among migrants.

3.4 Determinants of the various forms of poverty

- 72. The factors behind poverty in Benin are fundamentally the socioeconomic characteristics of households and access to social services. In both urban and rural areas, the determinants that are seen over and over again are household size, the age of the head of household, his or her level of education, his or her gender, migratory status, access to economic infrastructures (housing, health, water and electricity, telecommunications), and access to production factors.
- 73. Overall, the education level of the head of household has a positive influence on the household's standard of living. Heads of household with no education are less likely to

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⁹ Bourguillon, 2006.

experience an improvement in living standards than are those completing primary, secondary, or higher education. Migratory status also has a positive influence on household living standards. This corroborates the fact that migration can improve well-being and reduce poverty.

3.5 Contribution of growth and inequality: a weak growth effect

- 74. The increase in poverty between 2002 and 2006 could stem from low growth in average expenditure ("growth effect") or from deterioration in inequalities ("distribution effect").
- 75. Point-by-point analysis of evolution of poverty shows that the decline is attributable primarily to slow economic growth, attenuated, however, by the significant decrease in inequalities, in particular in urban areas. Rural areas showed the greatest increase in the incidence of poverty. There, it increased by 9 percentage points as against 3.6 in urban areas. This deterioration observed in rural areas is attributable to the unfavorable impact of the low growth in average rural household consumption and to the increased disparities in the distribution of such spending.

Table 8: Changes in	noverty incidence b	netween 2002 au	nd 2006 (in percent)
Table 6. Changes in	i DOVCILV iliciaciice i	JULINGULI ZUUZ AI	

	Total change	Growth effect	Redistribution effect			
Urban	3.6	8.8	-5.2			
Rural	9.0	4.9	4.1			
Total	8.3	9.7	-1.4			
Sources: CWIQ 2002 and provisional and partial results from first round of EMICoV 2006						

76. Overall, the breakdown of changes in poverty incidence between 2002 and 2006 illustrates the highly unfavorable effect of the low growth in household consumption expenditure. These results, even partial as they are, should lead to an emphasis on pro-poor growth.

Box 5: Growth Incidence Curve (GIC)

This approach considers the cumulative distribution function $F_{\ell}(y)$ of expenditure on consumption, yielding the proportion of households having resources of less than y at time t, so that the inverse $F_{\ell}^{-1}(p)$ in the pth quintile shows the expenditure of that quintile:

$$y_{t}(p) = F_{t}^{-1}(p) = L_{t}(p)\mu_{t} \quad \left[y_{t}(p) > 0 \right]$$

$$\tag{1}$$

where $\frac{L_{i}(p)}{p}$ designates the derivative of the Lorenz curve and $\frac{\mu_{i}}{p}$ the average consumption expenditure at date t.

If we take account of the two periods of investigation (1,2), the growth rate of expenditure in the p^{th} quintile is given by:

$$g(p) = \left[\left(y_2(p) \middle/ y_1(p) \right) - 1 \right]. \tag{2}$$

By stipulating that p ranges for 0 to 1, $\frac{g(p)}{g(p)}$ shows what is known as the Growth Incidence Curve (GIC), or:

$$g(p) = \left\{ \left[L_2(p) / L_1(p) \right] (\gamma_i + 1) \right\} - 1. \tag{3}$$

where $\gamma = [(\mu_2/\mu_1)-1]$ expresses the growth rate of μ between the two periods. When $g(p) > \gamma$ for any p covering the poor, it may be concluded that economic growth is unambiguously "pro-poor" or, in other words, that the benefits derived by the poor from said economic growth are proportionally greater than those accruing to the wealthy.

77. The growth incidence curve falls below the right axis (Figure 2) representing the growth rate of average expenditure between 2002 and 2006 for the poorest. This confirms that economic growth in Benin would not have been beneficial to the poor.

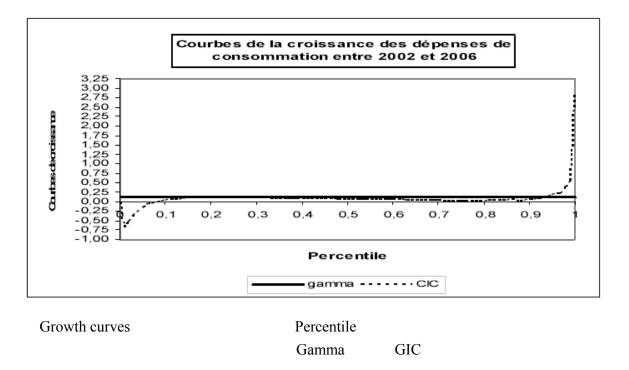


Figure 2: Growth curve of consumption expenditure between 2002 and 2006

- 78. Analysis of the determinants and evolution of poverty clearly shows that economic growth is the essential factor in poverty reduction. Moreover, national consultations have shown that corruption is harmful to the business-enabling environment. For these reasons, the strategic approach is aimed at accelerating economic growth, promoting good governance, and ensuring equitable social development in a poverty reduction context.
- 79 The ultimate objective of the Beninese authorities targeted by this strategy is sustainable and effective improvement in the living conditions of the people through attacking the root causes of poverty. For it to succeed, the Government intends to implement a policy of accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction compatible with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which it supports. The Government is aware of the fact that economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for poverty reduction. Indeed, the poor lack services, resources, and prospects as much as they lack money. Accordingly, in addition to economic growth, the Actions of the Government will place priority on building human capital, emphasizing developing the capacities of individuals who have been excluded. In this context, actions will particularly stress health, education, adult literacy, relations between the sexes, and the degree of social inclusion, all of which are factors that promote or reduce the wellbeing of each and every individual and help determine the prevalence of poverty. In the short term, educational and health-related policies, especially reproductive health and the major epidemics, while contributing to the training and development of human capital, will have a direct impact on growth. In the long term, social investments will help achieve the objective of slowing population growth. To enhance the effectiveness of this strategy, the Government will use grassroots development and decentralization in order to create wealth and jobs through regional economic and agricultural poles.

PART TWO: STRATEGIC PILLARS OF THE SCRP STRATEGY

- 80. The population of Benin is growing at an annual rate of 3.25 percent. The structural characteristics of this population, which is growing that fast essentially due to a still high birth rate and a declining but still high mortality rate, pose numerous challenges for Beninese society, especially satisfaction of ever greater needs for human capital development (nutrition, education, health), employment, housing, urban management, and so on. The total number of inhabitants increased from 6.77 million in 2002 to 7.6 million in 2006. By 2009, the total population is projected to reach 8.3 million, with 43 percent living in urban areas, up from 41 percent in 2006. In 2009, the school-age population (6-11 years) will account for 18.8 percent of the total population, while children under 5 years of age will account for 16.5 percent. These segments of the population will exert considerable social demand in terms of nutrition, health, and schooling needs. Satisfying that demand will help improve the well-being of the population and require actions in both the economic and social sectors in 2007-2009. The core challenge is to match demographic growth with economic growth and implementation of appropriate income distribution, social solidarity, and environmental policies.
- 81. Despite the Government's and Technical and Financial Partners' efforts during implementation of the PRS in 2003-2005, monetary poverty persists due to the subdued rate of growth of the economy, which appears, moreover, to have mostly benefited the better-off socioeconomic strata. On the other hand, certain social indicators have evidently improved and contributed to a marked improvement in the standard of living of the population. These developments have led the Government to pursue an accelerated growth policy geared to generating sufficient wealth to improve the living conditions of the population and reduce poverty. This policy is described in the paper entitled "Strategic Development Guidelines (SDG) of Benin, 2006-2011," which are designed to underscore the following two challenges: (i) enhancement of the overall and sectoral competitiveness of the economy; and (ii) eradication of poverty and improvement of the population's standard of living.
- 82. The Government's goal, as set forth in the SDG, is to turn Benin into "a country that attracts investments, expedites economic growth, and equitably distributes the outcomes, a country that achieves successful integration in the global economy thanks to its export capacities." This aspiration can only materialize if the economy undergoes a far-reaching structural transformation triggering new, sectorally diversified, growth poles with project clusters maximizing demonstration effects, and if good governance is reinforced in the public sector.
- 83. The Government intends to achieve its goal by implementing a Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction in 2007-2009. This framework, with built-in sectoral strategies, comprises responses to the concerns and needs of the different segments of the population. Overall, it aims to generate the conditions for accelerated growth as a mechanism for reducing poverty.
- 84. Five (5) strategic axes have been singled out as priority intervention areas, in which actions and measures will need to be adopted in 2007-2009. They are:

Axis 1: Acceleration of growth;

Axis 2: Development of infrastructure;

Axis 3: Human capital building;

Axis 4: Promotion of good governance; and

Axis 5: Balanced and sustainable regional development.

Box 6: Conceptual Framework of the SCRP [See original French for diagram]

[Vertical:] GROWTH STRATEGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Acceleration of growth

- 1. Stabilization of the macroeconomic framework
- 2. Revitalization of the private sector
- 3. Diversification of the economy
- 4. Promotion of regional integration

Development of infrastructure

- 1. Transportation infrastructure
- 2. Energy infrastructure
- 3. Hydraulic and sewer system infrastructure

Human capital building

- 1. Promotion of development education
- 2. Strengthening of professional training
- 3. Improvement of access to, and quality of, health and nutrition services

Promotion of good governance

- 1. Expediting of administrative reforms
- 2. Strengthening of the rule of law and individual liberties

Balanced and sustainable regional development

- 1. Sustainable regional and community development
- 2. Emergence of development and growth poles
- 3. Environment, natural resource management, and living environment

[Right column: Accelerated Growth Strategy

Poverty Reduction Strategy

CHAPTER 4: ACCELERATION OF GROWTH

- 85. Despite the Government's efforts implementation of the 2003-2005 PRS led to weaker than anticipated rates of economic growth that approximated the rate of growth of the population. That meant that there was almost no per capita growth of gross domestic product in that period and, instead, a marked increase in monetary poverty. In order to reverse that trend, the Government aims, on the one hand, to increase investment in economic infrastructure and, on the other, to promote industrial diversification and integration.
- 86. To achieve that objective, under an "Emergent Benin Scenario," the Government has set itself four specific targets that will allow it to achieve average annual economic growth of 7 percent in 2007-2009.
- 87. Those targets entail priority interventions in the following four areas: (i) stabilization of the macroeconomic framework; (ii) revitalization of the private sector; (iii) diversification of the economy; and (iv) promotion of regional integration.

4.1 Stabilization of the macroeconomic framework

- 88. Over the past few years, Benin has observed most of the macroeconomic framework stabilization objectives adopted as European Union West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) convergence criteria. In spite of those efforts, the measures put in place to consolidate the macroeconomic framework have proved incapable of withstanding the pressures exerted by the international and regional environment, which altered the assumptions on which projections had been based. To address these problems, the Government intends to: (i) strengthen the macroeconomic framework; (ii) monitor the macroeconomic environment; and (iii) improve the fiscal framework.
- 89. **Strengthening of the Macroeconomic framework**: With the support of Technical and Financial Partners, Benin has made a major effort to conceive and implement reforms aimed at strengthening the macroeconomic framework. Over the next three years, the Government intends to build on the progress made with those reforms. To that end, it will pursue fiscal consolidation policies and seek to curb inflation. The Government has opted for policies that, combined, will have a positive impact on competitiveness and economic growth.
- 90. Under the 2007-2009 SCRP, fiscal consolidation policies will continue. They will aim to: (i) raise Government revenue, mainly by broadening the tax base¹⁰ and making collection agencies more efficient; and (ii) make public expenditure more effective by introducing performance-oriented public administration. In addition, the Government will make sure that increased budgetary resources are allocated to the priority social sectors, at least in proportion to increases in the overall budget, despite the investments it plans to embark on through large economic infrastructure works. By so doing, by combining resource allocations and targeted transfers, the Government will ensure greater equity in the distribution of the fruits of growth. Particular attention will be paid to improving expenditure quality and control.

¹⁰ Without, however, overtaxing energy, because that could lead to high demand for firewood and, consequently, to deforestation and degradation of their biodiversity.

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- 91. The Government will be rigorous in its implementation of fiscal policy. It will strengthen sectoral program-budgets to reflect the Priority Actions Program (PAP) derived from the SCRP strategy. The sustainability of fiscal policy will be assured by observing WAEMU convergence criteria. To that end, the Government will ensure that the level of indebtedness is viable and that financing shortfalls are covered by debt relief and bilateral and multilateral assistance, as well as by bond issues.
- 92. To improve the purchasing power of the population, the Government commits to guaranteeing price stability by: (i) reducing factor costs by expediting structural reforms; and (ii) eliminating overcharging by enforcing market mechanisms.
- 93. **Monitoring the macroeconomic environment**: In 2003-2005, Benin endured external shocks (closing of the Nigerian border for transit trade, plummeting cotton prices, higher oil prices) that had a major impact on economic growth. To anticipate, and possibly implement measures to mitigate, the effects of such external shocks on the economy, the Government has decided to establish a mechanism for monitoring factors in the domestic and external environments whose fluctuations affect the business cycle. To that end, the Government has decided to (i) promote the mechanism for economic and financial monitoring of the environment for the major economic sectors; and (ii) to coordinate that monitoring process at the national level.
- 94. **Improving the tax framework**: The SCRP accords high priority to promoting the private sector and large economic infrastructure projects. To finance these investment programs and the development of the private sector, considerable internal and external resources have to be mobilized. The Government intends to place particular emphasis on domestic taxation. Thus, it will (i) expand the tax base; (ii) embark on a restructuring and modernization of tax and customs administration by reorganizing departments, computerizing procedures, and stronger and equitable human resource capacity building; and (iii) strengthening tax audits with a view to eradicating tax fraud.

4.2 Revitalization of the private sector

- 95. The SCRP emphasizes promotion of the private sector as the engine of wealth and employment. To maintain that dynamism, the Government intends to: (i) embark on structural reforms; (ii) improve the business climate; and (iii) facilitate financial intermediation for this sector.
- 96. **Structural reforms**: As part of its efforts to improve the business climate, the Government has adopted a number of structural measures aimed at expediting the State's withdrawal from the productive sector and encouraging the development of private enterprise. There are still obstacles to the unfettered development of the private sector, especially with respect to the restructuring of key sectors and the introduction of regulatory systems.
- 97. In this context, the idea is to continue and to expedite the privatizations that are currently under way, taking care, in particular, to: (i) improve the legal and institutional framework for privatizations; (ii) enact the electricity sector policy; (iii) adopt the regulatory framework and establish the regulatory authority for the water and electricity sectors; (iv) complete privatization of the Post and Telecommunications Office and establish the regulatory authority for

telecommunications; and (v) expedite the implementation of measures to enhance Cotonou port competitiveness.

- 98. The Government hopes to complete privatization of the industrial plant of the National Agricultural Promotion Company (SONAPRA) as soon as possible. To do so, it envisages setting up a private-law company, most of whose shareholders would be private individuals, to take over the gin mills. Moreover, to sustain growth and development of the private sector, the Government will expedite the structural reforms needed to attract foreign direct investment (FDI)
- 99. **Improvement of the business climate**: Accelerated and sustainable economic growth will require private sector development. That must translate into increased private investment and private sector competitiveness. In 2007-2009, the Government intends to implement its enhanced private sector development strategy, with particular emphasis on key actions in the areas of land ownership, taxation, the industrial free trade zone, and new agricultural activities. In this context, the Government will honor its commitment to businessmen to carry out the actions described in the enhanced private sector development strategy letter. In addition, the Government will ensure that the investments are accompanied by environmental and social risk management safeguards.
- 100. **Financial intermediation in support of the private sector**: In Benin, the difficulty of accessing financial capital is still a major constraint on private sector development, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and farmers. In recent years, the development of microfinance has, to a modest extent, eased this constraint. Its contribution to SME and farmer financing could be much more significant with increased professionalism and Government support in the form of a Microfinance Support Fund to serve the least privileged strata, with particular attention to women. As for commercial bank loans, the Government is committed to promoting term deposits, so as to free up financial capital for investment.
- 101. Private sector promotion and project clusters maximizing demonstration effects will require considerable volumes of finance. The Government will create incentives for the formal financial sector to support private investment in lead sectors. It will also use the "BOT" (Build, Operate, Transfer) mechanism for the investments planned in its large-scale works program.

Box 7: Private sector development policy

The private sector development policy letter sets out the reform program that the Government of Benin intends to implement, in order to reinforce the existing private sector revitalization strategy and support implementation of the 2007-2009 poverty reduction strategy. It describes the principal obstacles to development of the private sector, the main components of its plan to strengthen the private sector development strategy, and the specific reforms and actions to be undertaken.

Principal obstacles to private sector development. The main obstacles identified are: (i) land ownership hurdles; (ii) shortcomings of the judicial system and failure to honor contractual obligations; (iii) tax system deficiencies; (v) [Tr. sic] hindrances to domestic and foreign trade; (vi) high factor costs; (vii) lack of technical support to enterprises; (viii) dependence of the economy on cotton and the re-export trade; (ix) the limited range of export products; (x) corruption; (xi) weak public sector-private sector dialogue; and (xii) difficulty for enterprises of meeting quality requirements and standards.

Main lines of the private sector development strategy. The Government regards revitalization of the private sector as an opportunity to expedite growth and poverty reduction. That is why it proposes to boost the private sector development strategy by undertaking to rationalize the business environment, bring about a more diversified economy, and improve facilities for trade. The private sector revitalization strategy is geared, in particular, to:

- Improving the legal, juridical, and regulatory framework;
- Enhancing factor markets efficiency;
- Improving facilities for trade;
- Developing incipient productive activities and tourism;
- Developing infrastructure services; and
- Strengthening private sector support mechanisms.

Principal reforms and actions to be undertaken. Essentially, the reforms to be carried out are: (i) judicial reform, streamlining of the regulatory framework, enhancing the competitiveness of local enterprises and rationalizing protection mechanisms, tax reform, and stepping up the fight against corruption; (ii) land/real estate market reform, increasing the efficiency of the labor market and enhancing the quality of labor, improving access to bank financing and microfinance; (iii) raising the quality of port and transit services, rationalization of customs administration; (iv) strengthening research, support for private sector associations, and intensifying public-private partnership, and so on.

4.3 Diversification of the economy

102. The Beninese economy is essentially based on cotton. Between the early 1980s and the early 2000s, Benin's share of world cotton exports increased substantially: from 0.06 percent to 2.3 percent. Cotton currently accounts for approximately 40 percent of export (including reexport) revenue. However, in recent years, Benin's that share has declined due to the fall in cotton prices on the world market and lower output.

The fact that export revenue relies so heavily on a single product renders the economy vulnerable to external shocks. Moreover, the data indicate that, of the countries in the WAEMU, Benin's export performance is one of the weakest (Table 9).

103. Indeed, in 1998-2004, Benin's export ratio (exports as a percentage of the value of nominal GDP) averaged 15.3 percent, compared with 30.8 percent for WAEMU as a whole. Furthermore, that rate was under half that of the other countries, with the exception of Burkina Faso and Niger, both of which are landlocked.

Table 9: Average annual export ratio (1998-2004)	Table 9:	Average annual	export ratio	(1998-2004)
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Years	1998	2002	2004	Average
Benin	17.1	14.3	15.1	15.3
Burkina Faso	12.9	8.5	8.6	9.6
Côte d'Ivoire	39.4	49.6	48.1	43.6
Guinea-Bissau	14.4	29.9	34.9	28.1
Mali	24.8	31.9	28.0	28.3
Niger	17.8	15.2	15.9	16.5
Senegal	30.3	30.6	27.8	29.8
Togo	29.7	33.8	33.5	31.7
WAEMU	30.0	33.3	31.3	30.8
Source: WDI 2006				

Concern to increase exports and gradually reduce vulnerability to external shocks has led the Government to opt for diversification of the economy. This diversification will be undertaken in two directions: (i) the diversification of agriculture; and (ii) the development of project clusters with demonstration effects. Having learnt from the disappointing performance of the cotton sector in recent years, the Government intends to embark on a transition to an economy less dependent on a single product, above all by pursuing a policy of diversification of agriculture. Thus, in collaboration with the private sector, the Government is embarking on a program to support the development of new farm products and crops, namely: palm oil, cashew nuts, rice, market garden produce, pineapple, shea, cassava, and fisheries products (shrimp). To that end, the Government will step up agricultural research so as to support this diversification.

105. Because of the relative decline of primary sector products in world trade, Benin also intends to diversify its economy by developing products with high value-added, so as to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the growth of world trade in processed products. Consequently, the Government will pillar on the processing of agricultural produce, targeting market niches for which Benin enjoys comparative advantages. Such niches might, for instance, be the clothing industry for textile cotton, the cosmetic industry for shea and palm oil, confectionery for fresh pineapple, and other food-processing or pharmaceutical industries for cashew, and so on. Moreover, this approach, targeting above all markets in the region, would appear to be more promising than the commodity markets served by countries like China and Brazil, which produce on a huge scale and at lower cost. Energy and telecommunications are vital for socio-economic development, as several studies have demonstrated, 11 and they are key factors for enhancing the productivity of enterprises in Benin

¹¹ See, for instance: Étude Diagnostique d'Intégration Commerciale (2005), Étude sur le climat des investissements (2005), Étude de la compétitivité des filières exportatrices (2005), and Études sur les sources de la croissance (2005).

Box 8: Strategy for boosting the agricultural sector

In Benin, poverty is predominantly rural, given that the economy is mainly characterized by the preponderance of the agricultural sector. The sector consists largely of small farms: over 550,000 of them, according to the census (DPP, MAEP 2002). It remains essentially subject to the whims of the weather. Farm income and productivity are low and the work force is largely unskilled, which means that farm output is barely competitive. Bereft of financial resources during the sowing season, most farmers are forced by the absence of an effective agricultural loan system to make do with very few inputs. Mining company practices in farming and agro-pastoral areas, fishing grounds, and in forests designated as conservation areas exacerbate natural resource degradation.

Five core objectives have been assigned to the agricultural sector with a view to changing this state of affairs:

- 1. Increase the availability of food products to both the rural and urban population, ensuring that they are of high quality and affordable for all.
- 2. Increase the income of those working in this sector.
- 3. Increase the sector's resources or lower its foreign exchange expenditure.
- 4. Maintain or increase employment in the sector.
- 5. Guarantee sustainable management of land, livestock farming areas, and fishing grounds.

To achieve these overall objectives of the agricultural sector, the guidelines and strategies listed below will be developed over the next three years.

To lay the foundations for sustainable agricultural development, it will be necessary to pursue the following strategies:

- Complete the rural land ownership reform, formulate a rural land ownership policy, provide villages with rural
 land development plans, strengthen the rural land management capabilities of stakeholders, improve women's
 access to land; and update village soil fitness maps.
- Provide the agricultural sector with a National Agricultural and Rural Extension Strategy (SNFAR).
- Establish a decentralized mechanism for collecting and processing reliable agricultural statistics.
- Provide the sector with sustainable financing arrangements, taking special care to adopt measures aimed at improving the terms on which loans are granted and repaid, paying particular attention to developers of agricultural enterprises.
- Develop human capital in order to strengthen the capacity of institutions and professional organizations in the agricultural sector to develop and disseminate technological innovations, and to analyze farms and produce with a view to achieving optimal distribution of value-added.
- Conduct studies of the potential for hydro-agriculture (small scale irrigation).
- In the water management context, use modified irrigation models and develop baseline infrastructure.
- Opt for farm mechanization adapted to local conditions. The aim is to enable farmers and food processors, individually or in organized groups, to have access to farm mechanization facilities tailored to the ecological and social environment and to their economic and financial situation.

As regards the second guideline concerning the creation of wealth by means of a sound choice of crops and their promotion, the following strategies will be pursued:

- Diversification and expansion of agricultural output, with the following expected outcomes:
- (a) A 30 percent increase in agricultural output within three years;
- (b) A 25 percent improvement in yields;
- (c) Five new product-lines (crops) developed.
- Improvement of market quality and access.

The goal is to develop produce that meets safety and quality standards.

106. The development of project clusters maximizing demonstration effects is warranted by the dearth of industrial processing. In Benin, it is generally limited to the first stage of processing of raw materials, with little value added. That being so, the Government has set about identifying potential mainstays of the Beninese economy. A survey of the principal branches of the economy

of Benin indicates that no cluster exists: all sectors are at the "incipient cluster" stage. Six of the "incipient clusters" identified are: (i) textile cotton; (ii) food processing, trade, and international trade; (iii) buildings and civil engineering works (BTP) and construction materials; (iv) tourism, crafts, and culture; (v) transportation, logistics, and international trade; (vi) telecommunications and information and communications technologies (ICTs). The Government plans to base its accelerated growth policy on tightly-woven development of these incipient clusters, turning them into veritable mainstays of the Beninese economy. This intensification of project cluster development is to be accompanied by specific anti-HIV/AIDS campaigns aimed at preserving the population and ensuring that these projects have a greater impact.

Textile cotton: The Beninese economy depends heavily on cotton output and today cotton-growing remains the country's chief export-oriented activity. Over 95 percent of the fiber cotton produced in Benin is sold on the international market. Today, it accounts for almost 40 percent of export revenue and 90 percent of revenue from agriculture. It provides a monetary income for more than 120,000 farmers and is the product that most contributes to exports. Unfortunately, the activity has been hard hit in recent years by unfavorable developments in international trade, disruptions caused by an unevenly managed liberalization of the sector, and under-utilization of gin mill production capacity because of low levels of grain cotton output. To revive the textile cotton industry, the Government intends not just to boost cotton production but also to create the conditions required for Benin to process a large part of the grain cotton produced. The Government will take the necessary steps to guarantee quality control of the chemical inputs and proper use of them, in order to protect the health of the population and ecosystems. In looking for highly promising market niches, emphasis will be placed on subcontracting to clothing industry companies abroad, following the example of countries like Tunisia and Mauritius which, although they do not produce grain cotton, have still managed to develop a competitive processing sector.

Table 10: Structure of exports, Benin (CFAF billions)

	Period prior to PRSP I		PRSP I	period
	2000-2002	Share (%)	2003-2005	Share (%)
Cotton fiber	92.5	32.1	103.8	34.1
Cottonseed	4.2	1.5	0.8	0.3
Cottonseed meals	2.5	0.9	2.9	1.0
Palm oil	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
Palm-kernel meals	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Cashew nuts	10.8	3.8	9.2	3.0
Tobacco and cigarettes	2.1	0.7	8.8	2.9
Wood and woodwork	3.1	1.1	2.3	0.8
Miscellaneous products	10.3	3.6	17.1	5.6
Re-exporting	134.9	46.8	132.1	43.4
Unregistered trade	28.0	9.7	26.4	8.7
Total exports	288.4	100.0	304.7	100.0

Source: BCEAO

108. **Food processing, trade and international trade**: The food processing industry in Benin is still incipient. With a view to promoting the processing of agricultural produce (cashew nuts, pineapple, palm seeds, cassava) for which Benin enjoys comparative advantages, the Government intends: (i) to boost palm oil cultivation, tailored to local ecological conditions, and to encourage investors to install modern processing plants; (ii) support the efforts under way to improve the percentage of cashew nut output processed locally and to initiate talks with private enterprises developing exports of this product; (iii) see to the proper working of the traceability

system put in place by the Benin Center for Standardization and Quality Management (CEBENOR); (iv) strengthen the technical capacity of existing processing units; and (v) establish conditions conducive to the installation of nee processing units and support producer initiatives with respect to both processing and preservation. The Government will continue its support for the groups of farmers producing the aforementioned products so as to enable them to improve the quality of their products for export. The processing of shea nuts and some subsistence crops are activities predominantly performed by women and will be strongly supported by the Government.

- 109. Finally, the Government is counting on implementing the proposed consolidation of foreign trade support structures by establishing the Exports and Investments Promotion Agency (APEI), as indicated in the workshop to approve the trade integration diagnostic assessment.
- 110. **Buildings and civil engineering works (BTP) and local construction materials**: BTP have played a very important part in the resumption and consolidation of growth in Benin in recent years. Local BTP companies appear to be low on financial resources and physical fixed assets, but they also seem weak in terms of organizational and managerial capacity. To address that, the Government plans to carry out major works that could attract multinational BTP enterprises and lead to subcontracting to domestic companies and a skills transfer process.
- 111. **Tourism, crafts, and culture**: Despite the country's considerable natural, historical, and cultural heritage, tourism in Benin is still incipient. Mindful that it is the second largest source of foreign exchange, after cotton, the Government has set about developing a national policy to develop the tourist industry, aimed at: (i) significantly improving the hotel and tourism services provided for businessmen and businesswomen; (ii) laying the foundations for the development of international tourism; (iii) promoting tourism related to conferences and meetings; and (iv) promoting Benin's tourism potential in international travel markets. The low qualifications and lack of professionalism in the enterprises operating in this sector have hampered the implementation of these measures. For that reason, the Government is committed to raising the capacities of these commercial players over the next three years and to rehabilitating and developing tourist sites. The idea is to carry out major infrastructure projects for this purpose, especially the "fishing route project."
- 112. Unlike the countries of South, East, and North Africa, West African countries have not yet developed their tourism potential. Benin, however, has a hugely diversified and rich ancestral cultural tradition as a result of the diversity of its population groups and habitats and its position at the crossroads of great historical currents and migratory movements, which the Government intends to exploit in its efforts to promote tourism and crafts.
- 113. Here, too, it is important to ensure high quality in the provision of such services as electricity, telephony, transportation, and logistics. For instance, the investment climate study showed that brownouts caused turnover losses of approximately 13.4 percent. More than 59 percent of enterprises have to go to the extra expense of purchasing electricity generators. In the tourist sector, 67 percent of firms regard electricity supply deficiencies as a major problem.
- 114. The Beninese crafts sector preserves, develops, and processes local resources and, as such, constitutes a veritable reservoir of jobs. Indeed, in employment generation terms, it is the third most important sector, after agriculture and commerce. It comprises approximately 210 trades, among them several activities that generate monetary income for the population. Today, it

accounts for approximately 12 percent of Gross Domestic Product. Being aware of the importance of crafts for poverty reduction, the Government will strive to make it an engine of economic development. It will therefore attempt to bring about the proper conditions for implementing the National Crafts Development Policy (PNDA) by, above all: (i) strengthening and expanding the foundations for a crafts industry; (ii) strengthening the managerial capacities of the decentralized financing institutions, by training their staff and tracking and monitoring their activities; (iii) tailoring the financing system to the needs of the crafts industry; (iv) enhancing the quality of crafts products in order to both increase domestic sales and improve positioning in regional and international markets; and (v) ensuring promotion of women's craft activities (basket weaving, weaving, pottery...).

- 115. **Transportation, logistics, and international trade**: A well-maintained infrastructure network and efficient and competitive transportation services allow companies to reduce their production costs, keep markets well supplied, and facilitate the development of economic activities. In Benin, it will be a question of developing baseline transportation infrastructure and continuing implementation of the reforms currently being carried out in the sector to encourage private investment.
- 116. **Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs)**: As pointed out earlier, telecommunications are core aspects of business and growth. In terms of telecom infrastructure, Benin has markedly increased its number of fixed and mobile telephone lines, service providers, and Internet users. However, the high cost of accessing these services and poor quality customer service are two problems that need to be overcome in this key sector for boosting investment.
- 117. Quite apart from the run-down state of the equipment used by "Bénin Télécom S.A." and network malfunctions, Benin telecom fees are higher than those in most countries in the subregion. The same is true of the cost of installing a company telephone line: US\$280 in Benin, US\$81 in Mali, US\$32 in Senegal, US\$50 in Ghana, US\$78 in Thailand, and US\$ in Malaysia.
- 118. The most striking comparison is with Senegal, where liberalization of the sector has been a success and where rates are among the most competitive in Africa, thanks to a strategy of broad, low-cost access to ADSL [splitter less asymmetric digital subscriber lines]. That has enabled Senegal to develop e-commerce, as in the processing of newspapers published in France. Moreover, by opting for a broad subscriber base, the telecom company has achieved excellent financial earnings.
- 119. To improve services to the general public, the Government has begun reforming the post office and telecommunications sector by introducing private players as a way to increase the supply of infrastructure and telecommunication and postal services. The strategy has resulted in a marked reduction of costs and has encouraged the development of information and communication technologies. This reform needs to be supported by enhancing the following: (i) liberalization of the telecommunications and post office sector by establishing a new legal and regulatory framework; (ii) privatization of the state telecom enterprise; and (iii) the development of services exploiting the availability of submarine cable and an educated population.

Table 11: Average c	cost of a three-i	minute dial-un	call to the	USA in US\$

	Benin	Ghana	Senegal	Mali	Togo	Bangladesh	Thailand	Malaysia
1998	7.16	NA	4.48	NA	11.44	6.00	6.98	3.82
1999	6.86	2.92	3.19	14.62	7.80	4.40	2.54	2.76
2000	5.93	1.65	2.23	12.64	7.90	4.14	2.19	2.37
2001	5.76	1.26	1.81	12.28	7.67	2.47	1.49	2.37
Source: International Communications Union (2004), cited in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study [DTIS]								

Source: International Communications Union (2004), cited in the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study [DTIS] (2005)

4.4 Promotion of regional integration

- 120. **Promotion of regional integration to enhance competitiveness**: Given the need to involve Benin in a dynamic process of accelerated and sustainable economic growth, a change of approach is required in order to make the most of membership of regional groupings (WAEMU, ECOWAS, and the African Union) and of insertion in the global economy... This integration will be based on regional exchange complementarities among Benin and neighboring countries. The Government plans to take greater advantage of its strategic position as a link between Nigeria and WAEMU, on the one hand, and, on the other, of openness toward the countries in the hinterland. To do so, the Government has decided to: (i) develop its transit services potential and make the country a platform for trade; (ii) develop channels for the exchange of subsistence crops, for which there is strong demand in the region (above all in Nigeria and Niger), with a view to increasing output of those crops; and (iii) strive to establish joint ventures capable of ensuring complementarity of production factors and thereby boost Benin's industrial potential. These options will be accompanied by programs to strengthen efforts to combat HIV/AIDS along borders.
- 121. Within regional organizations, the Government is committed to ongoing support for efforts to modernize ECOWAS bodies, and, especially, to strengthen its bilateral cooperation with Nigeria. That might held reduce the volume of illicit trade with that country. To that end, the Government will continue talks on the lifting of non-tariff barriers adopted by Nigeria pursuant to the Badagry memorandum. Thus, Benin's unstructured trade may become more diversified and better organized as Nigeria liberalizes its economy, just as Hong Kong adapted to the opening up of China in 1978. In WAEMU, these developments will translate into a stronger regional market in government securities and private bond issues.

CHAPTER 5: DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- 122. Economic infrastructure plays a key part in the development process. Because of its cross-cutting impacts, it contributes to the development of all sectors and directly affects all strata of the population. Since it is so important for growth, the Government has made it a core component of the PRSP, in the form of huge works to be inaugurated by the Head of State. In addition, bearing in mind that the development of infrastructure requires the mobilization of human resources, who will be exposed to the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, the Government will make sure that infrastructure development programs are accompanied by specific programs to prevent and combat the spread of the disease.
- 123. A network of properly maintained infrastructure and efficient and competitive transportation services will enable enterprises to lower their production costs, help ensure that markets are well supplied, and develop economic activities.
- 124. The energy sector is vital for economic development and an important factor for improving the well-being of the population. Electricity, in particular, is of prime importance in the productive sector; for service industries, such as tourism; and for improving household living standards. The same is true of oil and gas, which are needed for the circulation of both goods and persons, and play a key role in both industrial and domestic output. Conscious of the sector's major contribution to growth and improvement of the population's standard of living, the Government attaches considerable importance to the energy sector in the PRSP.
- 125. Sanitation and water management are essential for a population's well-being, because they improve both health and the environment. Access to safe water is a baseline need for every human being and therefore figures prominently in both the PRSP and the MDG. Harnessing water for productive purposes is key to reducing the vulnerability of rural households to the vagaries of the weather and to raising agricultural productivity.
- 126. Economic infrastructure is thus an effective lever for furthering development and economic growth. Moreover, development of this sector will enable Benin to make the most of its geographical position. Indeed, it could really act as a transit corridor to Nigeria and the WAEMU countries. The PRSP highlights the following Government priorities: (i) transportation infrastructure; (ii) energy; and (iii) water management and sanitation.

5.1 Transportation infrastructure

- 127. Transportation infrastructure refers to development and maintenance of the road network, including rural roads, the railways, the development of maritime and river-based transportation, and port and airport facilities.
- 128. Benin lacks proper transportation infrastructure, despite the fact that it is essential for trade to develop. A comparison of Benin with certain West African countries reveals huge discrepancies. Benin has the least developed rail and road network, the least road traffic density ratio, and the fewest up-to-standard airports.

Table 12: Comparison of transportation infrastructure in a number of countries

	Benin	Togo	Nigeria	Burkina Faso	Côte d'Ivoire			
Length of	578	525	3557	622	660			
railroad network								
Railways (km ²)	0.005km	0.009km	0.004km	0.002km	0.002km			
Length of road	6,076	7,520	194,394	12,506	50,400			
network								
Roads in (km ²)	0.05km	0.13km	0.21km	0.05km	0.16km			
Tarmac roads	30%	32%	31%	16%	10%			
Airports with								
tarmac runways	1	2	36	2	7			

Sources: CIA (2004) cited by UNCTAD (2004), Investment Policy Review of Benin, and documents of the MDCTT/PR.

Road network

- 129. As for the road network, investments since 1970 have achieved a fully asphalted transit infrastructure network. The two North-South corridors, between Cotonou and Niger, on the one hand, and between Cotonou and Burkina Faso, in the direction of Mali, on the other, play an important part in regional integration. The coastal Togo-Benin-Nigeria road is also asphalted. The two highways crossing the Centre and North of Togo-Benin-Nigeria also perform a useful function and the current transport sector strategy envisages completion of tarmac surfaces for these roads, as well. However, heavy use of these corridors by overloaded trucks is causing degradation and could render them less competitive unless urgent steps are taken, especially freight and axle load controls Throughout the road network, in terms of frequency and effectiveness, the controls leave much to be desired.
- 130. The network of urban and interurban road connections needs to be improved in light of decentralization and urbanization. The weakest aspect of the road network, however, is lack of maintenance. Even today, the resources raised by the Road Fund only cover 60.79 percent of the road network's current maintenance requirement, which totaled CFAF 28,427 million in 2007. A budget allocation provides for periodic maintenance of part of the network. As Road Fund resources dwindle, some thought must be given to a financing mechanism. The Government therefore will continue setting up highway toll booths, while identifying new sources of road maintenance funding.
- 131. Rural roads are vital for collecting and distributing agricultural products. Overcoming the isolation of rural areas is thus an important ingredient of economic, social, and political development. The rural road network is, however, still insufficient. Of the 25,575 km of registered roads, so far only 7,827 km have been developed and only 1,075km are properly maintained. In the search for funds to cover the maintenance of already rehabilitated roads, certain local authorities now responsible for road maintenance and management under the decentralization plan have begun setting up toll booths on existing roads, as a way of covering part of maintenance costs. These practices will not be sustainable on an erratic basis. Toward the end of the 1990s, the Beninese authorities had developed and begun implementing a national rural roads planning and financing strategy, which the Government now intends to update, with a view to finding a sustainable solution to this problem within the framework of the SCRP.

Box 9: National Rural Roads Strategy and Implementation of Pilot Projects

A national rural roads planning and financing strategy was developed and put into effect as of the end of the 1990s. Its overall objective is to ensure the sustainability of infrastructure as a contribution to poverty reduction in rural areas.

The specific goals of the strategy are: (i) effective "ownership" of rural road network management by its beneficiaries; (ii) rational development of the rural road network and tailoring it to better serve the need to open up remote rural areas and satisfy its transportation requirements; and (iii) identification and determination of an appropriate mechanism for sustaining long-term financing for the existing road network.

This strategy was tested in three (3) pilot projects financed, respectively, by the World Bank (IDA), the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), and the French Development Agency (AFD) and the European Union.

These experiments proved useful for both the beneficiaries and the authorities.

For the beneficiaries, they entailed, broadly speaking, real involvement of the communities in the process of identifying and carrying out construction works or road rehabilitation.

For the central authorities, those pilot projects gave them an opportunity to share their new vision of planning and maintenance with grass-roots communities, which benefited from the awareness-raising activities and manual maintenance training sessions.

Overall, the synergy created in this way resulted in: (i) a considerable stretch of roads selected and maintained by their beneficiaries; (ii) heightened awareness of the population of its rural road management responsibilities; (iii) the development of local skills for the upkeep of rural roads, using the labor-intensive methodology (SMEs, think tanks, and labor); and (iv) the generation of alternative gap-bridging jobs.

Source: Ministry of Transport

- 132. Certain deficiencies still exist in the departments responsible for the subsector, especially at the decentralized level. Reforms are needed in order to reshape the tasks of the regional departments and to make more efficient use of human and financial resources.
- 133. In the road network sector, the Government has set several priorities regarding the expansion and maintenance of the network, as well as road safety. The priority areas are:
- 134. **Improving mobility for people and goods**. To accomplish this, the Government intends to: (i) ensure correct maintenance of the existing road network, taking decentralization into account; (ii) develop road infrastructure in order to consolidate relations among regions in the interior; (iii) enhance management of mobility, safety, and protection against environmental disruptions (noise, air pollution) caused by traffic (vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians) in large towns; (iv) strengthen environmental managements and environmental protection measures in the road subsector; and (iv) strengthen road safety.
- 135. Supporting the productive sector to contribute to economic growth. In the SCRP framework, the Government wishes to undertake large works, encourage the arrival of civil engineering multinationals, and, through subcontracting arrangements, develop private sector (SME) capacity for road works.
- 136. **Contributing to poverty reduction by developing rural roads**. The Government wants to turn rural roads into a real instrument of development. For that, the actions required are: (i) national coordination capacity-building; (ii) improvement of rural access road network

management; (iii) devolution of responsibility to local governments; and (iv) implementation of the financing system modified so as to support and subsequently maintain rehabilitated roads.

- 137. **Increasing the international competitiveness of the Beninese transport system.** To make the transport sector competitive, the Government plans to: (i) strengthen road infrastructure with a view to consolidating subregional integration; and (ii) improve conditions and facilitate transportation on international routes.
- 138. **Recovering infrastructure usage costs from users.** This will require consolidating the road maintenance financing mechanism (the Road Fund), above all by strengthening highway toll systems, and so on....
- 139. **Finally, enhancing the sector's planning and management capacity.** Here, over the next few years, the Government plans to consolidate planning and programming mechanisms for development of the roads sector.

River and sea transportation network

- 140. River and lake transportation systems have not really been developed in Benin, even though they could potentially help open up remote areas, boost tourism, and even create a public transportation system for the population living near to Cotonou.
- 141. The port of Cotonou is capable of handling (loading or unloading) approximately 2.3 million metric tons of freight per year. According to previous calculations, that capacity was supposed to suffice until 1998, and, possibly, 2001, given some improvement in productivity. However, the volume of traffic rose faster than forecasted, to reach 3 million tons by 2000, 4.3 million tons by 2003, and 5.3 million tons in 2006. Thus, demand now exceeds the port's capacity. Moreover, at low tide, the water in the port is only 10 meters deep, when nowadays container-carrying ships need 12 to 14 meters. As a result, such ships sometimes have to be diverted to other ports, such as Abidjan. The port platform is tiny, which makes port operations difficult. The port of Cotonou's transaction costs are noticeably higher than those of other ports in the subregion.
- 142. Given the importance of the shipping sector, especially the key part that the Port of Cotonou plays in the Beninese economy, the Government is keen to preserve it and to make it more competitive. To that end, it will embark on institutional reforms aimed at: (i) enhancing the performance and quality of service provided to users of the Port of Cotonou; (ii) revamping the port's installations, expanding the port, and issuing a new Maritime Code; (iii) tightening port platform security and improving the quality and promptness of the services provided; (iv) strengthening environmental management and environmental protection measures in the maritime and port subsector; (v) hooking up all services to the port management software and expanding computerization of port operations with a view to expediting them and reducing discharge costs; (vi) involving the private sector in port and shipping activities; (vii) tailoring maritime policy to community needs; (viii) enhancing the institutional capacity and professional qualifications of the Merchant Navy Directorate; and (ix) constructing a dry dock at Parakou. Furthermore, the Government intends to facilitate the development of a transportation system that takes advantage of the country's numerous waterways and man-made lakes.

Air transportation

- 143. Benin has just one international airport, at Cotonou. Its runway is 2.4km long, which in the future might not be long enough to accommodate jumbo aircraft. However, it cannot, physically, be extended. There are seven smaller airfields in the interior, but there are very few inland domestic flights.
- 144. Under the 2007-2009 SCRP arrangement, an effort will be made to: (i) upgrade, expand, and strengthen security at Cotonou's international airport; (ii) strengthening environmental management and environmental protection measures in the aviation subsector; (iii) privatize Cotonou airport management; (iv) have a second airport built by the private sector, under a Build, Operate, and Transfer (BOT) arrangement; and (iv) gradually turn the secondary Parakou and Natitingou airfields into airports meeting International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards.

Railroad network

- 145. The railroad network consists of a single meter-gauge track between Cotonou and Parakou (438km). However, both the track and the rolling stock are in very poor shape, so that parts of the route are currently not used. Since the highway was asphalted, the railroad has to compete with it on this stretch. The Cotonou Pobé and Cotonou Sègboroué railway lines are currently not in use, but are supposed to form part of the ECOWAS international connection system.
- 146. To promote railroad sector development, the Government intends to: (i) formulate and implement a rail transportation policy; (ii) strengthen environmental management and environmental protection measures in the railroad subsector; (iii) continue rehabilitating the railroad in the Lama area; (iv) establish the conditions for fair competition between North-South rail and road transport options; (v) privatize the running of the Benin-Niger Railway (OCBN); and (vi) rebuild the coastal road with a connection to Nigeria.

5.2 Energy infrastructure

147. As regards electricity, the investment climate study conducted in 2004-2005 showed that it takes 104 days for a manufacturing enterprise in Benin to be hooked up to the electricity grid, compared to 12 days in Senegal, 32 days in Mali, and 18 days in China. Moreover, brownouts cause output losses in the order of 7.4 percent in Benin, compared to 2.6 percent in Mali, and 1.8 percent in China. As for the duration of such brownouts, in days per year, the figure for Benin in 2003/2004 was 44 compared to 14 days in Mali.

Table 13: Bottlenecks caused by electricity supply problems: an international comparison

Problem	Benin	Mali	Senegal	China
% loss of output	7.4	2.6	5.1	1.8
Number of brownouts	43.9	14.5	31.5	n.a.
% of firms that have their own generator	26.9	45.3	61.6	17.0
Time it takes to hook up to the grid	104.4	31.7	12.4	18.2
Source: ECI Benin (2005)				

148. Benin is a net importer of electricity from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, while, on average, WAEMU and African countries are net exporters of it. To address this capacity issue, it is important for Benin to acquire a degree of autonomy and reduce its dependence on energy imports. To that end, the Government plans to build a power station.

Table 14: Electric energy capacity, Benin (millions of Kw)

	1980-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996-2000	2001-2002		
WAEMU	1.54	1.66	1.72	1.86	1.77		
Nigeria	2.86	4.57	5.91	5.89	5.89		
Benin 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.11 0.12							
Source: U.S. Department of Energy, November 2004 (quoted in DTIS 2005)							

- 149. To address the challenges it faces in the energy sector, under the SCRP strategy, the Government will adopt ambitious measures and programs to satisfy current and potential demand for energy. It will do so by: (i) establishing an appropriate institutional, legal, and regulatory framework; (ii) consolidating implementation of an energy information system to provide tools for energy policy decision-making; (iii) promoting rational use of energy in all branches of the economy; (iv) diversification of domestic sources of energy; (v) taking advantage of national, economically viable, energy resources; (vi) improving the pricing (rates) system for energy use; and (vii) shortening the time it takes to hook up to the grid. Implementation of these measures in line with those designed to boost the private sector should attract DFI and encourage local investment as well.
- 150. With respect to electrification in rural areas, energy sector activities have to do with the consumption of biomass energy (firewood), oil and gas, and electricity. Total end-consumption of energy over the past five years has averaged approximately 1,584 kilo tons of oil equivalent (ktoe), which constitutes a relatively low level of per capita consumption of 0.252 toe per annum. Not much progress has taken place in Benin with respect to the consumption of electricity. In households and in services it increased from 154,849 MWh in 1996 to 392, 558 MWh in 2002, an increase of 15.6 percent [Tr. sic]. This translates into: (i) a low percentage of households with electricity (approximately 22 percent nationwide in 2003 and less than 5 percent in rural areas; (ii) still incipient development of the industrial sector, comprising only a limited number of industries (food processing, textile cotton ginning, pharmaceutical companies, and cement factories) accounting for only 2.1 percent of the total demand for electricity in 2002.
- 151. The Government's rural electrification goal is to establish the conditions needed to bring electricity to 150 rural localities each year (an average of 10 per rural electrification concession) and, at the same time, to ensure that, by 2009, the average electrification rate for all those rural localities is at least 20 percent. The achievement of that goal, which would also ease the pressure on forest resources, must depend on: (i) the electrification options chosen; (ii) the way in which electrification of rural areas is organized; (iii) rural electrification priorities; (iv) the pricing of electricity in rural areas; (v) the use of renewable and local sources of energy; (vi) support for local rural electrification initiatives; (vii) financial assistance for the installation of household electric appliances and hook-ups; and (viii) synergy with other sectoral programs.

5.3 Waterworks and sanitation

152. This priority area involves the following sectors: safe water in rural and urban areas; water management works for productive purposes, and sanitation infrastructure.

Safe water supplies

- 153. Recent statistics show that approximately two-thirds of the rural population in Benin lack access to safe water. Apart from that supply shortage, there is also no proper legislative and regulatory framework for integrated management of water resources. These shortcomings stem from: (i) failure to meet the goal of constructing, on average, 1,350 watering places a year, needed to meet Millennium Development Goals (MDG); (ii) delays in organizing the financial participation of local communities; (iii) red tape in procurement procedures; and (iv) the large number of bodies involved in water resource management decisions.
- 154. In rural areas, as of December 31, 2005, 12,089 watering places had been constructed in Benin, covering 41 percent of the country's rural population. By 2015, if today's distribution of the population and safe water supply coverage remain unchanged, the number of people living in rural areas without access to safe water will have risen to 8 million. Without underestimating the efforts to be undertaken by then, these figures show that, despite them, much remains to be done to ensure that the population has access to safe water. Thus, to address this challenge and strive for attainment of the MDGs, the Government plans to: (i) expedite the expansion of access to safe water for approximately 4 million people; (ii) ensure that investments are sustainable; and (iii) enhance the impact of investments in the sector.
- 155. In urban areas, SONEB is currently supplying 69 urban districts. Eighty percent of the demand for water is concentrated in Cotonou, Porto Novo, Parakou, and Abomey/Bohicon. The rest comes from smaller towns and small urban localities. It was estimated that in 2005 approximately half the population had access to safe water, based on the figure of 120,328 customers and an average of 12 people supplied by each connections. By that count, approximately half the urban population still lacks access to safe water. Most of these people live on the outskirts of urban areas. Between 1991 and 2004, the sale of water, in cubic meter terms, grew by approximately 12 percent a year, compared to 5 percent a year between 2000 and 2004.
- 156. To address the challenge regarding access to safe water in urban areas, the Government proposes to: (i) rehabilitate and expand the water processing plants in Védoko and Godomey; (ii) hook-up two wells in the new drilling field; (iii) rehabilitate the six (6) old wells and hook up 20 new ones; (iv) rehabilitate the water towers; (v) install water pipes; (vi) systematize measures to protect against water pollution; (vii) prepare and propose regulations and standards to govern water resource catchment and management, on the one hand, and rational use of it, on the other; (viii) ensure proper management of water resources in the public domain, such as wetlands, rivers, lakes, lagoons, springs, and artesian wells, etc; (ix) guide and coordinate actions by the Government and external partners in the water sector; (x) coordinate actions relating to different uses of water and encourage Integrated Water Resource Management (GIRE); (xi) provide advice and support to villages and other stakeholders in the water sector though briefings, training, and technical assistance; and (xii) see to it that safe water supply policy is implemented.

Works to harness water supplies

157. Surface water accounts for approximately 3.8 percent of the known, potentially available supply for irrigation. Beninese agriculture therefore essentially uses rain water, with all the attendant uncertainty regarding output, low productivity, precarious food security, and so on. Today, fewer than 3,000 hectares of land are properly irrigated and farmed. They are mainly old,

rehabilitated rice fields, micro-irrigation schemes constructed since 1984, and a few private farms.

- 158. The Government's determination to turn agriculture into an engine of growth, and hence more productive and competitive, will therefore require considerable investment in irrigation and other water management works.
- 159. The Government's priorities in this sector in 2007-2009 are to: (i) perfect the tools for rational water use and ground water resource management; (ii) create an environment conducive to and with incentives for the development of water management infrastructure; (iii) promote private irrigation in order to ensure rapid economic growth, strengthen the financial capacity of local governments, and grant certain segments of the population greater autonomy; (iv) increase the area of land under irrigation by using reliable water management systems; (v) construct and restore watering places for pastoral uses; and (vi) develop fish farming facilities.

Sanitation works

- 160. Sector studies on sanitation point to a number of problems that have arisen in recent years, particularly as a result of rapid urbanization. Urbanization is particularly disorganized on land that has not been divided into plots and is not connected to mains services. This lack of urban management is the result of the dearth of both community management capacity and the financial resources to respond adequately to the growing demand for services, as well as the anarchical occupation of plots in areas unfit for habitation. Finally, there is a shortage of sanitation infrastructure to channel rain and waste water and to handle solid waste.
- 161. The Government's urban management program envisages: (i) producing urban planning documents, such as master plans for town planning and urban development; (ii) installing drains in the streets of Benin's principal urban centers and secondary towns; (iii) proceeding to make landed and residential property more secure (titling); (iv) identifying low-cost and welfare housing areas and fitting them out with mains services; (v) promoting real estate operations in order to increase the supply of decent housing; and, finally, (vi) investing in sanitation infrastructure in both towns and rural areas.

CHAPTER 6: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

162. In an awareness of the urgency of the population issue, Benin approved a Declaration of Population Policy (*Déclaration de politique de population*, DEPOLIPO) in 1996, and revised it in 2006, in an effort to address the problem. The purpose of the Declaration is to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the population and, over the long term, to arrive at an appropriate match between economic growth and population growth. The Declaration covers a twenty-year period (1996- 2016) and comprises 16 global objectives (Box 9). These objectives require substantial social investment over time, as well as an increase in both the quantity and quality of jobs. The challenge consists of boosting competitiveness through a combination of physical investment programs and human resource development. Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS are also a Government priority.

Box 10: Main Objectives of the DEPOLIPO

- 1. Provide high-quality education to all citizens of Benin.
- 2. Find in-depth and lasting solutions to the problems of vocational training and employment.
- 3. Increase life expectancy at birth from 54 years in 1992 to 65 years by the year 2016.
- 4. Promote responsible childbearing.
- 5. Achieve better spatial distribution of the population.
- 6. Take international migration into account as a factor in the development process.
- 7. Ensure that the entire population has available, at all times and in all locations, adequate, wholesome food that ensures nutritional well-being.
- 8. Promote safe housing, as well as protection of, and respect for, the environment.
- 9. Create conditions conducive to full participation by women in the development process and to their enjoyment of the resulting benefits.
- 10. Create conditions conducive to optimal fulfillment of the potential of young people.
- 11. Ensure sure that the elderly receive a comfortable social security allocation.
- 12. Integrate handicapped persons into the development process.
- 13. Adjust the implementation of population policy to regional specificities.
- 14. Integrate elements of said policy into development plans and programs.
- 15. Mobilize the people of Benin to address the country's socio-economic and demographic problems.
- 16. Improve the state of socio-economic and demographic knowledge of the country.

Source: DEPOLIPO, 1996

- 163. The development of human capital i.e., strategic theme 3 constitutes a response to this challenge and is a prerequisite for improvement of personal income and economic growth, especially in the new globalized environment in which knowledge, know-how and interpersonal skills play a central role in boosting productivity and reducing poverty. It is now generally acknowledged that poverty is not exclusively attributable to low incomes, but that it also results from lack of access to the various forms of capital. Indeed, non-monetary poverty, which is an aspect of human poverty, is defined as an array of things that an individual does not have: e.g., it is the inability to live long and in a good state of health, to obtain education, to enjoy decent living conditions, and to participate in community life. The SCRP, by promoting education and improved health care, identifies the development of human capital as a pillar of growth and poverty reduction.
- 164. The education sector plays a strategic role because it is the primary mechanism through which social values are transmitted, and skills developed, that enable individuals to find the means and motivation to build a country that offers a good life. With this in mind, the Government feels that baseline education is a priority sector and has decreed that schooling shall

be cost-free and expenses covered, as from the 2006-2007 academic year, for children enrolled in public schools, and that private educational establishments shall also receive a government subsidy to defray their costs. However, the Government has not lost sight of the fact that the secondary and tertiary levels are of strategic importance in ensuring strong growth. It therefore plans to continue its support for secondary and higher education in order to train competent and competitive managers who can help spur the modernization of the economy. Given the threat posed by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Government intends to promote behavioral change by introducing, among other things, prevention programs into training curricula.

- 165. In addition to interventions directly geared to the formal educational sector, the SCRP places particular emphasis on vocational training. To this end, the Government intends to allocate resources to vocational training and to functional literacy of young people and adults in order to encourage their integration into the labor market. These are effective ways to foster insertion into professional life, particularly in the growth sectors on which the government intends to pillar its efforts over the next few years. There will therefore be a need for innovation and for short-term training options to train the specialized and skilled labor that will be crucial to the development of clusters of projects with multiplier effects.
- 166. Health is also an essential dimension of the population's well-being, as well as a key factor in its productivity. Poverty manifests itself throughout the health sector in: (i) a low level of access to health services and high quality care; (ii) a lack of healthcare, hygiene and sanitation infrastructures; and (iii) a resurgence of malnutrition and poor diet. Beyond these issues, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the emergence of new endemic diseases, and the mutation of known endemic diseases (e.g., malaria) also pose major challenges for the healthcare system.
- 167. Finally, if poverty is to be reduced, the needs of vulnerable groups must be addressed through a system of social protections. Vulnerable groups include women, children, the handicapped, and the elderly. To attain its objectives of accelerated growth and poverty reduction, the Government will emphasize social protections, promotion of the family unit, and gender equity.
- 168. The Government has thus identified four objectives that are reflected in the following four (4) priority areas of intervention: (i) promotion of development-oriented education; (ii) strengthening of vocational training in keeping with the requirements of the labor market; (iii) improved accessibility and higher quality of health and nutrition services; and (iv) strengthening of social protections.

6.1 Promotion of development-oriented education

- 169. Since education is a condition for economic takeoff, ambitious educational policies are called for. Despite its important role in accelerating of economic growth and poverty reduction, the educational sector is plagued by numerous problems, including in particular: (i) the scarcity of pre-school facilities; (ii) a primary education system characterized by low retention rates and poor performance, especially for girls; (iii) the limited scope of higher education; and (iv) the threat posed by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- 170. Access to high quality baseline education is an important factor in poverty reduction. The Government has therefore made primary education one of its main priorities. The main goal is to

ensure primary education for all by the year 2015, in accordance with the MDGs. The importance of baseline education for development should be reflected, not only in the sequencing of activities, but also in budgetary allocations. In order to achieve this, the following strategic interventions, broken down by educational level, are envisaged.

- 171. **Pre-school level**. The goal here will be, among other things: (i) to improve access to preschool through the promotion of community-level facilities, raising the awareness of communities and local elected officials of issues related to early childhood stimulation, in order to obtain their support for the creation of pre-schools by communities. The Government will ensure equitable coverage of rural and urban areas through: (i) a communication plan, encouragement for relevant educational initiatives by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and communities for very young children, and by raising popular awareness of the importance of schooling for girls; and (ii) efforts to ensure the quality of services for very young children through the enhancement of outreach programs dispensed in intake facilities.
- 172. **Primary and secondary levels**. The government has decided to: (i) boost the elementary school completion rate to 100 percent by the year 2015; (ii) substantially improve retention of pupils during the cycle, a *sine qua non* condition of achieving a universal completion rate, particularly by ensuring educational continuity over the six years of instruction; (iii) reduce grade repetition; (iv) support private education through subsidies from 2007 onward; (v) improve the quality of teaching; (vi) improve the retention rate for girls in the school system; (vii) generalize the system of financial aid sponsorship for the schooling of girls; (viii) promote residential homes and high schools for girls and orphans; (ix) substantially improve teachers' working conditions; (x) adapt the school map to regional requirements; (xi) develop environmental education programs; (xii) provide incentives to promote the training of girls in educational tracks in which they are underrepresented; and (xiii) improve the system for the gathering and processing of educational statistics.
- 173. **Higher education**. The Government will continue to support this level of education to train high-level managers capable of driving the development process. This Government support will be reflected in: (i) improved management and policy guidance in higher education; (ii) improved quality and greater gender equity; (iii) promotion of scientific and technical research geared to sustainable development; (iv) repillaring of higher education on the country's development needs with regard to regional integration and globalization, using an approach linking the university to the milieu it serves; and (v) stipends for girls and facilitation of girls' access to on-campus housing.
- 174. **Literacy**. The Government will emphasize: (i) equitable access to literacy programs; (ii) promotion of women's literacy; and (iii) improvement of the quality of human resources, programs and curricula, and enhancement of the system of subsectoral monitoring/evaluation, policy guidance and management, with a view to making literacy an instrument of social change. In addition, the Government will endeavor, in implementing these activities, to integrate environmental concerns into training curricula.
- 175. In addition, and in order to best exploit the opportunities associated with the country's geographic location vis-à-vis Nigeria, the Government will develop and progressively implement a strategy aimed at imparting mastery of spoken and written English by as many people as possible.

Box 11: Ten-year plan for educational development in Benin

The results of the past ten years, as indicated by various studies (e.g., the Benin National Action Plan for implementation of the Educational for All program, the Report on the National Educational System (RESEN), the Orientation Law on the Beninese Educational System, documents emerging from the Education Sector Roundtable, etc.) make it possible to identify the strengths and weakness of Benin's educational system. These studies show where there has been progress, point out areas characterized by dysfunction and inadequacy, and suggest prospects for improvement. Despite the considerable quantitative and qualitative efforts put forth, the system's overall performance has been far from satisfactory.

Having taken note of these results, and taking into account its international commitments, and particularly those emerging from the Millennium Summit 2000 and the Dakar Forum in 2000 concerning the preparation of a National Action Plan for Education for All (NAP/EFA), the Beninese Government approved a Letter of Educational Policy on February 23, 2005. It defines and clarifies the broad options for expanding education in Benin, following the development and validation of the NAP/EFA. The preparation of a Ten – Year Plan for the 2006-2015 period is a logical follow-up to this series of initiatives on behalf of Benin's educational system.

The ten-year development policy for education is based on the following themes: (i) improved policy guidance based on capacity building in the areas of planning, management, ongoing system evaluation, and recruitment planning; (ii) enhancement of the quality of teaching, which will depend to a great extent on the revamping of pedagogical programs and tools, the professionalization and structuring of initial and in-service training, improvements in administrative and educational outreach/support [to teachers], and reduced class size; (iii) broadening of the array of educational options offered, which will entail, apart from a great increase in the number of teachers at all levels, the development of an educational map and the reorganization of technical, vocational and university training programs; (iv) improved human resource management through the establishment of a career monitoring and advancement mechanism linked to performance assessment and rational job assignments, as well as the improvement of mechanisms for the assignment of expenditures; (v) diminishment of gender and regional disparities, underpinned by a policy of affirmative action for girls and for disadvantaged groups and regions; (vi) an expanded role for the private sector and for local communities in terms of educational offerings, which will be pursued through the formulation of an appropriate promotional policy.

During the implementation of the ten-year program, measures will be taken at all instructional levels to respond to specific issues.

Promotion of girls' schooling. The Government will develop special measures to encourage the enrollment of girls and to keep them in the system. These measures include an intensification of grassroots interventions involving teachers, local elected officials, women's' groups and NGOs, supported by the establishment of an effective system for monitoring the interventions identified. This incentive policy will help remove the handicaps facing girls in their schooling, help them pass exams, and at the same time increase their representation in educational establishments and ensure their safety in those establishments.

School health and environment. Partnerships with the health and environmental sectors will be strengthened in order to make students at all instructional levels aware of the broad issues related to their civic and social integration and the protection of their health. HIV/AIDS outreach and awareness efforts are a major theme of this policy, which will pillar on the following areas:

- Adaptation and strengthening of programs aimed at improving school health and environmental protection;
- Adaptation of teacher and pupil training modules on school health and environmental protection;
- Establishment of a health, hygiene, and nutrition policy in educational establishments

Source: Ten-Year Plan 2006-2015, October 2006, MEPS.

6.2 Strengthening of vocational training

- 176. The people of Benin have expressed their desire for high-quality and useful education. They want schools and apprenticeship programs that are relevant and that take local concerns about sustainable development into consideration. This approach is seen by the population as a possible solution to the unemployment problem, since it encourages a match between training and labor market requirements.
- 177. **Vocational training**. To enhance the credentials of apprentices and skilled artisans, the Government approved a National Policy of In-Service Vocational Training (1998), which was implemented through the Development Fund for In-Service Training and Apprenticeship (2001). As part of this same effort, the Government opted in 2001 to reform technical and vocational training according to four themes, namely: professionalization of initial training through a revision of programs according to the skill-set approach; introduction of a dual apprenticeship

system; expansion of in-service vocational training offerings and development of in-service vocational training options for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Emphasis will be on the development and diversification of educational options. The Government has thus decided to implement the following actions over the 2007-2009 period: (i) develop and diversify educational offerings; (ii) improve quality and enhance gender equity; (iii) improve management and policy guidance; (iv) distribute and re-pillar vocational schools as a function of the comparative advantages of regions; (v) re-orient the training offered at vocational schools to take into account the employment opportunities at the *département* level; (vi) introduce a training plan that meets the needs of business owners and of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin (CCIB); (vii) offer incentives to encourage vocational training for girls; and (viii) develop specific HIV/AIDS prevention programs for those enrolled in training.

- 178. **Employment**. The educational policy assigns priority to technical and vocational training to fill the jobs that will be created by the development of clusters of structuring projects with multiplier effects. The SCRP also emphasizes: (i) the development of income-generating activities; (ii) the integration of young people into economic activity; (iii) promotion of the social economy (including the assignment of a monetary value to domestic labor); and (vi) the generalization of social security registration and efforts to combat child labor.
- 179. The Government has chosen to pillar, through its efforts to enhance human capital, on the issue of attitudes, with a view to encouraging the emergence of a new type of Beninese citizen no longer held back by behaviors inimical to development (e.g., inertia, a wait-and-see attitude, laziness), fostering the creation of a citizenry that is skilled, honest, and endowed with business sense and a spirit of initiative. The educational system will also endeavor to: (i) promote a sense of personal autonomy and responsibility and a sense of moral integrity; (iii) promote the entrepreneurial mindset in national and local development programs and activities; (iii) increase the number of people familiar with new information and communications technologies; and (iv) develop, with the technical and financial partners, scholarships and internship programs to train high-level managers and technicians in the design and management of development, and for private enterprise.

6.3 Greater accessibility and quality of health and nutrition services

- 180. Improvement of the health of the population is both an economic and social development objective. Good health helps to improve the quality and efficiency of human capital. Thus, the Government's vision with regard to public health incorporates three (3) of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely: (i) to reduce mortality among children aged 5 and under; (ii) to improve maternal health; and (iii) to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. In addition, the Government has opted to: (i) develop and equip healthcare infrastructures; (ii) ensure a stable supply of pharmaceutical products and medical consumables; (iii) develop a baselevel health care package at the regional level; (iv) improve diet and nutrition; and (iv) promote athletic and recreational activities.
- 181. **Promotion of maternal health and reduction of infant mortality**. Maternal and infant health indicators have stabilized over the past few years to around 473 maternal deaths for 100,000 live births and 38 newborn deaths for 1,000 live births. Although obstetrical complications are factors imperiling the lives of women, one of the main causes of maternal and neonatal death in Benin appears to be the dysfunctionality of the healthcare system. Thus, among the actions planned to enable Benin to achieve the MDGs, the Government has chosen to:

improve the functioning of the system; increase access to reproductive health services through family planning; and promote responsible parenthood, prenatal care, medical care for obstetrical emergencies, coverage of STIs, and continuous availability of the optimal package of obstetrical and pediatric interventions (for diarrhea, ARIs, fever, malnutrition, vaccinations, anemia); and ensure adequate supply and availability of reproductive healthcare services for adolescents and young people.

- 182. **Reliable supply of pharmaceuticals and medical consumables**. This consists of ensuring constant availability of the high-quality pharmaceutical products and medical consumables needed to improve the health status of the population, particularly through: (i) comprehensive and reliable funding leading to financial autonomy; (ii) harmonization of financing mechanisms between partners and strengthening of cost recovery mechanisms; (iii) reliable and affordable supply of high-quality drugs and products; (iv) ongoing availability of a comprehensive array of services and products in order to meet increased demand; and (v) efforts to combat the informal market in pharmaceutical products.
- 183. **HIV/AIDS prevention**. Although HIV/AIDS is not the main cause of hospitalization and death, it is by far the most formidable malady in terms of its social impact on those infected, their offspring, and a country's future. HIV/AIDS prevalence rose from 0.3 percent in 1990 to 3.2 percent in 1996, and was 4.1 percent in 2001 and nearly 2 percent in 2004. The inadequacy [of the prevention effort] is apparent since, according to national statistics, one person is infected every 28 minutes, for a rate of 52 people per day, whereas four years earlier the number of infections per day stood at only 35 (PNLS, 2003). To address this pandemic, the Government will emphasize: (i) primary prevention (especially among young people), treatment and care (particularly in connection with mother-to-child transmission and the management of pediatric cases, as well as support to AIDS orphans; and (ii) management of tuberculosis cases in accordance with the DOTS (Directly Observe Therapy Short-Course) strategy. ¹³

 13 The incidence of tuberculosis has been rising since the emergence of HIV/AIDS, since it is an opportunistic infection.

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Box 12: Trend in HIV/AIDS prevalence

Biosurveillance of HIV infection has pillared on several population sub-groups: of these, pregnant women are the easiest to reach and yield the most data on sexual transmission and mother-to-child transmission. Other sub-groups are: those seeking medical attention for STIs, female sex workers, HIV-infected tuberculosis sufferers, blood donors, truck drivers, adolescents and young people, and uniformed personnel. Since 2005, Benin has integrated into its surveillance those who undergo voluntary screening and pregnant women being monitored in connection with the program to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PTME).

From 1990 to 2001, sentinel serosurveillance of pregnant women was conducted each year in seven (7) exclusively urban sites. Estimated prevalence during this period went from 0.3 percent in 1990 to 4.1 percent in 2001. In an effort to improve the representativeness of sentinel sites, a nationwide survey of this same target population (i.e., pregnant women) was conducted in 2002 in 242 urban and rural sites. These sites are public or private maternity clinics. National prevalence is estimated at 1.9 percent, with regional variations, and ranges from 0.8 percent to 3 percent depending on the *département*, and from 1 percent to 6.4 percent depending on the municipality (*commune*).

In 2003, based on observations emerging from the national survey and from the assessment of the epidemiological surveillance system, Benin embarked upon a process of expanding sentinel sites in both rural and urban milieus, in order to achieve greater nationwide representativeness. Thus, from the seven sentinel sites used over the 1990 -2001 period, the system expanded from 2003 to 2005 to encompass 39.5 urban sites and 50 rural sites. Estimated prevalence over those three years hovers around 2 percent, independent of the number of sites being studied and without any statistically significant variation: 2 percent in 2002, 2003 and 2004, and 2.1 percent in 2005.

Regarding HIV prevalence according to milieu, it is noted that the prevalence rate was stable between 2002 and 2005 in urban areas, whereas in rural areas it rose from 1.5 percent to 1.9 percent. This deterioration of the situation in rural areas calls for an intensification of interventions.

Source: UNDP, MS, Strategies for Achieving the MDGs, August 2006

184. **Prevention of malaria and other endemic diseases**. Despite the Government's efforts, malaria has been neither eradicated nor controlled, and as of 2004 was still one of the main reasons for seeking medical attention. The Government plans to continue its prevention activities through its national anti-malaria program and to enhance access to curative care, particularly in rural areas.

Box 13: Malaria prevalence in Benin

Malaria is the primary disease afflicting the people of Benin. Indeed, it accounts for over one-third of visits to healthcare facilities, and for 40 percent of such visits for children under the age of 5. The average rate of prevalence of simple malaria is 116.0 per thousand. This rate is significantly higher among children under the age of 5: 478.0 per thousand for infants under the age of one (1) year, compared to 214.0 for those aged one year to 4 years. Overall lethality was 13 percent in 2005.

From the epidemiological standpoint, Benin is in a zone of stable transmission, with cases thus occurring throughout the year with a surge during the rainy season. Malaria causes much loss of human life. It is a cause of stillbirths, and has a great impact on the infant mortality rate. It also causes absenteeism and results in enormous economic losses for families and individuals, as well as for the nation.

Source: UNDP, MS, Strategies for Achieving the MDGs, August 2006

185. **Implementation of the policy on safe blood transfusions**. In order to support other disease-prevention programs and provide effective healthcare, Benin must establish a program to ensure the safety of blood transfusions. This entails policy-making as well as infrastructures and facilities to increase the capacity of the blood bank and ensure product quality. To this end, the Government has decided to implement the following: (i) construction and equipment of a

national blood storage center; (iii) capacity-building for staff; and (iv) implementation of policies for rapid and equitable distribution of blood.

- 186. **Development of baseline set of healthcare services at the regional level**. Visits to healthcare facilities are an indispensable prerequisite of improved healthcare. Admittedly, however, access to healthcare services is still difficult for most citizens. Only 66 percent of all households have a healthcare facility available nearby, while primary healthcare facilities serve only 50 percent of the population. Faced with this situation, the Government has decided to: (i) put in place an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework; (ii) assign a special budgetary allocation to the sector; and (iii) strengthen the capacities and skills of those involved in the sector.
- 187. **Development and equipment of healthcare infrastructures**. Despite efforts made in this area, there are too few infrastructures and facilities. This situation essentially affects zone hospitals, municipal health centers, *arrondissement*-level health centers, and village health units. There is currently very little investment in these units, although they are an effective means of promoting grassroots health initiatives. Zone hospitals or health centers are sometimes inaccessible due to the remoteness of villages. The development of healthcare infrastructures must be accompanied by an ambitious program to either facilitate access to such infrastructures or provide access. Actions to be carried out are the following: (i) an increase in the number of infrastructures, and the equipping of such structures; and (ii) promotion of a detailed human resource development plan based on an inventory of skill deficits by type of personnel and by locality. This plan includes the cost of training new employees and takes into account the norms and standards required in the area of healthcare service coverage.

Box 14: Brief overview of the healthcare situation and of the healthcare sector

The mandate of the Ministry of Health has evolved to embrace poverty reduction, thereby becoming a mandate to: "Improve the social and health conditions of families on the basis of a system integrating poor and/or indigent populations." The Health Sector Policy Paper sets forth five strategic themes, namely: (i) reorganization of the base of the healthcare pyramid and strengthening of healthcare service coverage; (ii) financing and improvement of the management of the sector's resources; (iii) prevention and treatment of the main diseases and improvement of the quality of care; (iv) prevention and treatment of endemic diseases (AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis); and (v) promotion of family health.

In accordance with conclusions emerging from the Health Sector Roundtable held on January 12-13, 1995 in Cotonou, the Ministry of Health recently repillared its health policy by adjusting it to fit the decentralization process in which the country is now engaged. A decision was thus made to reorganize the base of the healthcare pyramid in 34 health zones, and at the same time to built and equip 34 Zone Hospitals that serve as hubs for the Municipal Health Centers (*Centres de santé de commune*, CSC) and Arrondissement Health Centers (*Centre de santé d'arrondissement*, CSA).

The health situation is also characterized by periodic outbreaks of meningitis, choler and yellow fever, which are quickly brought under control thanks to the combined efforts of all participants in the health sector. Bucco-dental problems, blindness, lymphatic filariasis, sickle cell anemia, sleeping sickness and other common ailments have been addressed by specific programs combining preventive and curative measures. Grassroots hygiene and sanitation interventions, which prevent most infectious and parasitic infections, occur upstream of all these activities.

Source: Strategic Plan for the Health Sector

188. **Improved nutrition**. In Benin, daily energy consumption scarcely exceeds 1,300 kilocalories instead of the minimum of 2,400 kc required by an average 65-kg adult with a

normal activity level. Under nutrition and the resulting malnutrition, as well as their attendant chronic or disabling diseases, the inability to tolerate physical exertion, and high levels of maternal and infant/child mortality, are indicative of the structural food and nutritional insecurity that has prevailed over the past several years. Thirty-three (33) of the county's 77 municipalities are in a state of chronic food and nutritional insecurity due to the precariousness of household supplies of high quality foodstuffs, large post-harvest losses, ineffective food storage/preservation systems, rudimental processing technologies with low yield and variable quality, inadequate policies and weak synergy between sectoral policies and programs, and the lack of pillar on nutrition (and particularly on community nutrition) in poverty reduction policies and programs.

- 189. Recognizing that the visible progress on the nutritional front would boost the productivity of human capital in the agricultural sector, and indeed in all economic sectors, the Government intends, over the next three years: (i) to develop a food and nutrition policy for Benin; (ii) to strengthen the mechanism for the prevention and management of food crises by adapting it to the decentralized environment; (iii) to conduct a prospective study, within the context of intermunicipal development, on ways to establish buffer stocks of foodstuffs for the benefit of municipalities; (iv) to promote income-generating activities, family gardens, urban horticulture, small-scale home-based livestock raising (whether traditional or not) and non-traditional foods (e.g., mushrooms, spirulina, apiary products, etc.); (v) develop and implement a communication plan on proper food processing and preservation techniques; (vi) re-energize the national committee on food and nutrition and its regional branches; (vii) step up monitoring of the population's dietary and nutritional status; and (viii) enhance the technical and material capacities of communities to assume responsibility for the care of malnourished children.
- 190. **Development of athletic activities**. The Government recognizes the value of mass-participation sports in the process of enhancing human capital, because of their impact on the population's well-being. The Government will install local athletic infrastructures in municipalities and will ensure that women's access to athletic pursuits is encouraged. Regarding soccer in particular, the Government will develop, along with countries with which it is on friendly terms, programs to train young Beninese nationals in the schools and training centers of those countries.

6.4 Strengthening of the social safety net

- 191. The family unit is the ideal environment for learning about life in society. It is a universe organized into a system that teaches an individual the baseline rules for achieving social equilibrium and personal fulfillment. The family circle is the starting point for the individual's social training, since it lays the groundwork for the individual's acquisition of knowledge, knowhow and social/life skills. The family is therefore the point of departure for educating the human capital needed for growth and poverty reduction. For the 2007-2009 period, the Government has decided to address issues concerning the family unit, women, gender inequality, the autonomy of women, the protection and development of children, social welfare protections, and mutual health insurance schemes.
- 192. **Promotion of the family unit**. Studies have shown that, in general, children reared in a stable and harmonious home tend to have less difficulty obtaining a good education, and to enjoy good health. The Government has therefore decided to attach particular importance to the family and to gender issues. Promotion of the family requires: (i) improving the living conditions of

families; (ii) protection and preservation of the family; (iii) promotion of peace and social stability; (iv) strengthening of the capacities of family-promoting institutions and of foster homes that accommodate orphans and vulnerable children.

- 193. **Promotion of the status of women**. Experience has demonstrated the strong influence of African women in family stability, children's education, economic growth, and in development in general. An educated woman take better care of her family and encourages her children, and especially her daughters, to attend school. However, women occupy a disadvantaged position in Benin. To address this problem, the Government has decided "to improve the social, decision-making and economic status of women by promoting awareness of gender issues." The following actions will be required: (i) promotion of the education and training of girls and women; (ii) promotion of women's economic autonomy; (iii) promotion of women's health; (iv) improvement of, and respect for, the legal status of women; (v) valorization and recognition of women's labor; (vi) valuing of cultures and traditions that allow women to realize their potential; and (vii) continued efforts to combat relationship violence.
- 194. **Promotion of gender equality and women's autonomy**. As of the Third General Population and Housing Census (RGPH3) of 2002, women represented 51.4 percent of Benin's population and 58.3 percent of them are in rural areas where they perform agricultural labor for the most part. Women's demographic weight, their role in household stability, and their contributions to the sector producing goods and services mean that their status must be upgraded significantly and that all segments of the population must have equal opportunity for educational access through the elimination of all behaviors and practices detrimental to women. To this end, the Government will emphasize the following actions: (i) improvement of the land tenure code so as to grant women access to land; (ii) facilitation of access to micro-financing for women, and particularly poor women; (iii) functional French literacy; and (iv) management training as an accompaniment to micro-credit.
- 195. **Child protection and development**. The duty of parents, the community as a whole, the country, and its partners is to create for children an institutional, regulatory, educational, healthcare, and nutritional environment that can ensure the development of their full potential and enable them to become a high-quality human asset capable of contributing to economic and social development. Thus, the Government has set itself the goal, for the 2007-2009 period, of ensuring that the rights of children and adolescents are respected and that they have equal access to essential social services by: (i) protecting children and adolescents against mistreatment and child trafficking; (ii) promoting access for boys and girls to essential social services; (iii) improving the dietary and nutritional status of children; (iv) strengthening the capacities of agencies working on behalf of children; and (v) encouraging the familial and social reinsertion of orphans and vulnerable children.
- 196. **Strengthening of social welfare protections**. The Social Protection (SP) program is based on risk management. It restores labor policies, social insurance, and social security nets to their rightful position within an institutional framework involving prevention, mitigation and reaction against social risk and its effects, thanks to the efforts of numerous actors (individuals, households, local municipalities, NGOs, various echelons of public administrations and international organizations.) The goal is therefore to "ensure that the needs and socio-professional integration of vulnerable persons and social groups are addressed" through (i) the socio-professional integration of handicapped persons; (ii) support to the elderly to encourage active maturity; (iii) psychosocial services to indigents and those victimized by HIV/AIDS and

other disabling diseases; (iv) support for the establishment of social protection and social security mechanisms for workers in the informal sector; (v) improved management of vulnerability to crises; (vi) strengthening of the capacities of agencies working to promote social solidarity.

197. **Promotion of mutual health insurance schemes**. Health is a critical factor in the improvement of human capital, but it is in accessible for much of the population, especially in rural areas, due to its cost. Lack of access to healthcare services increases the risk of impoverishment for vulnerable groups. To enable the population to obtain care and enhance its productive capacity, the Government pledges to: (i) promote micro-insurance; (ii) create incentives for the establishment of mutual heath insurance programs; (iii) encourage the creation of community mutual health insurance schemes; and (iv) boost the population's awareness of the advantages of belonging to a healthcare mutual scheme.

- 198. Good governance is a concern reflected in Article 35 of the Constitution of December 11, 1990, which states that "citizens charged with a public function or elected to political office have the duty to discharge it with conscience, competence, probity, devotion, and loyalty, in the interest of, and with respect for, the common good." Addressing the citizenry in general, the Constitution also emphasizes in its Article 37 that "public property is sacred and inviolable. All citizens of Benin must scrupulously respect and protect it. Any act of sabotage, vandalism, corruption, embezzlement, waste, or illicit enrichment shall be punished as provided for by law."
- 199. The Government has issued strong signals in favor of good governance by signing the Government operations charter and by instituting the formal declaration of the assets of all its members. The aspirations expressed by the Beninese people during the National Long-Term Prospective Studies (Benin, Alafia 2025) affirm this need for good governance to ensure that the general interest is served. Thus, Benin is projected to be "a role model, a well-governed, united and peaceful country with a prosperous and competitive economy, enjoying an influential cultural life and social well-being." Endorsing the same vision, the first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper has as one of its priorities the "strengthening of good governance and institutional capacities."
- 200. Along these same lines, the Government designates good governance as one of the pillars on which Benin must base its Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy. Several mechanisms are in place to ensure a practice and culture of good governance in Benin. These include, from the central level to that of local municipalities, structures with national purview and with unlimited spheres of oversight, such as: the National Assembly, the General Government Inspectorate, the General Inspectorate of Finance, the General Inspectorate of Administrative Affairs, the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General. Sectoral entities are also involved in the chain of oversight: the General Inspectorate of the Treasury, the General Tax Inspectorate, the General Inspectorate of Civil Service and Public Employment, the General Inspectorate of Security Forces, and the General Inspectorate of the Judiciary.
- 201. At the regional level, and within the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), Benin has subscribed to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). Greater participation in the activities of this mechanism will ensure further progress and improved strategies in the area of good governance.

Box 15: Various forms of governance

Good governance, viewed as the entire array of good practices in the management of public and private affairs in furtherance of the population's well-being, the viability of enterprises, and the credibility of the nation, makes the highest demands in terms of the quality of services provided to users by government administrations. Governance has several operational aspects in Benin, including:

- (i) Political governance, which concerns the facilitation of political life, transparency and the exercise of governmental power in the higher interest of the nation;
- (ii) Administrative governance, which is the implementation by the public sector of republican values through the enforcement of rules, norms and procedures set forth in prevailing texts, and through accountability in their enforcement;
- (iii) Economic governance, which is associated with conditions instituted by the central government and local governments to facilitate the creation of national and local wealth, and its equitable redistribution;
- (iv) Governance of enterprises, which is based on competitiveness, particularly in the private sector, adherence to the rules of competition, the quality of employees' working conditions, observance of international procurement standards, and the fulfillment of tax obligations in the name of national solidarity. Crosscutting aspects also include:
- (v) Local governance, which involves the implementation of grassroots development activities, and especially the commitment to an active process of decentralization and regionalization;
- (vi) Collaborative governance pillaring on the promotion of opportunities for collaboration, cooperation and dialogue between all stakeholders (public actors, political actors, non-governmental actors, and other partners); and
- (vii) Environmental governance, which requires that decision makers and all citizens recognize the need to take into account, for the benefit of current and future generations, the quality of the environment and respect for natural systems in modes of production, modes of consumption, and in systems of disposal and removal of waste from all sources.
- 202. The democratic process in Benin is taking shape to the extent that positive results are being obtained in terms of the separation of powers, the functioning of institutions, the organization of free and transparent elections, and respect for human rights and liberties. This political aspect of governance is regulated by a fairly elaborate legal framework comprised of several texts concerning the Charter of Political Parties, their roles as facilitators of the nation's political life, the ethical underpinnings of political activity, the status of the opposition, and elections. For about the past fifteen years, democratic life has been reflected in an alternation of political power holding that has generally gone smoothly. Thus, four (4) legislation elections (1991, 1995, 1999 and 2003), four (4) presidential elections (1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006) and one municipal election (2002) have been held. The institutional mechanism set forth in the Constitution of December 11, 1990, which grants the Beninese people collective rights, is completely in place. This mechanism consists of the Executive Branch (Government) and Legislative Branch (Parliament), which are installed through universal suffrage, the Constitutional Court, the Judicial Branch (Supreme Court, High Court of Justice), the Economic and Social Council, and the Supervisory Authority for Audiovisual Media and Communications, at the central level, and the Municipalities (communes) at the decentralized level.

Box 16: Legal apparatus for fostering ethics in public life

In the area of human rights and justice, the Government is eager to promote a culture that acknowledges the primacy of law, and has undertaken since 1998 some reforms that need to be pursued and enhanced. These measures involve:

- (i) Creation of the National Commission on Legislation and Codification;
- (ii) Establishment of a Special Fund for Judicial Reform in 1998 and 1999;
- (iii) Creation of the National Consultative Council on Human Rights;
- (iv) Establishment of programs to rehabilitate and revamp certain judicial structures;
- (v) Creation of the General Inspectorate of Judicial Departments;
- (vi) Promulgation of the Organic Law on the Superior Council of the Magistrature in June 1999;
- (vii) Approval of a comprehensive program to strengthen legal and judicial departments;
- (viii) Staff recruitment and training measures;
- (ix) Approval of a strategic plan to combat corruption and of the baseline legal texts of the Anti-Corruption Observatory;
- (x) Ongoing examination, by the National Assembly, of a draft law on corruption and illicit enrichment.

These actions, which are aimed at promoting good governance, have been supported by several technical and financial partners, the most prominent of which are the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank, and the bilateral cooperation arrangements.

Source: UNO

- 203. Regarding local governance, the Government has designated decentralization and town/regional management as an instrument for accelerating grassroots development and the participation of women and men in the management of matters affecting their localities. The Government plans to: (i) make prefectures operational in all departments; (ii) prompt local prefects to coordinate regionalized departments through better synergy and execution of Government interventions; (iii) develop the capacities of regionalized departments in keeping with the demands of the Reform of Territorial Administration (RAT) and the Government's financial framework; (iv) strengthen the human resources needed by prefectures and regionalized departments for the fulfillment of their mandates; (v) boost the effectiveness of municipalities in the exercise of duties under their purview; (vi) develop the capacity of municipalities to fully play their role in promoting the local economy; and (vii) enhance the oversight exercised by the prefectures (e.g., verification of legality, advisory assistance, coordination of development activities).
- 204. Despite this peaceable situation of political alternation within a multiparty environment, explosive expansion of civil society organizations, and the organization of public affairs oversight, governance needs to be much better organized and needs to be reflected in the behavior of civil servants, those belonging to the political class, and the citizenry, if poverty is to be reduced. The Government is therefore trying to decentralize the public administration and address the problem of its inability to innovate. It plans to improve the business climate and wage a vigorous war on corruption.
- 205. Over the next three years, the Government will strengthen good governance to increase the efficacy and efficiency of public affairs management. To realize its ambitions, the Government has set itself two goals that are reflected in two priority areas of intervention: (i) acceleration of administrative reforms; and (ii) strengthening of the rule of law and of individual liberties.

7.1 Acceleration of administrative reform

- 206. The goal of the SCRP is to establish a creative and learning-oriented administrative culture that would optimally exploit the talents of men and women in the workplace without any type of discrimination. To that end, the Government plans to devote special attention to (i) reducing losses of public resources due to corruption and the institutional dysfunctionality of the civil service; (ii) restore Governmental authority; (iii) modernize and stabilize the civil service; (iv) accelerate territorial reform; and (v) develop mechanisms for collaborative governance.
- 207. Reduction of public resource losses due to corruption and institutional dysfunctionality of the public administration. Recognizing the negative impact of corruption and the institutional dysfunctions affecting the administration of public resources, the Government intends to carry out a three-pronged effort over the next three years to: (i) systematize the practice of results-based management (RBM); (ii) combat corruption, especially by reforming public procurement procedures; and (iii) improve economic management.
- 208. Based on its experience with the progressive introduction of RBM since 2000 and the generalization of the practice of program budgets in all ministries in 2005, which has improved the rate of execution of public expenditures (for operations and investment), the Government intends to systematize the practice of results-oriented management. This is in keeping with a culture of accountability, assumption of responsibility, and self-assessment, all of which are values associated with good governance.
- Within the framework of the reform of public procurement procedures, anti-corruption efforts are aimed at reducing the average public procurement timeframe to the absolute minimum. The inordinately long period required to conduct public procurement is due to either poor understanding of procedures or to the dysfunctionality of the agencies authorized to handle them. In order to render public procurement procedures transparent and equitable, Benin has approved a new institutional framework under Law 2004-18 of August 27, 2004 modifying the Order 96-04 of January 31, 1996 setting forth the public procurement code applicable to the Republic of Benin and the four associated enforcement texts deriving from it. In addition, the goal is to (i) organize joint workshops to build procurement expertise for the benefit of the public and private sectors, local municipalities, and civil society organizations; (ii) to draw up a reference pricing scale for the purchase of goods and services by sector, along with a plan to disseminate it by all modes of communication and in every language used in Benin; (iii) to assess the efficacy and impact of Government oversight bodies as well as the behaviors modeled by Government overseers; and (iv) introduce a national 'seal of approval' for public administration service providers and suppliers who adhere to anti-corruption and accurate invoicing clauses, a national distinction that would entitle them to exceptional tax breaks over a given period.

Box 17: Legal and institutional framework of public procurement

1. Legal and regulatory framework

Public procurement in Benin is regulated mainly by Law 2004-18 of August 27, 2004 modifying Order 96-04 of January 31, 1996 setting forth the public procurement code applicable in the Republic of Benin, and by four enforcement texts, namely: (i) Decree 2004-562 of October 1, 2004 setting forth the mandate, composition and functions of the National Regulatory Commission for Public Procurement; (ii) Decree 2004-563 of October 1, 2004 setting forth the mandates, organization and functions of the National Directorate for Public Procurement; (iii) Decree 2004-564 of October 1, 2004 setting forth the mandate, organization and operation of the Public Procurement Units; and (iv) Decree 2004-565 of October 1, 2004 defining public procurement thresholds and the jurisdictional boundaries of the agencies responsible for public procurement.

2. Procurement operations and private sector performance

The granting and management of public contracts are entirely managed by the relevant contracting authorities (ministries or other public establishments and local municipalities). Actual execution of public contracts is conducted entirely by the private sector. This sector is organized through an independent private entity – the National Council of Business Owners of Benin – and a public entity called the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin.

3. Integrity of the public procurement system

The Office of the Auditor General, an agency attached to the Supreme Court, is responsible for auditing public expenditures, and particularly public procurement. This institution should, in accordance with a WAEMU directive, be transformed into an Auditor General's Office (*Cour des Comptes*) to enhance its effectiveness and enable it to fully play the role assigned to it by law and regulation.

Source: Government of Benin

- 210. To improve economic management, the Government plans: (i) to continue the reform of budgets and public finance, putting particular emphasis on the quality of expenditures and endeavoring to eliminate, over time, expenditures made by means of Payment Orders and Advance Accounts; (ii) to continue and expand the Government's withdrawal from productive sectors; and (iii) to approve incentives encouraging dynamic involvement by the private sector in economic management.
- 211. **Strengthening of Government authority**. Firmer governmental authority is now needed to enable the Government to effectively perform its appointed tasks, which include: maintenance of the national territorial integrity, internal security, justice, and the protection of Beninese nationals throughout the world. Enhanced authority will ensure the influence and prestige of Government representatives in the exercise of their functions and the independence of the administration vis-à-vis all pressure groups. In this framework, the plan is to: (i) promote a culture that acknowledges work well done and the practice of applying sanctions, in order to encourage good practices in the management of public affairs; and (ii) institute a mandatory public service obligation geared to education in republican values, an understanding of governmental functions, the duties of civil servants, systems of prevention and avoidance of corrupt practices and embezzlement of public funds, and communication with users.
- 212. **Modernization and stabilization of the public administration**. Cumbersome administrative procedures are among the problems decried by users. Governmental continuity is critical for consolidating procedures, learning from past experience, and improving relations with users. Also, workers and users of public services consistently demand improved working

conditions to facilitate the performance of tasks and shorten the time required to deliver services. In addition, Benin's ambition of taking its place in the community of nations, as well as its insertion into the world market, require access to new technologies and a better system of resource management. Thus, the emphasis will be on: (i) clarification of the mandates of the Government, taking into account the actual implementation of territorial reform and the revision of organic texts; (ii) promotion of a computerized system of administrative e-mail management by intranet and internet; (iii) computerization of the system of career path management and implementation of skill-building plans for Government employees; and (v) development of systems for conducting surveys of customers' satisfaction with services rendered to users by the public administration.

- 213. The mobility and politicization of managers are also an obstacle to the stabilization of the public administration. Therefore, the Government intends to: (i) develop and apply job descriptions and profiles, as well as objective employee performance evaluation criteria and a consistent system of sanctions; (ii) develop and implement a dynamic system of motivation and reward of the best employees; and (iii) promote a culture of social and administrative advancement based on dignity, professional ethics, conscientious work, initiative, and merit. In addition, a particular effort will be made to appoint women, assuming equal qualifications, to high public positions.
- Promotion of collaborative governance and avoidance of misuse of human resources. Recognizing the advantages of collaborative governance, the Government has undertaken to foster broad participation by the populace in production decisions, as is evidenced by gatherings of the various organizations and institutions producing traded goods and services that contribute to the creation and accumulation of the nation's wealth, organized at the behest of, and under the patronage of, the Head of State. This effort will continue over the next three years to deepen the democratic process within production systems through: (i) the institutionalization, in all public administrations, of the practice of general staff assemblies and the re-energizing of management committees; (ii) institutionalization, within each public agency, of a receiving department charged with hearing workers' and users comments and/or complaints; and (iii) strengthening of the managerial capacities of managers of public services at various decision-making levels.
- 215. To improve management of government personnel and avoid the squandering of human resources, the Government plans to compile a roster of civil servants in categories A and B who are without assignments for purposes of their redeployment and productive use. The Government intends to consult periodically with policy-makers, civil society and the private sector to share with them any ideas and assessments emerging from administrative reform. Finally, support will be provided to citizen watchdog organizations in order to strengthen the governance mechanism.
- 216. **Acceleration of territorial reform**. The main purpose of introducing territorial reform to Benin through decentralization and regionalization is to promote grassroots development and combat poverty and inequality. However, despite the legal apparatus supporting decentralization and regionalization, implementation of reforms appears to be lagging. The Government therefore intends to make the decentralization/regionalization combination a reality by (i) assessing the degree to which existing texts are being enforced; and (ii) developing modifying and supplemental texts as needed.

- 217. In addition, each ministry will be given a strategic regionalization plan for effective implementation of the decentralization/regionalization combination. Likewise, coordination and coherence of *département*-level action, centering on the prefect, will be strengthened through the introduction of intersectoral *département*-level programs integrating all regionalized government departments possessing a *département*-level program budget. In order to achieve this, the operation of the Departmental Administrative Conferences and the Departmental Commission for Consultation and Coordination will be improved. The Government will endeavor to develop and implement a timetable for the actual transfer to the municipalities of the prerogatives, purviews, activities and financial and material resources accruing to them according to the terms of the legislative and regulatory texts on decentralization.
- 218. The major strategic actions that the Government intends to implement are: (i) boosting the capacity and effectiveness of municipalities in the exercise of their purviews; (ii) enhancing the effectiveness of verification of legality and advisory assistance; (iii) improving the legal framework; (iv) developing and implementing intermunicipal cooperation for the provision of high-quality services to citizens; (v) promotion of decentralized cooperation; (vi) promotion of good local governance; (vii) support to municipalities to strengthen their human resources; (viii) developing the capacity of municipalities to fully assume their role in promoting the local economy.
- 219. Within this context, the Government will examine the complementarity between the FIAT and mechanisms used to transfer of resources to municipalities.

7.2 Strengthening of the rule of law and individual liberties

- 220. The democratic system now in place in Benin is remarkably stable. The Government is not yet totally effectual, however. Indeed, the rule of law and the guarantee of security and tranquility are not yet adequately provided to all citizens, particularly due to the weak institutional capacities of the Government and the dysfunctions of the judicial system.
- 221. Implementation of the SCRP will: (i) improve the image of Benin's legal system in the eyes of those pursuing redress within it; (ii) consolidate progress already made toward democracy; (iii) enhance public safety and the neutrality of the army; (iv) heighten popular awareness of civic and patriotic duties.
- 222. The strengthening of the rule of law also requires environmental governance and the improvement of the population's living conditions. In addition, access to information and the emergence of a national body of public opinion entails the professionalization of the media so that grassroots populations can be better informed of their rights and duties as they help construct the Beninese nation.

Strengthening of the legal and judicial system

223. Where governance is concerned, collective surveillance of the progress and difficulties peculiar to every government requires a reinforcement of the legal and judicial system. To this end, the Government deems the following measures necessary: (i) revision of the Code of Penal Procedure so as to better guarantee individual rights; (ii) modernization of the national legal

framework; (iii) strengthening of the organization and operation of courts and tribunals; (iv) outreach and training for officers of the criminal police and law enforcement personnel to ensure that arrestees are treated in accordance with human rights principles; (v) support to legal assistance organizations to enhance their institutional capacities and oversight of the quality of the services they offer to socially disadvantaged persons availing themselves of the legal system; (vi) enhancement of the capacities of people's juries in the areas of law, social mediation techniques, and conflict resolution; (vii) review of the cost of services to make judicial redress financially affordable to as many people as possible; and (viii) continued effort to provide the poor with affordable access to civil registry services.

- 224. The judicial system also needs to be decentralized so as to be more accessible to its users and to strengthen the democratic process and public security at the grassroots level. In this connection, the Government will emphasize: (i) creation of intake infrastructures for the newlycreated Courts of Appeal; (ii) creation of mediation tribunals; and (iii) recruitment and training of skilled judicial personnel to operate these regionalized structures.
- 225. **Consolidation of progress in introducing democracy**. Accelerated growth and poverty reduction can occur only if political parties, civil society and the private sector adhere to the baseline concepts of separation of powers and if their mode of organization and intervention is informed by such concepts. To this end, it seems important to open a discussion on human rights, baseline liberties, and universal suffrage, including a clarification of the status of the opposition, and the accompanying measures that the Government intends to implement over the next three years.
- Enhancement of public security and neutrality of the army. Political stability, 226. security, and free circulation of property and persons constitute the basis of the rule of law. If respected, these bases enhance investor confidence and enhance the country's image and influence abroad. Thus, it is vital to invest over the next three years in: (i) reinvigoration of neighborhood- and village-level councils as well as in their affiliated young people's organizations, in order to promote active popular participation in the national public security apparatus; (ii) strengthening of the system for combating crime, felony theft, drug trafficking, and the illegal trade in valuable objects and protected animal species; (iii) efforts to combat the disorganized proliferation of highway control stops to foster free circulation of property and persons between Benin and counties in the sub-region; (iv) establishment of a special program of community facilities and security enhancement in border areas to stabilize populations and protect the environment and national resources; and (v) consolidation of resources available to the Army to enhance the efficacy of surveillance and operational defense of the national territory in collaboration with other armies of the sub-region, in the interest of the peaceful coexistence of their populations.
- 227. **Strengthening of environmental governance**. The Government is concerned with passing on to future generations a healthy environment and with preserving ecological diversity, which is the basis for the nation's production system. The Government therefore plans to strengthen the system for the surveillance of transactions involving products posing threats to human health and the environment. Thus, mechanisms will be put in place to operationalize the charter on environmental governance. The Government is also concerned with toughening disciplinary measures applicable to attempted corruption in the issuance of certificates of environmental conformity, particularly with regard to port and industrial activities. It will also be

necessary to strengthen the rapid intervention capacity of all policing bodies involved in environmental protection (health inspectors, environmental police, water quality inspectors, forest rangers, fire/rescue squads, highway patrols, etc.), as well as to reinforce the national mechanism for managing transborder livestock movements and strengthen of livestock entry points.

228. **Promotion of civic and patriotic education**. In order to restore a sense of the value of the State, the public interest, and national solidarity, so as to construct a unifying symbol that inspires national pride, the Government pledges to: (i) enhance the professionalism of the public and private media, particularly through support measures to benefit community radio stations, thereby ensuring ongoing civic education for the masses; (ii) strengthen the interventionary resources of human rights and consumer protection organizations; (iii) enhance training in civic affairs and human rights for public security officers; (iv) develop civic education in detention facilities; and (v) finally, set up communication aimed at behavioral change and at the community's assimilation of HIV/AIDS prevention messages. The dissemination of legislative and regulatory texts, programming and budgetary documents, and reports on the state of the Nation in each sector will strengthen and improve social and policy dialogue. These are the essential prerequisites for ensuring transparency, accountability and an engaged citizenry.

CHAPTER 8: BALANCED AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

- 229. Given the constitutional stipulation requiring the Government to ensure the harmonious development of all territorial collectivities on a basis of national solidarity, regional potential, and interregional balance, several actions have been initiated over the past few years. In 2002, Benin developed a Declaration of National Land Management Policy (*Déclaration de politique nationale d'aménagement du territoire*, DEPONAT) and in 2004 created the Land Management Delegation (*Délégation à l'aménagement du territoire*, DAT) to ensure its implementation. Despite the Government's efforts, the national territory is still characterized by substantial disparities. In terms of population, the four (4) *départements* in the south (Littoral, Ouémé, Atlantique and Mono) account for only 5 percent of the national territory but are home to over 40 percent of the country's population.
- 230. These spatial imbalances exacerbate the poverty of rural areas since they provoke large population movements towards the south. Periurban development poses problems in terms of infrastructure and facilities in such areas as health, education, housing, transportation, and environmental degradation. Degradation of the environment and a deteriorating quality of life seriously compromise the numerous efforts undertaken at various levels to break the cycle of poverty in which the people of Benin are caught. Therefore, the incorporation of environmental concerns into policies, programs and projects has been a constitutional requirement in Benin since 1990.
- 231. Accelerated growth and poverty reduction therefore involves taking regional disparities into account with a view to greater territorial equity in the distribution of social and economic investments, as well as attention to the environment to ensure the sustainability of natural resources. Indeed, each component of the national territory must, as a function of its potential, take an active part in development while at the same time enjoying the benefits of national growth. This belief underlies the Government's decision to treat the issue of balanced and sustainable development of the national territory as a strategic theme under the SCRP. The effective integration of HIV/AIDS prevention measures into Municipal Development Plans (*Plans de développement communaux*, PDC) is a major concern of the Government.
- 232. To correct disparities, the Government wishes to base all development efforts on a balanced and sustainable spatial distribution of activities and infrastructures. Town and regional planning, environmental protection, and decentralization are the main tools that must accompany the implementation of sectoral policies that will place Benin in the category of emerging countries. Thus, under the strategic theme of "balanced and sustainable development of the national territory", the government is pursuing three (3) objectives that are in turn reflected in three (3) priority areas of intervention: (i) sustainable development of regions and localities; (ii) emergence of hubs of development and growth; and (iii) environment, natural resource management, and quality of life.

8.1 Sustainable regional and local development

233. Benin possesses an abundance of regional and local economic potentialities. The failure to exploit these to any degree, however, is still preventing the national economy from embarking on a true growth path, the effect of which would be poverty reduction and increased incomes. In

order to spur local development, Benin has undertaken a reform of territorial administration leading to the enactment of the law concerning the establishment of municipalities, which subdivides Benin into 77 municipalities, or *communes*. Benin has also developed a town and regional planning strategagy that proposes the grouping of municipalities into shared development spaces capable of driving effective regional development.

- 234. However, much remains to be done in terms of regional and local development. Indeed, most municipalities are still fragile and need to pool their resources with those of other contiguous municipalities. The establishment of development spaces has not yet entered its active phase, although some pilot activities have been carried out. Spatial planning is in short supply and human capacity-building is needed for local development.
- 235. In order to address these realities, the Government has designated the promotion of sustainable regional and local development as a priority. To this end, the Government is embarking upon: (i) the promotion of structuring intermunicipal dynamics; (ii) the promotion of spatial planning; and (iii) capacity-building for the human resources involved in regional and local development.

Promotion of structuring intermunicipal dynamics

- 236. Benin will derive great benefit from having municipalities grouped into development territories while they at the same time maintain their autonomy. To make these intermunicipal dynamics viable, however, there will be a need for operational mechanisms through which local governments can manage regional and local development in partnership with the central Government. By spurring such intermunicipal dynamics, the Government intends to promote territorialized development and, thus, to place greater responsibility upon municipalities for the implementation of SCRP activities. The various activities required to achieve this end are: (i) the establishment of shared development spaces; (ii) the development of territorially based projects; (iii) the contractualization of territorially based projects; (iv) transfer of funds to the municipalities; and (v) establishment of intermunicipal agencies.
- 237. **Establishment of shared development spaces**. The Government wishes to support local governments in this process of grouping municipalities into development territories. The Government feels it necessary to support municipal councils as they create and formalize shared development spaces or development territories. Thus, on a consensual basis, several adjacent municipalities sharing the same geographic, historical, cultural and economic characteristics may join together into a development territory. The establishment of these territories will lead to the emergence of economic watersheds that create wealth and jobs, foster territorial development, and mitigate size and resource disparities between municipalities.
- 238. **Development of territorially-based projects**. The Government will also support municipalities joined together into development territories as they develop territorially-based projects. The territorial project is a document in which local actors will set poverty reduction and economic development goals for themselves. While it will have an intermunicipal component, a territorial project will include the Municipal Development Plans (*Plans de développement communaux*, PDC) of the various linked municipalities, along with attention to issues related to

the environment, gender equity, HIV/AIDS, and human rights. Such projects will constitute the territorial manifestation of the SCRP at the level of the development space.

- 239. **Contractualization of territorial projects**. To the extent that implementation of territorial projects requires government support, municipalities joined together into development territories will be obliged to subject such projects to contractual arrangements with the Government. The contract will specify the commitments of the Government and of the territory thus constituted, in terms of objectives to be reached, distribution of roles, and financial and material resources required for its implementation. Through these performance contracts, the Government intends to promote a partnership approach in its relationship with the municipalities.
- 240. Creation of public establishments for intermunicipal cooperation. These establishments, created under Law 97-029 of January 15, 1999 at the initiative of the associated municipalities and managed under their sole responsibility, may guide the implementation of territorial projects. Their introduction will respond to the issue of territorial engineering, which has thus far been a serious obstacle to the exercise of authority by the municipalities. Without supplanting the municipalities, they will constitute a skills bank available to local governments. Through their regionalized departments, the Government will develop a capacity for technical support for the benefit of intermunicipal establishments.

Box 18: Operational Strategy for Implementation of the National Policy Declaration on Town and Regional Planning (DEPONAT)

Since it wishes to promote balanced development, the Government approved the National Policy Declaration on Town and Regional Planning (DEPONAT) in November 2002. The DEPONAT has three main themes: (i) promotion of territorial planning and rational resource management; (ii) promotion of decentralization and regionalization; (iii) enhancement of facilities and equipment at the local level.

The Operational Strategy Document (DSO) designed to implement the DEPONAT sets out the principles governing the reorganization of the institutional framework as well as new instruments of territorial management. The proposed innovations can be summed up in three points: (i) partnership and consultation between the Government and municipalities; (ii) territorialization through the promotion of associations of municipalities; (iii) contractualization of the relationship between the Government and local governments.

Promotion of spatial planning

- 241. Despite efforts to develop schemas and master plans at various scales in order to arrive at a better spatial planning, the results have fallen short of expectations. The desire to ensure coherent and equitable distribution of the national wealth, and thereby ensure balanced development, has led the Government to revisit spatial planning.
- 242. The Government intends to acquire national planning instruments that, in an approach based on territorial equity and coherence, define the broad guidelines regarding the distribution of people, activities, and infrastructures throughout the national territory. The various activities to be undertaken in this connection are: (i) development of spatial planning instruments; and (ii) integration of the territorial and environmental dimension into the budgetary resource allocations.
- 243. **Development of spatial planning instruments**. These instruments would be of a technical, regulatory and financial nature. The technical instruments are: the Master Plan for National Town and Regional Planning, planning schemas at the infranational levels, and

collective services schemes. The collective services schemes drawn up by the relevant ministries will integrate service provision, a spatial and rational dimension of infrastructure development, and facilities. This is an approach geared to the population's needs and its access to goods and services. The Law on Town and Regional Planning and the Territorial Directives are regulatory and normative instruments still to be developed. The Town and Regional Planning Incentive Fund (*Fonds d'incitation à l'aménagement du territoire*, FIAT) instituted by decree¹⁴ is one of the financial instruments intended to support spatial planning.

244. **Integration of the territorial dimension into budgetary resource allocations**. This will entail adding to the budget allocation mechanism a process of territorial arbitration that will efficiently distribute public investment throughout the country. This measure is part of the decision taken jointly by WAEMU countries to include a contribution for structures responsible for town and regional planning when government budgets are drawn up. Thus, each sector will show, in its budget, the overall volume of investments received by each territory, as well as the volume of investment under municipal control, the execution of which is the responsibility of territorial collectivities. Along the same lines, the Government will ensure that micro-financing services cover the entire national territory to the extent possible, in order to bring these services within the reach of potential clients and to enable them to play a leveraging role in regional and local development.

Human capacity-building for regional and local development

- 245. To promote local development and support the establishment of development territories, human resources must be strengthened. The goal, through capacity-building measures, is to render the various actors more effective and efficient in their contributions to regional and local development. These capacity-building actions will target: (i) local elected officials; and (ii) the prefectural administration. In addition, the development of clusters of structuring projects with multiplier effects will require the development of targeted professional training programs aimed at provided the chosen sectors with skilled human capital.
- 246. **Enhancement of the capacities of local elected officials**. To help local governments better manage the mandates and resources transferred to them, the Government wishes to increase their ability to handle project management, project contracting functions, preparation of bidding documents, accounting, monitoring and evaluation systems, personnel management, and communications techniques.
- 247. **Strengthening of the capacities of the prefectural administration**. The Government feels that the role of prefects vis-à-vis local elected officials is important, especially in an environment in which the promotion of sustainable regional and local development is becoming a priority. The prefectural administration will therefore be equipped to better gauge the coherence between intermunicipal planning instruments and the national guidelines, and to verify local governments' close adherence to commitments they make in the context of their contractual arrangements with the Government concerning territorial projects.

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¹⁴ Decree 2003-374 of September 18, 2003 approving the statutes of the DAT.

248. Capacity-building for NGOs and local consulting firms. Given the role of consulting firms and NGOs in the preparation of local planning documents and the construction of infrastructures, the Government deems the strengthening of their capacities to be an important prerequisite for ensuring that their provision of good quality services will help promote sustainable regional and local development.

8.2 Emergence of development and growth hubs

249. To ensure regional balance and stem the massive exodus of rural dwellers towards the large urban centers, the Beninese authorities wish to create several development hubs distributed throughout the national territory as a function of their comparative advantages. This development hub strategy also aims to diversify and boost production in the various regions of Benin. Thus, each development hub will eventually be a space organized around an economic engine, i.e., an important city surrounded by secondary cities and rural localities, all linked to each other by efficient transport and service networks. The main measures required for the emergence of development hubs are relevant to cities as well as to the adjacent rural localities. Such measures include: (i) the spatial distribution of project clusters; (ii) enhanced security and reliability of land tenure.

Spatial distribution of project clusters

- 250. The Government has identified priority pillars to put Benin on the path to becoming an emergent economy. Six embryonic project clusters have been identified. They are: (i) textile cotton; (ii) agrifood, trade and international business; (iii) construction, public works, and construction materials; (iv) tourism, handicrafts, and cultural activities; (v) transportation, logistics, and international trade; and (vi) telecommunications and information and communications technologies (ICTs). The development of each cluster will be organized spatially, by regional poles, and according to the regional emphases of the various production streams constituting the cluster.
- 251. The spatialization of project clusters requires an intersectoral discussion process that would clarify, for each cluster, the implications in terms of infrastructures and facilities to be built. Then, a spatial agenda would be drawn up for each cluster, or for a set of clusters, and would place the various work sites within an overall scheme providing a coherent vision, a more rational geographic positioning, and cartographic documents. By following such a procedure, the Government intends to avoid repeating past errors that have exacerbated interregional imbalances, limited the population's access to infrastructures and facilities, and provoked uncontrolled urban sprawl.
- 252. The Government will also take care to align project clusters with the strategy for strengthening Benin's medium-sized and secondary cities, so as to make them centers of activity with functions associated with the projects located in them. This matching is expected to create actual hubs of development and growth by strengthening urban centers in terms of their roads, tourism and leisure facilities, hotels, business centers, large national and regional schools, modern hospital centers, etc.
- 253. **Tourism hubs**. Benin possesses rich and varied tourism assets ranging from its natural resources to its sociocultural heritage. Sites and attractions of touristic interest in Benin include: (i) fine sandy beaches shaded by coconut palms, where fishermen weave their long nets; (ii)

mountainous areas (such as the Atacora range) with waterfalls and remarkable landscapes; (iii) the Pendjari and 'W' national parks with their game-rich hunting preserves; and (iv) cities of historic interest, such as Ouida, Abomey, and Porto-Novo. In addition, Benin has some impressive lake villages, such as Ganvié, where over 15,000 inhabitants live on the water itself in dwellings mounted on stilts. The Government has assigned priority to the enhancement of these touristic hubs through the development of clusters of tourism projects that are well thought-out and judiciously distributed throughout the national territory.

- 254. **Agricultural hubs**. Benin has several agroecological regions suited to the development of agricultural products such as cotton, cashew apples, oil palm, lumber, shea nut, pineapple, grains, tubers, root crops, fruits, and vegetables. The exploitation of this potential will enhance the contribution of the agricultural hubs of certain regions of the country. The Government therefore intends to promote a diversified, efficient and modern agricultural system based around valleys located along watercourses such as the Ouémé, Mono and Niger rivers, in the Lama depression, in hilly regions, cotton-producing regions, etc.
- 255. **Commercial hubs**. Benin has several trading centers with an influence that sometimes transcends its national borders. Indeed, the dynamism of certain cities such as Bohicon, Djougou, Glazoué, Comé, Malanville, and Asovè is due to the presence of a market that extends beyond the adjacent localities. The Government will take care to consolidate the attractiveness and competitiveness of these hubs by equipping them with modern commercial infrastructures and by enhancing their accessibility from other regions in Benin, and even from other countries in the sub-region.
- 256. **Service hubs**. Many services seem to hold promise for the emergence of the national economy. These include, among others, financial services, services to business, telecommunications and remote function services, health services, education, etc. Development of these services will enhance the service-based mandate of such large cities as Cotonou, Porto-Novo and Parakou, and will also increase the reach of medium-sized cities (and other main departmental towns), turning them into veritable points of attraction for job seekers.
- 257. The spatialization of project clusters must also take sub-regional dynamics into account and aim at boosting the value of border locales. Indeed, Benin has over 2,000 km of borders that it shares with four neighbors, which means that the management of border areas is economically important. The development of project clusters and, thus, the creation of development and growth hubs, depends to a great extent on a good land tenure policy, and on the strengthening and modernization of infrastructures and facilities (e.g., transportation, energy and water, telecommunications, etc.)

Providing secure land tenure

258. With 58.5 percent of its land cultivable, Benin has ample scope for expanding its agriculture. However, problems of access to land ownership are an obstacle to strong agricultural expansion. In other production sectors, and even in housing, insecure land tenure remains an obstacle to investment. Public investment, savings, and private initiatives are on hold pending the regularization of property rights, and also because of a lack of confidence in the holders of traditional rights.

259. Faced with this situation, the Government wants to pillar on improving land tenure security through the following measures: (i) development of a national land tenure policy that encompasses both rural and urban land tenure management; (ii) completion of the law on rural land tenure and development of rural land tenure plans; (iii) development of cadastral schemes in urban centers; (iv) improvement of the cartographic and topographic skills of institutions charged with land tenure management; (v) affordable procedures for formalizing property rights; (vi) information, education, and communication targeting the population; (vii) improvement of land registry services and management of land tenure information; and (viii) re-orientation of those who trade in hazardous products into other spheres of activity.

8.3 Environment, natural resource management and quality of life

- 260. Benin has substantial ecological, cultural, and anthropological assets. With about 65 percent of its territory covered with shrubs and trees, the country is home to one of sub-Saharan Africa's best known parks (the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve), which has an abundance of flora and fauna species. At the national level, however, the sector is essentially characterized by an ongoing deterioration of forest resources and fauna. Efforts to exploit these ecosystems cannot stop their degradation, which is the result of complex factors, the most important of which is human activity (i.e., strong population pressure leaded to overuse of forestry and fisheries resources, ill-adapted extensive production systems, brush fires, cross-border transhumance, poaching, etc.) Indeed, the economic profile of Benin depends on its natural resources and is exhibiting a trend toward accelerated degradation of environmental quality in both rural and urban areas. This situation affects the sustainability of ecosystems, and especially the equilibrium of the biosphere.
- 261. In order to avoid the harm that would be caused by such a loss of ecological diversity and environmental quality, Benin has therefore signed several international conventions and agreements, and has endorsed, with its partners, the logic of ecosystem preservation through its 1994 Declaration of Forestry Policy and its implementation of important programs and projects such as the PGFTR, the PAMF, the PBF I and II, the ProCGRN, the PGDRN, the PCGPN and the PAGEFCOM. The Government intends to continue these interventions by improving the legal framework permitting sustainable natural resource management. It plans to approve the law on land tenure, the law on wildlife, the current update of tax regulations, and to improve institutional collaboration between public services and users.
- 262. The Government will also undertake to develop and implement a national reforestation program that accommodates the specificities of the various categories of forests and agroecological zones and that is aimed at: (i) broadening the supply of fuelwood, industrial roundwood, and timber; (ii) combating desertification and soil degradation; (iii) improving biodiversity; and (iv) improving carbon sequestration capacity. With regard to fauna, new community-level biological preserves will be created, especially in humid zones. In order to ensure the populations' support of this program, the participatory approach tested in the various programs underway will be expanded to the national scale, and income generated by the exploitation of forest resources will be equitably distributed among the various actors. Privatization of the commercial lumber affiliate 'Industrie du bois du Benin' (IBB S.A.) of the National Lumber Bureau (Office national du bois), and the resulting elimination of the monopoly on teakwood purchases, will be crucial factors in the promotion of private plantations, the resurgence of industrial activity, and the creation of new jobs.

- 263. Apart from this natural resource sector, significant environmental problems are affecting the quality of life and health. These problems include: (i) the proliferation of shantytowns in the main cities, and particularly in Cotonou; (ii) the growing number of uncontrolled garbage dumps and the practice of open-air defecation; (iii) the growing scarcity and pollution of surface water supplies; (iv) air pollution in urban areas and the increasing importation of used vehicles withdrawn from circulation in Europe; (v) trafficking in hazardous substances (gasoline, drugs, agricultural and veterinary inputs); (vi) the scarcity of advisory support and education about the environment; and (vii) the lack of tools available to professional associations and grassroots contact persons for facilitating outreach on environment protection issues.
- 264. The Government is concerned by the scope of these problems, which aggravate environmental degradation and have negative impacts on the well-being of the population and on sustainable development. The National Environmental Management Program (*Programme national de gestion de l'environnement*, PNGE), begun in 2002 for a period of six (6) years, was presented as an array of coherent activities aimed at optimizing the links between the environment and poverty reduction, thus reflecting the themes of the Rio Summit on Sustainable Development. The overall objective of the PNGE, as formulated, is to "contribute to the sustainable economic and social development of the people of Benin through poverty reduction, promotion of internalized participatory planning, and local governance".
- 265. The Government plans to continue the efforts now underway. This commitment will be supported and maintained over the next three (3) years through (i) the strengthening of grassroots environmental management capacities; (ii) strengthening of the system through which environmental issues are incorporated into sectoral policies and the tax system; (iii) promotion of integrated natural resource management, and particularly of hydraulic and forestry resources; and (iv) promotion of local sanitation services. All of these measures are justified by the fact that the Government has chosen to incorporate environmental concerns into the SCRP.

Box 19: The 'greening' of the SCRP

What does 'greening' mean?

The term refers to the promotion of concrete policy measures aimed at integrating environmental concerns into relevant plans, programs and projects, with a view to ensuring their sustainability, with poverty taken into account in terms of its monetary, opportunity cost, human capacity, educational, health, and security aspects.

Why 'go green'?

- To promote sustainability in development programs;
- To integrate specific objectives and natural resource conservation and environmental quality activities into all programs derived from the SCRP;
- To plan in advance for external impacts and take into account the ecological costs of strategic options chosen under the SCRP,

How is 'greening' implemented?

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an anticipatory and proactive approach aimed at developing various sustainability scenarios. The SEA is therefore a tool for analyzing and weighing environmental potentialities and constraints against development objectives.

What have been the results?

- Environmental and social concerns are proactively and inevitably integrated into the SCRP and their impacts are acknowledged.
- The poverty-reducing impacts of environmental protection and natural resource conservation are identified.

- Sectoral ministries have adopted the process and recognize the relationship between poverty and environment.
- A set of simple but precise indicators has been developed to evaluate results.

Source: ABE, 2006

- 266. Strengthening of grassroots environmental management capacities. All local governments are faced with serious natural resource management problems. Local authorities, and especially neighborhood leaders, have a weak capacity to mobilize those they administer around public health campaigns. For lack of resources, municipal communication plans pay only marginal attention to environmental protection issues. Master plans for municipal development have little chance of success unless efforts are made to support their implementation. In general, the lack of staff and technical capacities at the level of the municipalities and regionalized government departments charged with environmental and natural resource protection limits the support that local governments and their populations can expect.
- 267. To address these weaknesses, particular emphasis will be placed on information, education, and training of the population, along with supporting demonstration activities, in order to gradually introduce a culture of environmental management in the interest of a salubrious and appealing living environment.
- 268. To this end, the Government intends to strengthen the institutional capacities of municipal departments and commissions responsible for issues involving government-owned assets and environmental matters, through skills upgrades for personnel and elected officials, and by providing them with the resources they need for their work. Support will also be provided to local civil society organizations, including women's organizations and consumers' associations, in order to accustom them to assuming responsibility for managing the milieu in which they live.
- 269. The main measures to be undertaken will pillar on: (i) development of a communication plan with varied content, addressing the main environmental issues of each department; (ii) production of radio broadcasts meeting the information and outreach needs of young people; (iii) strengthening of the capacities of municipalities in the area of environmental management; and (iv) training of grassroots media facilitators and opinion leaders in order to promote behavioral change in terms of the attitudes that the population has regarding natural resources and its living environment.
- 270. Strengthening of the system for incorporating environmental issues into sectoral policies and the tax system. Great efforts have been deployed over the past ten years to put environmental management tools in place at the sectoral level, along with a dynamic of education at the national level. Examples include information, outreach and training activities, the creation of environmental units and an environmental police force, a resumption of public health policing, and support for officials responsible for policing forests and fisheries. A culture receptive to the preparation of environmental impact assessments of public and private projects is emerging. The decentralization process, which resulted in the establishment of municipalities (communes) in 2003 has, for its part, attached great importance to the responsibility to be borne by local elected officials for environmental protection and sustainable natural resource management.
- 271. Despite these efforts, behavioral change is proving to be slower than desired. The difficult economic situation, poverty, and the scarcity of resources available to local governments have made adherence to environmental protection rules somewhat sketchy.

- 272. In order to address these deficiencies, the Government plans to deepen the strategies for incorporating environmental issues into public territorial management and into sectoral policies and programs. In this context, the means available to prevent environmental degradation will receive greater attention within the system of public investment programming, as well as in Benin's trade policy.
- At the same time, and in order to more effectively promote a health environment, the Government plans to: (i) to systematically apply the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to all plans and programs; (ii) assess the environmental impact of Benin's tax system in sectors involving the importation of vehicles, household appliances, etc.; (iii) reform sectoral environmental units and provide them with the operating resources to increase their impact; (iv) develop a performance chart on sectoral priorities in the area of environmental protection at the level of each ministry and each prefecture, that would provide a clear overview of the relevant budgetary resources; and (v) strengthen the national system of environmental information and monitoring through a revamping of the various information collection and analysis formats that feed data into the national report on the state of the environment.
- 274. **Promotion of integrated management of natural resources, and particularly hydraulic and forestry resources**. The decentralization of mandates down to the municipal level with regard to environmental protection is an opportunity to strengthen cooperation between communities in the management of shared natural resources (cf. Article 94 of Law 97-029 of January 15, 1999 concerning the organization of municipalities (*communes*) in the Republic of Benin). Within this framework, the town and regional planning strategy provides for support to such dynamics at the intermunicipal level.
- The Government pledges to promote environmental governance. In this connection, it intends to orient its intervention priorities within the framework of the SCRP to: (i) establish a framework for national, subregional and international partnership in the area of sustainable conservation and management of biodiversity of protected areas and fragile ecosystems; (ii) establish a national observatory of surface water quality; (iii) strengthen local government associations in institutional and operational terms, for purposes of integrated natural resource management; (iv) strengthen the environmental management capacities of mixed and womenonly farmers' and producers' organizations; (v) ensure baseline photographic/cartographic coverage of municipalities; (vi) promote alternative energies and fuelwood conservation systems; (vii) promote urban forestry and ecotourism; (viii) establish a system of sustainable financing of protected areas; and (ix) accelerate the establishment of measures to combat coastal erosion.
- 276. **Promotion of local sanitation**. Sanitation problems have emerged as serious handicaps for local populations, according to participatory surveys. Indeed, all large cities and main municipalities are experiencing difficulties associated with the removal and management of solid and liquid waste, biomedical waste, the absence of sanitary facilities in dwellings, and sanitation infrastructures in general. The budgets of most municipalities have few resources available for investment in sanitation
- 277. Given this situation, which has multiple consequences (on both the health and productivity of the population), the Government has opted to continue its support to municipalities by: (i) promoting intermunicipal processes for household waste management; (ii) constructing and rehabilitating sanitation and sewer networks in selected cities; (iii) preparing and updating master plans and schemas for urban development and sanitation in main *commune*-

level towns and municipalities; (iv) installing public utilities in inhabited zones or in zones slated for settlement; (v) identifying and closing-off areas unsuited for construction; and (vi) improving the management of biomedical waste in hospitals.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCRP

CHAPTER 9. MACROECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

278. The strategic approaches, macroeconomic and sectoral policies, and priority programs of the SCRP were described in the preceding chapters. The following sections analyze the quantitative implications of these policies for the growth profile and the allocation of resources to the sectors and ministries to finance the program budgets. This analysis comprises five phases:

- (i) **Baseline macroeconomic framework**: This is the estimate of the quantitative impact of the sectoral strategies on the economic growth profile and the medium-term macroeconomic framework (the government real sector, balance-of-payments, and monetary situation accounts);
- (ii) Baseline central budgetary framework: The projected medium-term expenditure framework (central MTEF) which proposes medium-term budgetary resource allocations between the SCRP sectors and ministries and estimates the overall cost of implementing the strategy;
- (iii) Baseline sectoral frameworks: These frameworks are arbitrages between sectors in order to reconcile the sectoral ceilings of the central MTEF with the financing needs of the programs and projects and thus "align" the sectoral program budgets:
- (iv) Variants of the baseline scenario in terms of the level of execution of the targeted programs and objectives (for example, the critical path of the MDGs) and the implications for the macroeconomic framework, the central MTEF, and the sectoral program budgets;
- (v) Risk analysis in order to assess the implications for strategy implementation of shocks, structural rigidities, and other impediments, and their impact on the strategic objectives and the macroeconomic, budgetary, and sectoral frameworks.

279. From an operational standpoint, the approach adopted for the execution of the framework falls within the participatory process which is at the heart of the preparation and implementation of the SCRP. This approach was implemented in two phases. First, technical meetings were held with the DPPs of the sector ministries to appraise their various strategies, assess their cost, and estimate their impact on growth. In an extension of this participatory approach, the SCRP priority ministries and those which "house" the MDGs¹² assessed the cost of their strategy for attaining the MDGs. As a result of this iterative and participatory process, which was carried out with the DPPs of the ministries and experts of the various sectors, the strategies could be quantified more precisely according to different levels of targeted objectives (e.g., the baseline scenario or the MDG scenario).

280. In a second phase, an iterative process was followed with the sector ministries in order to proceed with intrasectoral arbitrages and align the program budgets with the central MTEF ceilings. This makes it possible: (i) from the bottom up, to see the macroeconomic implications (macroeconomic growth and stability) of the sectoral programs' execution levels in relation to the levels of strategic objectives targeted (e.g., the MDG baseline scenario), and (ii) from the top down, to align the sectoral program budgets with the ceilings derived from the central MTEF of a targeted macroeconomic framework (e.g., the baseline scenario with a sustainable budget deficit given more or less secure financing).

¹² Costs were assessed for seven sectors: education, health, infrastructure, water and energy, environment, and gender.

9.1. SCRP baseline scenario

281. The SCRP baseline scenario is the quantified translation of the various sectoral strategies that the government intends to implement to accelerate growth and reduce poverty during the years 2007-2009 while maintaining macroeconomic stability (targeted and sustainable inflation and deficit levels).

9.1.1. Sectoral strategies and growth hypotheses

282. As indicated above, growth acceleration will be based on the diversification of production, the strengthening of economic and social infrastructures, and the strengthening of good governance.

283. As a result of the implementation of the investment program in the priority sectors, public investment should increase strongly, by 20 percent per year. This, combined with the improvement in good governance and the business environment, will lead to an improved foreign investment ratio. As a result, the foreign investment ratio will increase from 22 percent in 2006 to around 25 percent by 2009.

Table 15. Trend of economic growth and the investment ratio for 2000-2004

	Growth	Investment Ratio
Benin	4.7	19.0
Burkina Faso	4.5	19.4
Senegal	4.3	19.1
East Asia and the Pacific	8.0	31.5
China	9.2	35.5

Source: World Bank

284. **Energy**. One of the major constraints on the competitiveness of the Beninese economy is the high cost of energy, particularly electricity. Moreover, load shedding now influences the competitiveness of enterprises significantly. In 2006, the government took steps through the Energy Plan to increase its energy production capacity and reduce its medium-term cost. The completion of the CEB-NEPA project in 2007 and the implementation of the Energy Plan should thus help to reduce the costs and improve the competitiveness of Beninese enterprises. Accordingly, the volume of energy production should average around 8 percent annual growth over the period 2007-2009.

285. **Agriculture**. The implementation of the strategy in the rural sector will translate into improvements in productivity and agricultural outputs. The pace of growth of primary sector production should average around 8 percent for the period, as compared to 3 percent average growth for the period 2003-2005.

286. **Services**. As a result of the implementation of sectoral strategies (tourism, telecommunications, finance, and transport), it is estimated that growth in the market services

CHAPTER 9. MACROECONOMIC AND BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

sector will average around 6 percent, as compared to 4 percent on average during the period 2003-2005.

Box 20. Summary description of the macroeconomic and budgetary framework model

The model. The SCRP macroeconomic framework was prepared using a quasi-accounting macroeconomic simulation model, the main characteristics of which are as follows: (i) it recapitulates the different relationships between the macroeconomic accounts; (ii) it is built around supply and rests on sectoral growth hypotheses reflecting the implementation of SCRP sectoral policies and strategies; (iii) it treats inflation as an objective of economic policy because of the WAEMU monetary convergence criteria. The macroeconomic simulation model is linked to a central MTEF, enabling resources to be allocated between ministries, and to sectoral modules, enabling sectoral program financing needs to be highlighted and reconciled with resource availability in order to "align" the program budgets.

The model utilized for the SCRP macroeconomic and financial framework observes the principles of financial programming and accounting equations, as the diagram below indicates. Growth is defined in a normative fashion, but takes into account the strategies that the government intends to implement.

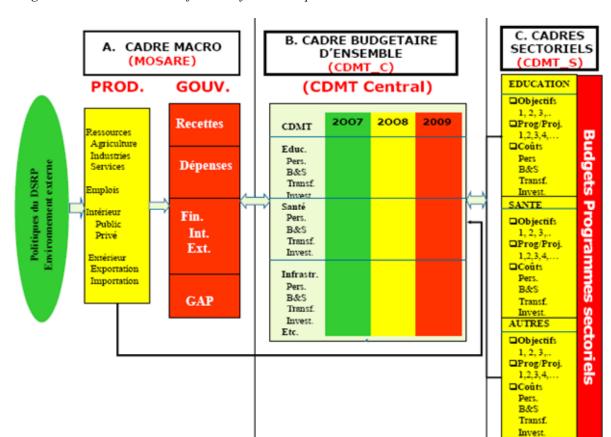


Diagram: Macroeconomic and financial framework process

The model operates on the basis of an iterative process requiring an ongoing dialogue between the sectoral MTEFs and the macroeconomic framework

Key to Diagram:

A. MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK (MOSARE)	B. OVERALL BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (C. MTEF)	C. SECTORAL FRAMEWORKS (S. MTEFs)
Green oval: PRSP policies External environment Yellow rectangle: PROD.	(Central MTEF) MTEF 2007 2008 2009 Educ. Pers. G&S	EDUCATION Objectives Prog./Proj. Costs Pers. G&S
Resources Agriculture Industry	Transf. Invest. Health	Transf. Invest.
Services Jobs Domestic Public	Pers. G&S Transf. Invest.	HEALTH Objectives Prog./Proj. Costs
Private External Export Import	Infrastr. Pers. G&S Transf. Invest.	Pers. G&S Transf. Invest.
Red rectangle: GOVT. Revenue Expenditure Fin. Dom. Ext. FINANCING GAP	Etc.	OTHER Objectives Prog./Proj. Costs Pers. G&S Transf. Invest. Red rectangle:
		SECTORAL PROGRAM BUDGETS

9.1.2. Medium-term macroeconomic and financial framework

On the basis of the preceding hypotheses concerning the growth fundamentals, the simulations indicate that the economic growth rate should rise by around 4 points over the period, moving from 3.6 percent in 2006 to 7.5 percent in 2009.

288. **Strong medium-term growth**. The effective implementation of the growth and poverty reduction strategy should enable the economy to gain 4 points of medium-term growth. The annual average growth rate would be around 7 percent for the period 2007-2009, which, in view of the projected average demographic growth of 3 percent for the period, will result in positive per capita revenue growth of around 3 percent for the period.

Table 16. Trend of sectoral growth for 2006-2009

	2002-2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary sector		-0.8	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.8
Agriculture	3.7	-3.0	9.4	8.0	8.5	9.0
Livestock	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Fishing and forestry	3.5	7.3	-1.0	7.8	4.5	4.5
Secondary sector		5.4	-1.3	6.6	7.4	7.4
Extractive industries	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Manufacturing industries	1.6	5.3	-4.6	6.0	7.0	7.0
Energy	8.6	6.7	1.8	7.0	8.0	8.0
Construction and public works	5.4	5.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Tertiary sector		6.0	1.5	4.6	6.3	7.6
Commerce	3.1	7.0	0.0	5.0	7.0	9.0
Transport and telecommunications	3.8	5.7	2.2	5.0	6.0	7.0
Banks and insurance companies	5.1	6.5	3.7	4.5	6.0	8.0
Other services	4.0	4.8	2.9	4.0	5.5	6.0
Nonmarket services		4.0	4.1	5.0	6.0	6.0
GDP	3.8	2.9	3.6	6.0	6.8	7.5

Source: MDEF, 2006.

289. Growth rests mainly on the expected dynamism of commercial and transport activities and on the diversification and growth of export-oriented primary-sector production (export agriculture).

290. The year 2007 will be a year of transition toward double-digit growth by 2011. To this end, the government intends to encourage the production of food crops (corn, rice, yams, manioc) and industrial crops, including, in particular, pineapples, peanuts, and palm oil, without neglecting cotton production. Indeed, cotton production should increase gradually, from 300,000 tons for the 2006-2007 crop year, to around 400,000 tons for the 2007-2008 crop year. Next, the full reestablishment of trade relations with Nigeria in 2007 and the improvement of the regulatory framework and business climate should revitalize commerce, particularly transit and re-export activities. Lastly, the strengthening of baseline infrastructure should energize the service industries and enterprises, particularly construction and public works enterprises. As a result of the implementation of these actions, the growth rate should reach 6 percent in 2007, as against 3.6 percent in 2006.

291. These actions should continue and intensify in 2008 and 2009. Moreover, they will be accompanied by an improved business climate owing to judicial and land reforms and access to credit by enterprises, mainly SMEs. To accomplish this, growth would be stronger in 2008 and 2009 owing to competitiveness gains linked to improved factors of production, including energy, telecommunications, shipping, and economic and social infrastructures. The projected growth rate for 2008 and 2009 is around 7 percent.

292. On the demand side, the investment ratio should increase by around 3 points between 2006 and 2009 (from 22 percent to approximately 25 percent), led by public investment and the expected effects of the improved business environment on private and foreign investment. Note

should be taken, however, of a deterioration in the saving-investment balance to around 6 percent of GDP, which could be improved substantially by an increase in transfers linked to the implementation of the SCRP and the MDGs.

- 293. The trade balance should stabilize in the medium term owing to a good performance of goods and services exports. Exports should increase as a percentage of GDP in relation to the improvement in productivity, not only of cotton, but also of food crops for export—a reflection of the government's desire to diversify exports. Imports should increase as a percentage of GDP in relation to private investment and the government's major works policy.
- 294. **Price stability.** Despite the increase in investments, domestic absorption pressure remains moderate in light of production growth. Indeed, a slight fall in private and public consumption as a ratio of GDP, combined with a strong growth of exports, will be noted. This has made it possible to maintain price stability and achieve the WAEMU convergence objective.
- 295. **Strengthened public finance.** Fiscal policy and overall ceiling levels consistent with an overall economic balance will be recapitulated during the period 2007-2009, taking into account the economic reform objectives. With the implementation of intensified resource mobilization measures, particularly the broadening of the tax base and the improvement in financial account earnings, the ratio of tax revenue to GDP is moving in a positive direction; from 15.1 percent of GDP in 2006, it is projected to reach 16 percent in 2009.

Table 17. Trend of revenue and expenditure as a percentage of GDP

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total revenue	17.0	17.6	18.0	18.1
Tax revenue	15.1	15.8	16.2	16.3
Nontax revenue	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total expenditure	22.1	24.4	25.0	24.6
Wage bill	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5
Public investment	7.6	8.6	9.5	9.9
Baseline primary balance	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.2
Overall deficit (payment-order basis)	-5.1	-6.8	-6.9	-6.5

Source: MDEF, 2006.

296. During the program period, budgetary resources will be dedicated to current expenditure, representing 15 percent of GDP on average, and investment expenditure, representing 9 percent of GDP on average, among other items. The expenditure-control objectives will be pursued through a prudent wage policy. The volume of expenditure relative to GDP would stabilize at around 25 percent between 2007 and 2009, as against 21 percent during the three years of the poverty reduction strategy, owing to additional expenditures required for the implementation of the strategy's priority programs. As a result of improved revenue and the prudent growth of expenditure, the budget deficit (payment-order basis) remains contained, moving from 5 percent of GDP in 2006 to around 7 percent of GDP between 2007 and 2009.

297. **A controlled money supply.** In accordance with the common monetary policy of the WAEMU countries, the priority goal is price stability and a prudent policy of credit to the economy. It is expected that there will be an annual average nominal increase in the money supply and credit of around 10 percent, which is consistent with a real growth rate of 7 percent and an inflation rate of around 3 percent.

9.2. Medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF)

298. The SCRP budgetary platform is a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) covering the period 2007-2009. The MTEF is prepared on the basis of a budgetary framework consistent with the macroeconomic framework presented above.

299. The framework's objective is a rational allocation to the sectors of the available resources freed by the macroeconomic framework, based on the SCRP priorities and taking into account the sectoral programs' financing needs. Arbitrage between the sectors took place on the basis of: (i) the ministries' functions and the SCRP priorities; (ii) the needs expressed by the sector ministries in the context of program budgets and/or cost assessments prepared in the MDG quantification framework; and (iii) new poverty reduction expenditure needs.

Table 18. Budgetary appropriation by sector for the period 2007-2009 (percent of expenditures excluding debt service)

	PRSP Period (*)				SCRP Period		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Social sectors	28.3	27.6	29.2	31.0	30.6	30.7	31.2
Education	20.3	19.4	19.2	20.2	19.7	19.7	19.3
Health	6.6	6.4	8.0	8.7	9.1	9.2	10.1
Other social sectors	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
Production and commerce	6.9	9.7	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.1
Production infrastructure	12.1	12.6	10.5	19.6	19.5	21.7	23.0
Governance	10.9	10,8	12.4	9.0	8.7	8.0	7.5
Political	2.6	3.2	4.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.2
Economic	8.2	7.6	7.7	6.0	5.3	4.8	4.3
Defense and security	9.0	9.1	12.6	7.6	8.0	7.5	6.6
Sovereignty	4.6	4.6	6.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Total ministries and institutions	71.7	74.6	80.3	79.3	79.1	79.9	80.9
Other budgets	28.3	25.4	19.7	20.7	20.9	20.1	19.1
Total budget	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: MDEF, 2006.

Note: The data for 2003-2005 are payment-order expenditures and those for 2006-2009 are grants.

300. According to the MTEF, the priority sectors¹³ affected by these programs receive budgetary appropriations representing 48 percent, on average, of all expenditure appropriations for the period, after deduction of interest on the debt in 2007, 2008, and 2009. This proportion is around 24 percent for the education and health sectors alone.

301. On the basis of the information available on the probable financing to be mobilized, the residual financing to be sought is around CFAF 50 billion in 2007, CFAF 94 billion in 2008, and

¹³ Education, health, road infrastructure, water and energy, agriculture, environment, and gender.

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CFAF 72 billion in 2009. Expenditures not directly linked to the SCRP should be subtracted from this volume of financing need to deduct their cost. A cost assessment is contained in table 19.

Table 19. Cost and financing of the SCRP

	2007	2008	2009
Estimated public expenditure*	631.0	711.3	776.0
Domestic resources	506.7	522.8	568.7
Tax and nontax revenue	465.4	521.5	580.4
Other domestic public financing**	41.3	1.3	-11.7
External resources (excluding debt relief)	113.0	132.1	146.5
Financing gap	11.3	56.4	60.8
Source: MDEF, 2006.			

Notes: *Total expenditures minus pensions minus interest on the debt minus short-term payments. **Includes variations in arrears.

9.3. Alternative scenarios and prospects for the achievement of the MDGs

- 302. **MDG** alternative scenario. As mentioned in the paragraph on methodology, the baseline scenario does not take into account all of the needs estimated in the framework of the MDG critical paths. Therefore, a so-called MDG scenario was projected which fully integrates the MDG sectoral cost assessments, but assumes an improvement in the absorption of assistance. The introduction of the results of the MDG cost assessments for seven sectors (education, health, road infrastructure, water and energy, agriculture, environment, and gender) led to an average increase of CFAF 175 billion per year in the volume of expenditure relative to the base situation, bringing the average investment ratio for the period to around 27 percent as against 24 percent for the base situation. This translates into a higher average GDP growth rate, which reaches 8 percent for the period 2007-2009, but also a more pronounced annual average budget deficit, which stands at around 11 percent. Likewise, the average current balance-of-payments deficit remains fairly high, in the neighborhood of 6 percent. The annual average residual financing need climbs to CFAF 225 billion.
- 303. **Recent trends alternative scenario.** Consideration was given to an alternative scenario which projects recent trends over the three programming years. Furthermore, a strong constraint on external resource mobilization, and a rigidity in the operation of the entire mechanism for utilization of the resources allocated to projects, was assumed. These constraints have a direct impact on the volume of public investment and on resource allocations to the sector ministries. The consequences for the pace of MDG attainment and growth are equally direct. In addition, there are the probable constraints linked to the supply sector, resulting mainly from contingencies in the agricultural production sector.
- 304. Hence, growth barely exceeds 5 percent, the investment ratio is in the neighborhood of 23 percent, and the deficit in the saving-investment balance deepens owing to the contraction of public saving. This deficit should represent 6 percent for the period on average.
- 305. Under the recent trends scenario, the volume of expenditure contracts by 62 billion in 2007, 100 billion in 2008, and 132 billion in 2009, or by 2.4 percent, 3.6 percent, and 4.4 percent, respectively, of GDP, as compared to the baseline scenario. This makes it possible to hold the public deficit to around 4.8 percent in the first year and 3.4 percent in the last year. This public

expenditure profile, which is completely delinked from the MDG targets, no longer falls within the context of the path to achievement of these objectives.

Table 20. Trend of the principal aggregates according to scenario

	2007			2008			20		
	Baseline scenario	MDG scenario	Trend scenario	Baseline scenario	MDG scenario	Trend scenario	Baseline scenario	MDG scenario	Trend scenario
GDP growth rate (%)	6.0	7.3	4.1	6.8	8.1	4.5	7.5	8.7	5.0
Investment ratio	23.6	26.4	22.9	24.4	27.2	23.2	25.2	27.6	23.6
Total expenditure as % of GDP	24.4	30.2	22.4	25.0	29.2	22.3	24.6	27.5	21.8
Budget deficit as % of GDP	-6.8	-12.7	-4.8	-6.9	-11.5	-4.2	-6.5	-9.9	-3.4
Financing gap (CFAF billions)	49.6	216.6	0.0	93.8	246.2	12.0	72.2	212.5	30.2
Current deficit PB as % of GDP	-5.8	-6.1	-6.1	-5.5	-5.8	-6.2	-4.9	-5.2	-5.5

Source: Beninese authorities.

9.4 Risk analysis

306. The SCRP baseline scenario is underpinned by key assumptions concerning the macroeconomic framework, the social situation, and the international environment. The appearance of adverse external shocks could reduce growth and therefore jeopardize the SCRP objectives. Such shocks might include: (i) a rise in petroleum prices; (ii) climate contingencies; (iii) the persistence of structural rigidities (reforms in the energy and telecommunications sectors; unsatisfactory privatizations of public enterprises); (iv) the unpredictability of assistance; (v) low inflows of foreign investment; and (vi) a low rate of budgetary resource absorption.

307. The Beninese economy remains heavily dependent on agricultural production, particularly cotton. The SCRP baseline scenario posited an improvement in cotton production and a diversification of agricultural production for export in order to improve the trade balance. However, the absence of good climate conditions and the weak mechanization of agriculture can significantly affect economic forecasts. Furthermore, the volatility of world market prices for agricultural products, particularly cotton, could affect the production level owing to the effects of negative producer expectations.

308. Delay in the implementation of various structural reforms, especially in the energy and telecommunications sectors, can constitute a major risk for the attainment of the SCRP objectives. Indeed, the problems related to energy (availability and high cost of energy) and telecommunications (organizational problem in the sector) flow from structural difficulties which hamper competitiveness and undermine the likelihood of economic diversification.

- 309. External resource mobilization is an important element in the success of the SCRP and the attainment of the MDGs. However, the unpredictability of these resources affects the execution of the strategy's programs and projects. Furthermore, it would be desirable for the technical and financial partners to eliminate red tape in the disbursement processes so that the resources necessary for the success of the strategy can be mobilized efficiently.
- 310. The absorptive capacity of the sector ministries is also a constraint on the achievement of the SCRP objectives, to the extent that weak absorptive capacity lengthens the execution periods for the programs and projects.
- 311. Lastly, the lack of firm political support could be an impediment to the efficient implementation of the SCRP. It is therefore necessary to provide all the components of the implementation system with adequate resources and to generate support for the strategy among all stakeholders.

CHAPTER 10. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING/EVALUATION MECHANISMS

10.1. Context

312. As with respect to the other SCRP components, the strategy to strengthen the SCRP monitoring and evaluation mechanism is the result of a participatory effort comprising several phases. In the first phase, a thinking exercise was conducted to assess the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the 2003-2005 poverty reduction strategy (PRS). This brought out the strengths and weaknesses of the system, making it possible to analyze the outputs in light of the expected results and to scrutinize the dysfunctions and other major obstacles to be eliminated for a more effective monitoring of the 2007-2009 SCRP. In particular, the central question of monitoring and evaluation was discussed in detail in the PRS review document and in various evaluation studies that were conducted. In the second phase, the assessments and the strengthening proposals adopted were discussed in various workshops with the participants, including the sector ministries, the central coordinating units (Permanent Secretariat, OCS, INSAE, etc.), and the development partners.

10.2. Major gains and challenges to be faced

- 313. Despite the problems involving resources and capacities, the monitoring mechanism for the 2003-2005 PRS registered noteworthy gains. In particular, the Permanent Secretariat of the CNDLP carried out effective monitoring, notably of: (i) the production of the first PRS and the preparation of the 2007-2009 SCRP; (ii) the arrangements for the preparation of the sectoral program budgets; (iii) the preparation of three PRS progress reports; (iv) the implementation of programs with partners, particularly the IMF, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank.
- 314. For its part, the OCS also made great strides in the monitoring of indicators and in program evaluations, and helped to build monitoring/evaluation capacities and to raise the awareness of decision-makers concerning the importance of evaluation activities. To this end, it conducted a number of impact studies, in particular: (i) the report on PRS indicators; (ii) the report on social characteristics; (iii) the impact of HIPC Initiative resources on poverty reduction; (iv) the impact of land reforms on poverty and the social situation; (v) the departmental report on the MDGs. However, the studies were carried out in an ad hoc fashion, and the results have yet to be utilized effectively for the updating of sectoral programs.
- 315. The two other major technical monitoring areas, i.e., statistical monitoring of development and monitoring of programs and projects, did of course produce several outputs, but these outputs, and the process itself, are not sufficiently synchronized and integrated with the PRS monitoring process. For example, a Social Scorecard (TBS) was produced, but is not synchronized with the PRS monitoring report, a factor that undermines its visibility, its functionality, and the added value of the PRS monitoring system. Similarly, evaluation reports have yet to be utilized for the preparation of performance reports for the sectoral program budgets and for making revisions to the action programs.
- 316. At the sector level, the PRS priority ministries are not sufficiently involved in the monitoring of indicators, and some still have difficulties in applying the proposed series of

indicators to their work and contributing effectively to the monitoring effort. This weak involvement is due partially to capacity problems in the ministries (human resources, but especially adequate budgeting), but also to a coordination weakness in the mechanism. The decentralized level is not yet sufficiently active owing to the time needed to establish and activate the mechanism

10.3. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the 2007-2009 SCRP

- 317. The government is cognizant of the inadequacies of the 2003-2005 PRS monitoring mechanism and is determined to resolve them to make the monitoring of the 2007-2009 SCRP more effective. The main challenges consist of: (i) giving greater responsibility to the sector ministries and the central statistical production units in the various areas of activity; and (ii) simplifying the institutional coordination mechanism to better synchronize technical monitoring with administrative monitoring. The government is also committed to making the decentralized monitoring units work in order to improve the people's "ownership" of the SCRP and the participatory process and thereby strengthen the quality of services and the effectiveness of policies and programs. To meet these challenges in light of the guiding principles referred to above, the following measures must be adopted.
- 318. A strengthened institutional framework. The initiatives taken by the government to merge the ministries of planning, the economy, and finance into the Ministry of Development, the Economy, and Finance (MDEF), and the implementation of two special technical structures¹⁴ within this ministry, offer a more appropriate institutional framework for monitoring the strategy. Furthermore, this framework guarantees the establishment of the simplified and effective system required to mitigate the dysfunctions observed during the first generation of the PRSP and to ensure better coordination of actions, and synergy, between the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of the PRS.
- 319. The new participatory institutional mechanism encompasses the four levels: national, sectoral, departmental, and local. At the national level, the **Steering Committee** is chaired by the Minister Responsible for Development and the Economy, and includes all the other ministers. It formulates the major policy and strategic approaches and supervises their execution through annual progress reports. The **Government/Partners Committee** is co-chaired by the Minister Responsible for Development and the Economy and a representative of the partners, and is the chosen forum for dialogue between the government of Benin and its technical and financial partners. The Monitoring Unit for Economic and Structural Reform Programs (CSPRES) is the kingpin of the mechanism and is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the SCRP in all areas. To this end, its specific tasks are as follows:
 - coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the SCRP in close liaison with the ministries and other structures involved in SCRP implementation and monitoring;
 - coordinating the three components of monitoring activities: (i) monitoring of indicators, (ii) monitoring of programs and projects, and (iii) impact assessments;

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¹⁴ These are the Monitoring Unit for Economic and Structural Reform Programs and the Directorate of Project and Program Monitoring.

- coordinating the SCRP participatory process among the participants, including the government, local communities, the private sector, civil society, and trade-union organizations, as well as the technical and financial partners;
- preparing annual SCRP progress reports;
- conducting periodic reviews of the SCRP as a whole.

Box 21. Some guiding principles

Generally speaking, the activities to monitor the implementation of the strategy have two very different, but complementary, dimensions: administrative monitoring of program execution and technical monitoring of development. Dispositif de Suivi-Evaluation Instances de direction Suivi- Technique Suivi Administratif Suivi Pauvreté et Suivi des Evaluation Développement Programmes d'impacts Economique et Projets Rapports d'étape, d'évaluation, etc Système d'information [green boxes:] Monitoring-Evaluation Mechanism

Leadership Bodies

[yellow boxes:] Technical Monitoring Administrative Monitoring

[white boxes:] Poverty and Economic Development Monitoring Program and Project Monitoring Impact Assessments

[red ovals:] Information System Phase/Evaluation Reports, etc.

Administrative monitoring of program execution. This consists of ensuring that the persons responsible for programs and actions execute them according to a well-established schedule, and that they report on them using "agreed" reports and indicators. Specifically, this involves: (i) monitoring of program execution in the different pillars by the technical ministries and subordinate units; (ii) coordination of activities for the preparation of progress reports and review of priority strategies and programs; (iii) coordination of the dialogue on policies and programs with the participants, including the sector ministries and development partners; and (iv) holding annual reviews.

Technical monitoring of development. This consists of measuring what has been accomplished in light of the strategic objectives and evaluating the effects of what has been done. Specifically, this involves measuring the progress made in program implementation and in attaining economic and social development objectives, as well as measuring the impact of specific actions on development objectives, using studies and precise indicators. Technical monitoring of development has three dimensions:

- Statistical monitoring of economic and social development: This involves measuring the gains made over time in the different dimensions of development, including poverty and household living conditions, economic growth, development of infrastructure services, social development, and governance. Such monitoring is typically the responsibility of the structures specializing in production and management of statistics, such as INSAE and the statistical units of the technical ministries.
- **Monitoring of program and project execution**: This involves monitoring/observing the physical execution of programs and projects contained in the Priority Action Programs of the different ministries. Such monitoring is typically the responsibility of the central planning structures (Directorate of Project and Program Monitoring) and the DPPs in the ministries. It may be coupled with financial monitoring, in which case the Directorate of the Budget is involved.
- **Policy and program impact assessments**: This consists of measuring the impact of a particular program in a given sector on development objectives (growth, poverty, and social development), often through quantitative studies. Such quantitative analyses are often enriched by the results of perception surveys conducted among beneficiaries, which consist of assessing the quality of services according to users' opinions.

Giving the ministries <u>responsibility</u> for monitoring actions for effective results-based management. Monitoring is an essential component of strategic planning and results-based management (RBM). It is the main activity that enables accountability for performance and for the effectiveness of actions. It is also the activity that enables timely corrections and adjustments to be made to the action plan in light of accomplishments and changes in conditions. It is therefore necessary for the monitoring mechanism, like the budgeting mechanism, to give ultimate responsibility to the "executing agencies" - particularly the ministries - for the production, analysis, and use of statistical data in the implementation of the action plans. In return, these executing units have an obligation not only to produce results, but above all to report regularly on the progress made in the implementation of their respective action program components.

Source: Afristat

- 320. At the sectoral level, the monitoring of priority actions and programs is the responsibility of the ministries concerned, particularly the Monitoring and Evaluation Units and the statistical departments of the DPPs. These units rely on focal points to facilitate the coordination of the mechanism and the coherence of the information system. They also ensure the gathering of data useful to monitoring at the deconcentrated levels.
- 321. Monitoring at the deconcentrated and decentralized levels is carried out by the Departmental Monitoring Committees (CDSs) and the Municipal Monitoring Committees (CCSs).
- 322. The role of the CDSs is to monitor the implementation of departmental action programs and the gathering and analysis of sectoral statistical data for the department. They are chaired by the Departmental Prefects and secretariat services are provided to them by the Departmental Development Directors. The Committees comprise:
 - the members of the Departmental Consultation and Coordination Council (CDCC), made up of the Departmental Prefect, the Mayors of the municipalities concerned and their deputies, a representative of the Departmental Producers' Union, a representative of the Departmental Consular Chamber, and a representative of the Departmental Federation of Student Parents Associations;
 - the Directors of the government's decentralized units in the department; and
 - a representative of civil society from each municipality; and

• a representative of the trade-union organizations.

The CDSs meet once per quarter and the written records of these sessions, as well as a quarterly report on SCRP implementation in the department, will be conveyed to the Minister of Development, the Economy, and Finance.

At the local level, the Municipal Monitoring Committee (CCS) is responsible for monitoring the SCRP. The CCS is chaired by the Mayor, and its role is to ensure the gathering of statistical data for the municipality under the supervision of the CDSs. The CCSs meet once per quarter and the written records of these sessions, as well as a quarterly report on SCRP implementation in the municipality, will be conveyed to the Departmental Prefect for inclusion in the departmental report.

323. The Committees comprise:

- two municipal councilors;
- two representatives of NGOs active in the municipality;
- the Chief Physician of the Health Center;
- the official in charge of Rural Development;
- a representative of the farmers' organizations;
- the head of the local school district.

The government will endeavor to ensure the establishment and effective functioning of the CDSs and CCSs.

324. The monitoring/evaluation mechanism is divided into subsystems (see the layout below).

325. Subsystem 1: Monitoring of macroeconomic and poverty indicators

- Mission: This subsystem is designed to organize and supervise activities to monitor poverty, household living conditions, and the economic and social situation. This involves the systematic production of indicators on household living conditions and/or baseline data for each of the priority areas identified in the SCRP. To this end, it centralizes indicators on: (i) the poverty trend; (ii) growth and the macroeconomic framework; (iii) infrastructure development; (iv) the social sector; and (v) governance.
- Outputs: (i) Integrated Management System for Economic and Social Data (SIGIES); (ii) Economic and Social Scorecards (TBES); (iii) updating of the BenInfo database to accompany the progress report on SCRP implementation and the MDG monitoring report.
- Units responsible: The National Institute for Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE) coordinates this subsystem, which comprises the Directorate General of the Economy (DGE), the GDP-Table of Government Finance Operations (GDP-TOFE) Committee, the CSPRES, the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), the Directorate General of Development Policies (DGPD), and the statistical departments of the DPPs in the ministries.

326. Subsystem 2: Monitoring of program and project execution

- **Mission:** The role of this subsystem is to monitor the execution of the programs and projects falling within the Priority Action Program (PAP) of the SCRP. It makes it possible to monitor the physical and financial execution of the PAPs in the sectors. It is broken down into several compartments, namely: (i) physical monitoring of program execution; and (ii) monitoring of the financial execution of program budgets.
- Outputs: (i) annual program and project execution reports, including program budgets; (ii) a performance report; and (iii) a project database.
- Unit responsible: This subsystem is coordinated by the Directorate General of Project Monitoring (DGSP); it comprises the DPPs in the ministries and the central units, such as the Directorate General of the Budget (DGB) and the DGPD.

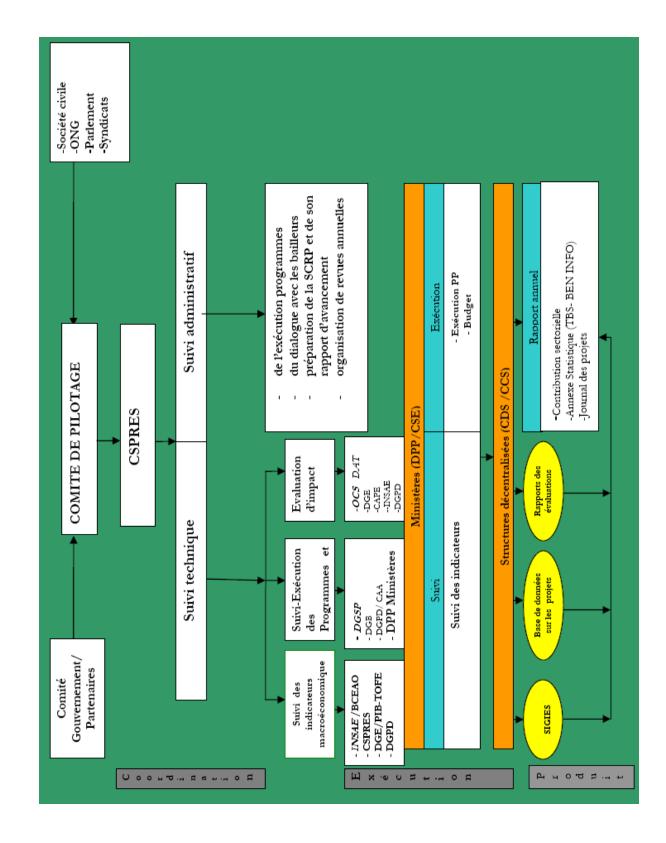
327. Subsystem 3: Policy and program impact assessments

- Mission: The mission of this subsystem is to measure the effects of policies and actions on the target groups and development objectives (growth, poverty reduction, and social development). The assessments make it possible to link program and project execution to outcomes in terms of the development and well-being of the target groups. The assessment studies have to be better synchronized with the programming of sectoral activities, the review of sectoral programs and strategies, and the SCRP review. They should also serve to assess the effectiveness of the priority programs in light of the long-term objectives defined in the strategy. In collaboration with the stakeholders of subsystems 1 and 2, this involves mainly: (i) identifying and making a selection of relevant issues for analysis; (ii) identifying service providers, who may be either domestic or external stakeholders (research centers, design and engineering firms, etc.); (iii) allocating resources; and (iv) supervising the preparation and dissemination of these studies and the utilization of the results to sharpen the pillar of the policies and programs.
- Outputs: (i) surveys of beneficiaries, which make it possible to ascertain what the people and users think of the services "obtained" for them by government structures or public enterprises; (ii) selective impact studies of policies and programs carried out in accordance with annually revised terms and conditions, taking into account the SCRP priorities and programming in the sectors (review of sectoral strategies or particular programs); (iii) a periodic territorial analysis that makes it possible to monitor the trend of intra- and interregional disparities in time and space and ensure balanced development in accordance with SCRP pillar 5.
- Unit responsible: The work of this subsystem is coordinated by the Social Change Observatory (OCS). Its members are the INSAE, the DGE, the DGSP, the DGPD, the Economic Policy Analysis Unit (CAPE), the Land Development Authority (DAT), and the monitoring/evaluation units of the priority sectors.

A minimum list of SCRP monitoring indicators is annexed to the strategy's PAP.

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¹⁵ On the basis of its prerogatives, the DAT is empowered to ensure the territorial dimension of the policy and program impact assessments through its National Territorial Analysis Observatory.



CHAPTER 10. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING/EVALUATION MECHANISMS

Key: [1st gray box:] Coordination
[1st set of white boxes:]
Government/Partners Committee
STEERING COMMITTEE
-Civil Society -NGOs -Parliament -Trade Unions
Technical Monitoring
Administrative Monitoring
[2nd gray box:] Execution
[2nd set of white boxes:]
Monitoring of Macroeconomic Indicators
Monitoring/Execution of Programs and
Impact Assessment
 of program execution of the dialogue with donors preparation of the SCRP and its progress report organization of annual reviews
- INSAE/BCEAO - CSPRES - DGE/GDP-TOFE - DGPD
- DGSP - DGB - DGPD/CAA - DPPs in the ministries
- OCS DAT - DGE - CAPE - INSAE - DGPD
[1st orange bar:] Ministries (DPPs/CSE)
[blue bar:] Monitoring
Execution
[white bar:] Monitoring of Indicators

- Program and Project Execution
- Budget

[3rd gray box:]
Output

[2nd orange bar:]
Decentralized Structures (CDS/CCS)

[yellow ovals:] SIGIES

Project Databases

Evaluation Reports

[2nd blue bar:] Annual Report

[last white box:]

- Sectoral Contribution
- Statistical Annex (TBS-BENINFO)
- Project Diaries

10.4. Resource allocation for technical monitoring

328. Generally speaking, budgetary resources should be allocated directly to the units responsible for data production in the technical monitoring mechanism, in particular to the units monitoring the sector ministries.

10.5. Progress report and synchronization of outputs

329. The progress report on SCRP implementation is the unifying document of the entire SCRP monitoring system. It is prepared annually in a participatory fashion by the CSPRES and comprises:

- A synthesis of recent developments, accomplishments in the implementation of the SCRP, structured according to the strategy's strategic pillars, and a summary of PAP execution;
- Sectoral annexes: these are progress reports on strategies and sectoral PAP execution
 reports prepared by the ministries. These reports analyze the physical execution of the
 programs and projects and the financial execution that was covered by the old
 "performance reports." The annual preparation of these reports is an administrative
 obligation of the ministries and the reports are the principal outputs of their individual
 monitoring systems;
- A statistical annex (TBES): this is an enhanced version of the current TBS. It consolidates the statistics on the different development spheres, notably poverty reduction, growth and the macroeconomic framework, infrastructure, the social sector, and governance. This table is the principal output of subsystem 1 of the technical

- monitoring mechanism. The table can be extracted from the computerized integrated statistical management system (see below);
- A program and project annex. This is a summary of the PAP, organized by sectors.
- 330. "Ongoing" outputs. For the timely production of the above elements, the mechanism has to maintain, feed, and centralize a database on (i) statistical monitoring of development, and (ii) the project banks. The first module can be housed in the INSAE, fed by the sectoral units housed in the ministries and the specialized units, and networked to facilitate exchanges, consistency checks, and timely extraction of the table of indicators. The second module can be housed in the DGSP and fed by the sectoral units.
- 331. **Dissemination strategy.** The various monitoring and evaluation reports and studies should be archived on an Internet site to facilitate their dissemination and consultation and lend greater visibility to the outputs. Such a site can serve as a resource base for training activities and raising public awareness with regard to the implementation and accomplishments of development and the fight against poverty in Benin.

10.6. Implications for the statistical development strategy

- 332. The SCRP monitoring and evaluation mechanism falls within the context of a deep understanding of the realities that determine the phenomenon of poverty, its trend, and its consequences. From this standpoint, it places emphasis on a number of criteria that should be assessed together. All the assessments and analyses will be based on strategic pillars as defined in the SCRP, namely: (i) economic growth and sectoral policies; (ii) infrastructure; (iii) the social sector; (iv) governance; and (v) balanced development of the national territory.
- 333. The monitoring/evaluation of actions supporting the strategic pillars requires a large mass of data, which in turn requires the strengthening of the national statistical system. From this standpoint, the preparation and implementation of the national statistical development strategy presents a good opportunity. The implementation of this strategy is also designed to address user needs by developing key data fields for monitoring poverty reduction strategies (PRS) and the MDGs, investing in baseline infrastructure, strengthening data analysis, improving data dissemination, and strengthening coordination with other system units.
- 334. Taking into account the institutional mechanism, responsibility for data gathering, processing, and dissemination will thus be assumed by the INSAE, in collaboration with the coordination unit of the SCRP technical system.

10.7. Implications for capacity-building

- 335. The multiple challenges related to the national statistical data management system, and the innovation that the implementation of a data, monitoring, and evaluation system centered on poverty reduction and participatory management will represent, bring to the fore several areas where support is needed for the smooth functioning of the planned system.
- 336. These areas have to do with institutional structure, training, logistics, and motivation management.

- (i) Institutional structure
 - Correct the dysfunctions to promote smooth circulation of data; Establish and improve the functioning of consultation and steering structures; Prepare specific terms of reference for all structures involved in SCRP monitoring/evaluation.
- (ii) Training
 - Build the human resource capacities of the coordinators of the three monitoring and evaluation subsystems through training workshops.
- (iii) Logistics
 - Design tools for data gathering, processing, analysis, and dissemination; Identify relevant indicators for the SCRP strategic pillars; Design an appropriate policy monitoring and evaluation system.
- (iv) Motivation management
 Establish mechanisms to motivate the staff of the structures participating in the system.

10.8. Involvement of the Paris Declaration in SCRP implementation

- 337. The SCRP constitutes the reference point on which national priorities and the actions of all partners are pillared. A prior status report on aid effectiveness and the implementation of the Paris Declaration was prepared in 2006. Consultations between the government and donors showed the importance of continuing the mutual efforts to improve aid impact and reduce transaction costs. A joint partners-government group on aid effectiveness, chaired by the MDEF, was established to monitor the implementation of the Paris Declaration.
- 338. During the SCRP execution period, a joint action plan will be implemented by the government and the donors. Through this action plan, the government intends to: (i) strengthen aid coordination on the basis of national priorities and government leadership; (ii) improve transparency, effectiveness, and responsibility in managing resources allocated to development; (iii) consolidate program approaches and common mechanisms for aid implementation; (iv) harmonize the management of technical partner missions and analytical studies to reduce the costs related thereto.
- 339. Moreover, the government will endeavor to revitalize the mechanism for dialogue between the government and the donors through the establishment or strengthening of joint technical and thematic groups on the basis of the priorities outlined in the SCRP. In this framework, the following will be organized: (i) joint annual sectoral reviews, and (ii) a joint annual SCRP review. The government hopes that these reviews will be held by the end of the first half of each year so that the recommendations can be taken into account in the preparation of the general government budget.

CONCLUSION

- 340. The Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (SCRP) is the new unifying framework for all sectoral strategies and constitutes the background document for government interventions for the period 2007-2009. Serving as an operationalization framework for the government's Strategic Development Approaches (SDAs), the 2007-2009 SCRP was prepared with the participation of all segments of Beninese society.
- 341. The success of this strategy will depend largely on its degree of ownership by the various stakeholders concerned. It thus requires that:
 - the units responsible for implementing the strategy, both at the governmental level and at the level of grassroots communities, effectively own its content;
 - the government makes sustained efforts to mobilize resources and utilize them on a priority basis for the effective implementation of the strategy, in accordance with the Paris Declaration;
 - institutional and human capacities are strengthened at all levels (central and local);
 - the actions of the government's technical and financial partners fall within and are harmonized with the frame of reference represented by the SCRP.
- 342. To minimize all these risks, the government intends to strengthen and perpetuate the periodic consultations with all stakeholders and to implement a high-performance monitoring and evaluation system that will make it possible at all times to assess the progress made and plan the necessary corrective measures.
- 343. In order to render the SCRP operational, the government prepared a Priority Action Program (PAP) for SCRP implementation. This PAP recapitulates the investments that will enhance the visibility of the major measures and actions which will help to accelerate growth and reduce poverty. It links the SCRP, the different sectoral strategies, and the program budgets of the ministries.

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Principal macroeconomic indicators of the central scenario
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Annex 15: Principal macroeconomic indicators of the central scenario

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Change %						
Nominal GDP growth rate	3.5	7.4	5.3	9.0	9.8	10.5
Real GDP growth rate	3.1	2.9	3.6	6.0	6.8	7.5
Soving investment	As % of	GDP				
Saving – investment Investment ratio	20.7	18.2	22.4	23.6	24.4	25.2
Public	20.7 5.6					
		6.3	7.6	8.6	9.5	9.9
Private Cross demostic agains	15.1 12.2	11.9 10.1	14.8 13.3	15.0 16.5	14.9 17.7	15.3 19.1
Gross domestic saving						
Public	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.5
Private	7.0	4.6	7.4	10.3	10.9	11.7
National saving	13.6	13.5	16.3	17.8	18.9	20.3
Saving – investment balance	-7.1	-4.6	-6.2	-5.8	-5.5	-4.9
TOFE	•	•	•	•	·	
Total revenue	16.4	16.7	17.0	17.6	18.0	18.1
Tax revenue	14.6	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.2	16.3
Nontax revenue	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total expenditure	19.9	21.3	22.1	24.4	25.0	24.6
Wage bill	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5
Public investment	5.6	6.3	7.6	8.6	9.5	9.9
Budgetary contribution to investment	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.9
Primary balance (narrow definition)	-0.3	-1.4	-0.9	-1.5	-1.6	-1.2
Overall deficit (payment-order basis)	-3.5	-4.6	-5.1	-6.8	-6.9	-6.5
External sector						
Exports	14.0	13.0	11.7	12.5	13.4	14.0
Imports	20.8	19.8	19.5	18.9	19.3	19.0
Trade balance	-6.7	-6.7	-7.8	-6.4	-5.9	-5.0
Openness ratio	34.8	32.8	31.2	31.4	32.7	33.0
Current balance (- = deficit)	-7.1	-4.6	-6.2	-5.8	-5.5	-4.9
Overall balance	-2.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Debt indicators						
Debt stock/GDP (%)	38.6	40.0	21.9	21.9	23.2	23.3
Debt stock/goods and services exports (%)	199.5	222.3	133.4	124.9	123.8	118.9
Debt service/goods and services exports (%)	11.9	7.6	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.0
p.m. GDP in CFAF billions	2140.0	2298.7	2420.6	2637.7	2896.6	3200.9

Sectoral MTEFs and related indicators

Annex 16: Education, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Education sector ex	xpenditure (n CFAF b	illions)			
		2007		2008		2009
Compensation Operating expenditure		29.8 8.7		33.7 9.5		37.8 10.4
Transfers Investment	29.4	28.7	32.4	30.6	35.7	32.6
Total		97.8		106.2		116.5
Education sector expendi	iture by prog	ıram (in C	FAF billio	ons)		
		2007		2008		2009
Preschool education Primary education Secondary education Adult literacy	72.08	1.18 20.40 3.05	76.64	1.40 24.88 3.27	81.67	1.69 29.6 3.59
Total		96.70		106.20		116.52
Related indicators						
_		2007	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2008		2009
Preschool enrollment rate (%) Ratio of pupils/preschool education center Gross enrollment rate (%) Ratio of pupils/class Ratio of pupils/teacher Exclusion rate in secondary education (%) Ratio of pupils/teacher Adult literacy rate (%)		6.5 51 97.2 48 50 17.0 28 69.0		7.6 51 97.6 47 48 15.5 28 72.9		8.9 51 98.0 46 47 14.0 28 76.8

Annex 17: Health, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Health sector ex	xpenditure (in	CFAF bill	ions)			
		2007		2008		2009
Compensation Operating expenditure	40.00	14.99 6.01	05.04	17.99 7.58	00.44	18.8 8.6
Transfers nvestment	19.02	16.25	25.31	17.28	26.44	18.5
Total		56.3		68.2		72.4 ——
Health sector expendi	iture by progra	am (in CF	AF billions	s)		
		2007		2008		2009
Public health programs		24.02		30.31		34.4
Malaria Tuberculosis – transfers		4.40		4.88		4.9
Child health – investment		0.28 12.42		0.32 16.07		0.3 18.6
Maternal health		3.14		3.54		3.6
HIV/AIDS		3.79		5.50		6.8
Management cost	6.01	••	7.58		8.61	
Construction and equipment		10.86		11.88		10.0
Center rehabilitation		0.39		0.40		0.4
Maintenance		0.17		0.18		0.1
Operating cost		14.99		17.99		18.8
Total		56.27		68.15		
Related indicators						
		2007		2008		2009
Malaria incidence rate (per 1,000 persons) Tuberculosis incidence rate (per 100,000 persons) Child health coverage rate		119 87		119 87		119 87
=						

Annex 18: Road infrastructure, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Road infrastructure sector e	expenditure (in CFAF b	oillions)	
	2007	2008	2009
Compensation Operating expenditure	10.00 26.60	12.00 25.84	12.00 22.15
Transfers Investment	39.81	40.99	52.26
Total	76.4	78.8	86.4
Road infrastructure sector expend	diture by program (in C	CFAF billions)	2009
Rural programs Urban programs	44.47 31.94	45.25 33.58	46.09 40.32
Total	76.4	78.8	86.4 ———
Related indicator			
	2007	2008	2009
Length of asphalted roads per 1,000 persons (in km)	0.29	0.31	0.33

Annex 19: Water and energy, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

		2007		2008		2009
Compensation		5.16		6.64		7.79
Operating expenditure Transfers	0.11	9.78	0.13	11.75	0.17	13.40
Investment	0.11	18.22	0.13	18.90	0.17	20.6
Total						
Water and energy	sector expenditure by	program 2007	(in CFAF	billions)		2009
	sector expenditure by		(in CFAF			2009
	sector expenditure by		(in CFAF			2009
Water program	sector expenditure by	2007	(in CFAF	2008		
Water program Rural areas Urban areas Energy program	sector expenditure by	2007 5.10 5.42	(in CFAF	2008		5.89
Water program Rural areas Urban areas Energy program Cooking system	sector expenditure by	2007 5.10 5.42 4.94	(in CFAF	2008 5.48 5.53 5.75		5.89 5.85 6.62
Water program Rural areas Urban areas Energy program	sector expenditure by	2007 5.10 5.42	(in CFAF	2008 5.48 5.53	2.10	5.89 5.85

Annex 20: Rural development, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Rural development se	ector expendit	ure (in CF	AF billior	ns)		
		2007		2008		2009
Compensation Operating expenditure		5.64 19.49		8.39 27.64		7.08 33.09
Transfers						
Investment		36.90		56.27		37.69
Total		62.03		92.31		77.86
Rural development sector e	xpenditure by	/ program	(in CFAF	billions)		
		2007		2008		2009
Agricultural productivity program Other revenue-generating activities program Nutrition program		35.48 16.43 4.18		53.73 24.80 5.08		49.42 15.06 6.00
Awareness-raising program Capacity-building program	0.30	5.64	0.30	8.39	0.30	7.08
TOTAL		62.03		92.31		77.86
Related indicators						
		2007		2008		2009
Share of small farmers targeted (%) Share of households with access to credit		20.0		25.0		30.0
Small farmers		18.3		22.3		26.2
Stockbreeding Farmers who do not own their land		2.0 13.5		3.0 18.1		4.0 22.6
Ratio of coverage of supplementary food						
programs (%)		14.3		18.8		23.2

Annex 21: Environment, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Environment sector	r expenditure	(in CFAF	billions)			
		2007		2008		2009
Compensation Operating expenditure Transfers	1.38	1.57 1.35	2.77	3.61 3.28	4.85	7.18 6.80
Investment	1.00	11.95	2.11	24.36	1.00	44.3
Total		16.25		34.01		63.17
Environment sector expe	nditure by pr	ogram (in	CFAF bill	lions)		
		2007		2008		2009
Environment Sanitation		11.81 0.89		25.07 1.82		47.3° 3.37
Wastewater management Hygiene and education		1.72 1.72		3.44 3.44		6.02 6.02
Total		16.25		34.01		63.17
Related indicators						
		2007		2008		2009
Ratio of environmental protection Ratio of access to sanitation	37.3	24.4	39.5	28.1	41.8	31.8

Annex 22: Gender, cost of attaining the MDGs, 2007-2009

Gender sector e	xpenditure (ii	n CFAF bi	llions)			
		2007		2008		2009
Compensation Operating expenditure		0.26		0.36		0.44
Transfers Investment		2.56		3.61		4.42
Total		2.81		3.97		4.86
Gender sector expend	liture by prog	ram (in Cl	FAF billio	ns)		
·		2007	 	2008		2009
Awareness-raising program	0.72		1.32		1.85	
Assistance for young women's integration into the labor market Encouraging political participation	0.53	0.10	0.79	0.10	1.01	0.10
Eradicating violence against women Systemic problems	0.39	0.81	0.42	0.98	0.41	1.04
Total		2.81		3.97		4.86
Related indicators						
						
		2007	4	2008	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2009
Ratio of women's reproductive health coverage (%) Ratio of coverage of female secondary-school		11.0		15.9		20.8
dropouts (%)		6.8		9.7		12.6

Annex 23: Medium-term expenditure framework as a percentage of GDP

	2007	2008	2009
Social sectors	7.34	7.54	7.58
Education	4.71	4.84	4.68
Primary and secondary education	3.56	3.56	3.41
Higher education and vocational training	1.15	1.28	1.27
Health	2.19	2.26	2.44
Social and cultural development	0.44	0.44	0.46
Family, women, and children	0.18	0.20	0.23
Culture, sports, and leisure	0.26	0.25	0.23
Production and commerce	2.02	2.03	2.21
Agriculture, stockbreeding, and fishing	1.30	1.32	1.44
Commerce and industry	0.31	0.34	0.34
Tourism and handicrafts	0.11	0.16	0.20
Microfinance and SMEs	0.30	0.21	0.23
Production infrastructure	4.68	5.34	5.58
Transport and public works	2.90	3.60	3.86
Communication and new technologies	0.11	0.10	0.10
Environment and nature preservation	0.57	0.52	0.42
Mines, energy, and water	1.10	1.12	1.20
Governance	2.07	1.97	1.81
Political	0.80	0.79	0.78
Justice	0.31	0.29	0.31
Supreme Court	0.08	0.08	0.08
Constitutional Court	0.03	0.03	0.03
High Court of Justice	0.02	0.02	0.02
Audiovisual	0.05	0.05	0.05
National Assembly	0.30	0.30	0.28
Economic	1.27	1.19	1.03
Development, economy, and finance	0.66	0.67	0.50
Budget	0.43	0.36	0.38
Labor and civil service	0.14	0.13	0.12
Administrative and institutional reform	0.03	0.03	0.03
Defense and security	1.92	1.85	1.60
Defense	1.05	1.02	0.83
Public security	0.87	0.83	0.77
Sovereignty	0.91	0.89	0.85
Presidency of the Republic	0.29	0.29	0.28
Economic and Social Council	0.04	0.04	0.04
Foreign Affairs	0.54	0.52	0.47
Beninese living abroad	0.03	0.04	0.05
Total ministries and institutions	18.95	19.63	19.61
Other budgets	5.00	4.93	4.63
Total budget	23.94	24.56	24.24

Annex 24: Medium-term expenditure framework as a percentage of total expenditure

	2007	2008	2009
Social sectors	30.6	30.7	31.2
Education	19.7	19.7	19.3
Primary and secondary education	14.9	14.5	14.1
Higher education and professional training	4.8	5.2	5.2
Health	9.1	9.2	10.1
Social and cultural development	1.8	1.8	1.9
Family, women, and children	0.7	0.8	1.0
Culture, sports, and leisure	1.1	1.0	1.0
Production and commerce	8.5	8.3	9.1
Agriculture, stockbreeding, and fishing	5.4	5.4	5.9
Commerce and industry	1.3	1.4	1.4
Tourism and handicrafts	0.5	0.7	0.8
Microfinance and SMEs	1.2	0.9	0.9
Production infrastructure	19.5	21.7	23.0
Transport and public works	12.1	14.6	15.9
Communication and new technologies	0.4	0.4	0.4
Environment and nature preservation	2.4	2.1	1.7
Mines, energy, and water	4.6	4.6	5.0
Governance	8.7	8.0	7.5
Political	3.4	3.2	3.2
Justice	1.3	1.2	1.3
Supreme Court	0.4	0.3	0.3
Constitutional Court	0.1	0.1	0.1
High Court of Justice	0.1	0.1	0.1
Audiovisual	0.2	0.2	0.2
National Assembly	1.3	1.2	1.2
Economic	5.3	4.8	4.3
Development, economy, and finance	2.8	2.7	2.1
Budget	1.8	1.5	1.6
Labor and civil service	0.6	0.5	0.5
Administrative and institutional reform	0.1	0.1	0.1
Defense and security	8.0	7.5	6.6
Defense	4.4	4.1	3.4
Public security	3.6	3.4	3.2
Sovereignty	3.8	3.6	3.5
Presidency of the Republic	1.2	1.2	1.2
Economic and Social Council	0.2	0.2	0.2
Foreign Affairs	2.3	2.1	1.9
Beninese living abroad	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total ministries and institutions	79.1	79.9	80.9
Other budgets	20.9	20.1	19.1
Total budget	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 25: Distribution of the population according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the head of household and the standard of living

	Living Standard Quintile					
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest T	otal
Residential area						
Urban	8.7	13.4	12.1	23.4	42.4	100.0
Rural	27.3	23.4	25.3	17.2	6.6	100.0
Department	<u> </u>					
Alibori	42.5	23.7	19.8	9.5	4.5	100.0
Atacora	38.7	32.3	17.8	10.0	1.2	100.0
Atlantique	39.4	23.5	19.4	13.6	4.1	100.0
Borgou	15.3	26.5	17.2	19.8	21.2	100.0
Collines	8.6	14.6	42.8	26.0	8.1	100.0
Couffo	12.1	29.5	28.0	22.3	8.1	100.0
Donga	17.6	17.8	24.2	25.2	15.2	100.0
Littoral		0.9	2.1	20.7	76.3	100.0
Mono	48.9	15.4	15.4	10.5	9.9	100.0
Ouémé	16.1	12.6	19.8	27.6	23.9	100.0
Plateau	15.3	20.4	25.1	29.1	10.2	100.0
Zou	20.5	24.8	28.4	17.7	8.6	100.0
Sex of head of household					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Male	21.8	20.5	20.3	18.2	19.2	100
Female	17.0	17.6	23.5	25.3	16.7	100
Age of head of household						
Under 25 years	20.5	15.1	28.6	23.1	12.7	100.0
25-39 years	21.8	19.2	20.0	20.3	18.8	100.0
40-59 years	20.8	20.1	17.9	19.0	22.1	100.0
60 years and over	20.0	22.3	27.7	17.7	12.3	100.0
Level of education of head of household						
None	28.4	25.7	23.3	15.8	6.8	100.0
Primary	12.5	14.6	21.6	27.8	23.5	100.0
Secondary	2.8	4.9	11.4	25.8	54.9	100.0
Higher			0.9	4.4	94.7	100.0
Aggregate	21.0	20.1	20.8	19.3	18.8	100.0
Number of households	1453	1365	1524	1437	1452	7231
Average size	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4

Source: Provisional results, EMICOV-EDS3, 2006; sample of 5,231 households.

Annex 26: Determinants of poverty in Benin, 2006

	Aggrega	ate	Urban are	eas	Rural are	eas
	Ratio	T	Ratio	t	Ratio	t
Age	0.012	3.24	0.013	1.77	0.011	2.69
Age2	0.000	-3.08	0.000	-1.69	0.000	-2.57
Size	-0.155	-16.7	-0.184	-9.19	-0.143	-13.67
Size2	0.005	10.3	0.006	5.78	0.005	8.42
Sex of head of household	0.119	4.75	0.120	2.51	0.130	4.4
Level of education						
None						
Primary	0.164	6.38	0.222	4.4	0.131	4.38
Secondary	0.183	5.13	0.143	2.35	0.216	4.78
Higher	0.317	3.72	0.277	2.74	0.516	2.36
Migration status						
Nonmigrant						
Returning migrant	0.055	2.12	0.115	1.88	0.037	1.33
Other migrant	0.128	4.7	0.121	2.77	0.126	3.51
Source of supply						
Other						
Tap water	0.205	5.13	0.584	6.23	0.108	2.44
Well water	0.128	4.09	0.389	5.24	0.071	2.05
Ground water	-0.025	-0.9	0.034	0.56	-0.049	-1.54
Access to information	0.315	9.65	0.326	6.17	0.289	6.85
Access to health	0.151	7.35	0.140	3.23	0.150	6.44
Lighting	0.238	6.88	0.169	3.15	0.231	4.79
Access to housing	0.163	4.75	0.023	0.34	0.224	5.58
Residential environment	0.008	0.32				
_Cons.	11.428	122.34	11.233	57.96	11.457	107.28
Pseudo R2	0.299		0.391		0.224	•

Note: The figures in bold mean that the variable is significant at the 10 percent threshold, whereas the figures in bold italic mean that the variable is not significant.

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Annex 27: Access to water and education, 2006

	7. Access to W		Living Standa			
	Poorest	Poor	Middle	Rich	Richest	Total
Education						
Net school enrollment rate for children aged 6-11	35.6	48.7	61.7	72.2	83.6	58.5
Proportion of 15- to 24-year-olds who have never attended school	67.8	57.0	43.5	30.8	13.7	39.9
Proportion of 15- to 59-year-olds who have never attended school	81.9	75.6	62.7	47.0	21.1	56.3
Access to water						
Proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water	52.9	54.4	58.9	76.7	91.8	66.4
Average time required to fetch water and return (in minutes)	32.5	28.5	23.8	16.8	12.2	24.2

Source: Provisional results, EMICOV-EDS3, 2006.

Annex 28: Monetary poverty indices, 2006 and 2002

	•	2002			2006	
	P0	P1	P2	P0	P1	P2
Residential area	•	•		•		
Urban	23.6	0.107	0.069	27.2	0.110	0.060
	(0.9)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(1.2)	(0.006)	(0.004)
Rural	31.6	0.110	0.058	40.6	0.149	0.075
Sex of head of household	(0.8)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.8)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Male	28.9	0.109	0.062	37.5	0.142	0.073
	(0.7)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.8)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Female	26.6	0.109	0.067	34.4	0.126	0.064
	(1.5)	(800.0)	(0.006)	(1.5)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Level of education of head of house	hold					
None	33.0	0.119	0.065	43.7	0.170	0.089
	(8.0)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.9)	(0.004)	(0.003)
Primary	28.8	0.119	0.073	26.6	0.086	0.038
•	(1.3)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(1.4)	(0.006)	(0.003)
Secondary	17.6	0.079	0.050	18.1	0.061	0.028
	(1.2)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(1.7)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Higher	6.4	0.022	0.014	4.3	0.014	0.006
	(1.9)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(2.5)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Age of head of household						
Under 25 years	18.1	0.071	0.043	31.2	0.109	0.054
	(2.6)	(0.013)	(0.010)	(3.1)	(0.013)	(0.009)
25-39 years	25.9	0.099	0.058	35.2	0.130	0.065
	(1.0)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(1.1)	(0.005)	(0.003)
40-59 years	31.6	0.117	0.065	39.7	0.153	0.080
	(1.0)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(1.2)	(0.006)	(0.004)
60 years and over	30.0	0.120	0.071	36.4	0.135	0.069
	(1.4)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(1.6)	(800.0)	(0.005)
Size of household						
Fewer than 3 persons	15.7	0.075	0.052	15.1	0.047	0.021
	(1.1)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(1.4)	(0.005)	(0.003)
3 to 5 persons	26.0	0.101	0.059	32.4	0.112	0.053
	(0.9)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(1.1)	(0.005)	(0.003)
6 persons or more	38.2	0.136	0.072	48.2	0.193	0.104
	(1.1)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(1.1)	(0.006)	(0.004)
Aggregate	28.5	0.109	0.062	36.8	0.138	0.071
	(0.6)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.7)	(0.003)	(0.002)

Source: Provisional and partial results, EMICOV (2006), on a sample of 5,221 households; Quibb Survey (2003) on a sample of 5,350 households, using 2002 data.

P0 = incidence of poverty; P1 = depth of poverty; P2 = severity of poverty index; figures in parentheses are standard deviations.

REPUBLIC OF BENIN

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN 2007-2009

	AXE 1: ACCELERATION OF GROWTH	RATI	ON C	F GR	OWTH		
PROGRAMS	MEASURES/ACTIONS	DI	DUE DATE	到	Responsibl e agency	Monitoring indicator	Partner agencies
		2007	2008	2009	0		0
	PRIORITY AREA: STABILIZING OF	THE I	AACRO	ECON	LIZING OF THE MACRO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	RONMENT	
	Objective 1: Modernize procedures and safeguard customs documents to fight against intellectual fraud	ures and s	afeguard	customs c	documents to figl	nt against intellectual frau	pı
	Computerize and network Customs units	×	X		MDCB	Rate of achieving receipts	MDEF
	Training of officers on new procedures	X	×	X	MDCB	Number of agents trained	MDEF
CIES	Developing of satellite SYDONIA applications	×	×		MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
VCEN	Protection of Customs documents	×	×	X	MDCB	Rate of coverage of customs units	MDEF
STATE	Equipment of Customs units with modern communication systems	×	X		MDCB	Number of units equipped	MDEF
OE 3	Update of the Customs code	×			MDCB	Rate of update	MDEF
VACE	Completion of work to implement the Single Window at Cotonou Port	X			MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF/MDCTTP /PR
ьовм	Construction of tarmac/surfaces to handle goods	×	×		MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
N bek	Computerization of payment of warehousing fees and warehousing of goods at the Port of Cotonou	×			MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
I LN	Computerization of management of industrial warehouses	×	×		MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
ЛЕЖЕ	Simplifying and speeding up of customs procedures	×	×		MDCB	Time taken to complete formalities	MDEF
МРКО	Facilitating of movement by reducing the number of road checkpoints.	X	×		MDCB	Number of checkpoints on the major roads	MDEF
[Objective 2	: Intensify	y checks	to control	Objective 2: Intensify checks to control trafficking at the border	border	
	Creation and equipping of new customs control points in locations identified as crossing points for contraband goods	locations	×	×	MDCB	Rate of coverage of identified locations	MDEF- MDNTC/PR

Follow-up by satellite of the itinerary of goods in transit to avoid diversion of goods in the transit country.	×	×		MDCB	Number of trucks detained	MDEF
Acquisition of appropriate equipment (modern patrol boats, patrol ships, motorized small boats, life jackets etc.) to combat smuggling by sea.	X	×	X	MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
Improvement of physical checks on goods in warehouses	X	×	X	MDCB	Frequency of checks	MDEF
Acquisition of scanners for checking of contents of containers and trucks	ners and	×		MDCB	Rate of physical implementation	MDEF
	Objec	tive 3: V	Objective 3: Widen the tax base	ax base		
Increase the registration of medium size enterprises	×	×		MDCB	Rate of increase in number of enterprises registered	MDEF
Computerization of files management in agencies and extension of tax procedures	X	×		MDCB	Time taken to complete formalities	MDEF
Follow-up on operations to put in place a register of landed property in urban areas	X	×	X	MDCB	Rate of coverage of communities	MDEF_MICL
Objective 4: Strengthen the capacities of fiscal control in view of verification of computerized accounts	acities of	fiscal co	ntrol in vie	w of verification	of computerized account	S
Objectiv	e 5 : To r	econstitu	te state ad	Objective 5: To reconstitute state administered property	rty	
Inventory of state administered property	X	×		MDCB	Rate of coverage of communities	MDEF
Register state administered property	X	X		MDCB	Rate of coverage of communities	MDEF
Objective	e 6 : Imp	ove the o	ollection o	Objective 6: Improve the collection of non fiscal revenue	ıue	
Strengthening of collection of shipping tax	X	×	X	MDCB	Rate of collection of shipping tax	MDEF
Strengthening of collection of GSM Fees	×	X	X	MDCB	Rate of collection of GSM Fees	MDEF
Strengthening of collection of contributions of enterprises and state departments to the general budget	X	X	X	MDCB	Rate of collection of contributions	MDEF
Strengthening of reimbursement of consular receipts to the Public revenue department	X	X	X	MDCB	Rate of reimbursement of consular receipts	MDEF-MAE

IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF		MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF		MDEF		MDEF	MDEF	MDEF	MDEF
Rate of recovery of expected revenue		Time taken to pay	Rate of physical implementation	ıcies	Rate of physical implementation	Rate of coverage of Tax Receipts	Rate of coverage of accounts units	Rate of coverage of customs units	Rate of coverage of customs units	Rate of implementation	Rate of implementation	Rate of implementation	Rate of implementation	public expenditure	Time take to pay	Time take to pay	Rate of implementation	Time taken to process files
MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	7: Secure and equip revenue collection agencies	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	Rate of implementation	Rate of implementation	d transparency in	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB	MDCB
×	X	X		uip revenu		×	X			×	×	×	×	rision, an				
×	X	×	×	re and eq	X	X	X	×	×	×	×	X	×	ent, super	×		×	×
×	X	×	×		X	X	X	×	×		r of its tment		X	nanageme	X	×	×	X
Centralization and reimbursement to the public revenue department fees collected for the state. (Tribunals, Immigration service, police, water and forestry etc)	Sensitization of stakeholders	Modernization of services and procedures at the DGTCP	Creation and operation of the Office of Warehousing and Consignments at the DGTCP	Objective	Setting up of a security system for revenue collection agencies	Protection of physical support of tax documents	Protection of Public revenue department documents	Acquisition of generators for Customs units	Acquisition of safes for the project and for the customs units	Construction of a National Customs School	Construction of a new Customs Head Office and transfer of its present equipment to the Allantique Regional Customs department	Construction of five (5) Regional Customs Departments	Construction of fourteen (14) offices and fourteen (14) houses for the Tax office	Objective 8: Improve management, supervision, and transparency in public expenditure	Improvement in the quality of service of the Treasury	Improvement in the services of pensions and the SICOPE	Continuation of computerization of payment processes	Strengthening of capacities of offices of payments services
			CIES	ENC	TE AC	ATS 4	CE OI	NVW	кғоғ	H PE	WEAL O	KOAE	чМІ	IMPROVEMENT OF THE	IMPACT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITIBE ON	GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION		

Setting of a price list applicable to public expenditure	×			MDEF	Document adopted and disseminated	MDCB
Strengthening of monitoring of capital expenditure	X			MDCB	Rate of financial implementation of the PIP	MDEF
developing of the administrative report	X	X	X	MDCB	Annual	MDEF
Renovation and equipping of the SDL7	×	X		MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Extension of SIGFIP	×	×		MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Strengthening of capacities of the DGB and users of SIGFIP	X	X		MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Decentralizing of SIGFIP	X	X		MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Construction and equipping of decentralized of finance departments in six regions		X	X	MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Organizing of payment surveys in the APE and other temporary staff of the state for better management of the wage bill	nporary	X		MDEF	Frequency of checks	All ministries
Objective 9: Continuation of payment procedure and accounting of public expenditure rationalization	procedure	and accor	ınting of _I	sublic expenditu	re rationalization	
Improvement in follow up and making of payments	X	X	X	MDCB	Rate of payment of public expenditure	MDEF
Improvement in the assistance of public revenue department to communities	×	X	X	MDCB		MDEF
Continuation of pension reform of the FNRB	X	X	X	MDCB		MDEF
Improvement in centralization of accounting data	X	X	X	MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Installing of ASTER	X	X	X	MDCB	Rate of implementation	MDEF
Objective 10: Ensure the optimal allocation of resources in accordance with the macro-economic framework and the poverty reduction priorities	on of reso	urces in a reduction	rces in accordance reduction priorities	with the macro-s	economic framework and	d the poverty
Regularize the policy for transfer of resources with the CDMT	×	X	×	MDCB		MDEF
Rationalization of subsidies granted by the state	X	X	X	MDEF		MDEF
Objective 11: Cre	eate a favo	rable envi	ronment	Create a favorable environment for results based management	management	
Extension of the GAR to all the ministries, government institutions, local groups, enterprises and state offices	X	X	X	MDEF	Rate of coverage of the Ministries	stries
Support for the development and implementation of GAR sub-programs	X	X	X	MDEF	Rate of implementation	All ministries

VND BOAEKLA KEDICLION IWBKOAEWEAL OF THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON GROWTH

Organizing of a governmental seminar on performance based	×			MDEF	Seminar report	
Strengthening of capacities of DPP, DR Hand DRFM in the processes of the program budget	×			MDCB		
Strengthening of the capacities of the ETARB	X	X		MDCB		
Completion of the follow up/evaluation guide	X			MDCB	Document available	MDEF
Continuation of harmonization of the outline for developing of the program budget	X			MDCB	Outline available	
Integration of budget preparation in the SIGFIP	X			MDCB	Rate of implementation	
Support to the PRO REGAR						
	e 12: Unc	lertake ecc	onomic an	Objective 12: Undertake economic and financial planning	ing	
Updating of the DGE database comprising the principal macro economic and social indicators from a secondary source	×	×	X	MDEF	Rate of information of the database	tabase
Analyze intervention data on poverty reduction	×	X	X	MDEF		
Analyze the budgetary limitations of the government	X	X	X	MDEF		
Budgetary estimation of the poverty reduction objectives and its implications on the macro economic framework	×	×	X	MDEF	Frequency of estimation	
Update and extension of the MOSARE	×	×	X	MDEF	Rate of coverage of the Mosare	are
Development of a database on the economic situation	×	X	X	MDEF		
Development of the macro-economic framework	×	X	X	MDEF		
Strengthening of the CVEF	X	X	X	MDEF		
Objective 13: S	timulate tl	ne incentiv	e system t	Objective 13: Stimulate the incentive system to attract private investment	investment	
Assistance to local and foreign investors in all stages of set-up	×	×	X	MDEF	Number of investors assisted	
Organizing of investment fora locally and abroad	×	×	X	MDEF	Number of fora organized	
Strengthening and extension of facilitation measures for private investment	×	×	X	MDEF		
Setting up of a database on private investments	X	X	X	MDEF	Rate of information in the database	tabase

EBYMEWORK AND THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY STRENGHUING OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MACRO ECONOMIC

	Support to public and private enterprises according to the standards of the OHADA	X	X	X	MDEF	Number of enterprises	
	Monitoring of enterprises in the implementation of the accounting standards of the OHADA	X	×	×	MDEF	Number of enterprises monitored	pa
•	Implementation of accompanying structure for the SYSCOA	X	×	X	MDEF	Rate of implementation	
	Raising funds through public borrowing	X	X	X	MDEF		
•	Progressive de-taxation of private saving	X	×	X	MDEF	Rate of tax reduction applied to savings units	savings units
	Stabilizing the state portfolio	X	X	X	MDEF	All	All ministries
	Development of sector-based activities	X	X	X	MDEF		
	Evaluation of the contribution of the MCA to economic growth	X	×	X	MDEF		
•	Development of feasibility studies of major investment projects	X	X	X	MDEF		
	Objective 14:		nue with r	egulatory a	Continue with regulatory and structural reforms	forms	
	Continue with regulatory and structural reforms	X	X	X	MDEF		
		Objective	15 : Integr	ate econor	Objective 15: Integrate economic projects		
	Creation of a framework for DPP discussions	X					
	Setting of structural project groups	X	X	X	MDEF		
	دو	6: Increas	e assessm	ent of the	16: Increase assessment of the economic environment	nment	
•	Strengthening of the capacities of the DAEP and the CNPE	X	X		MDEF	Law on institution of framework	
	Increase in surveys on the economic environment	X	X		MDEF	Rate of implementation	
•	Monitor adherence to convergence criteria of the UEMOA	X	×		MDEF		
•	Analysis and dissemination of information relating to the economic environment.	X	X		MDEF		
•	Analysis of the use of public funds finances (budgetary control)	X	X		MDEF		
•	Evaluation of economic policies implemented	X	X		MDEF		
	Objective	ve 17: Pro	omote bas	ic econom	17: Promote basic economic in infrastructure	ıre	
	Study, adoption and implementation of measures favorable to the development of private enterprises.	X	X	X			

ECONOMIC EBYMEMOBE VAD THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY STRENGHUING OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MACRO

Study and regulation of the existing economic environment	×	×	×			
Promotion of economic activities						
Strengthening and stabilizing the banking environment	X	X	X			
Improvement of a strategy of privatization of public enterprises	rprises	×				
Coordination of the work on the <i>Perimeter of Glo-djighé</i> with a view to construct a dry port and an airport	X	X	×	MDEF		MDCTTP/PR
Objectiv	e 18 : Stre	ngthen th	e program	Objective 18: Strengthen the programming of investments	ents	
Strengthening of Programming tools	X	X		MDEF		
Stabilize the current portfolio of state projects	X			MDEF		
Implementation of a harmonized information system on projects and development programs	X			MDEF		
Set up of a documentary data base on programs under the PIP	X			MDEF		
Objective 19: Put in place an o	perationa	l system o	f monitori	ng and evaluatio	Put in place an operational system of monitoring and evaluation of development projects	S 1
Conception, adoption and installation of an efficient institutional system for monitoring and evaluation.	X			MDEF		
Technical support to the users of the system (training, logistical support, collection of date and data management)	X	X		MDEF		
Organization of monitoring/evaluation tours of development projects	X	X	X	MDEF	Half-yearly	
Study of the impact of local and national intervention programs	X	X	×	MDEF	Annually	
Organization of reviews and intervention programs	X	X	X	MDEF	Half-yearly	
Studies of the impact of public investments on poverty reduction	X	X	×	MDEF	Annual	
Preparation of periodic performance reports on national and intervention programs	X	X	X	MDEF	Half-yearly	
Production and publication of evaluation documents	X	X	X	MDEF		
Monitoring of the implementation of the SCRP and OMD	X	X	X	MDEF	Progress report from the SCRP	RP
Objective 20: Coordination	on, Monite	oring and	evaluation	of the fight aga	20 : Coordination, Monitoring and evaluation of the fight against STD/HIV/SIDA	

REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FIGHT STRENGHUIG OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT

	Assurance of leadership in the fight against STD/HIV/AIDS	×			MDEF	HIV Prevalence rate of <2%
1	Setup of the multi sector framework for coordination and follow-up evaluation of the national response to STD/HIV/AIDS	×	X	X	MDEF	
	Objective 21: Monitoring an	nd evaluati	on of regic	onal and lo	cal developmen	and evaluation of regional and local development projects and programs
	Support for the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation system at the regional and local levels	X			MDEF	
l .	Preparation of an annual national report on financing of communities development	X	X	X	MDEF	
l	Follow up tour of community development programs	×	X	×	MDEF	Half-yearly
	Objec	tive 22 : S	upport figl	nting actin	Objective 22: Support fighting actins against poverty	A
	Support to the Structural and Economic Reform Monitoring Unit	X	X	X	MDEF	All ministries
	Monitoring and Distribution of PAM food	X	X	X	MDEF	All departments
	PRORITY AREA: REVITALIZE THE PRIVATE SECTOR	TALIZI	THE P	RIVATE	E SECTOR	
	Ö	ojective 1:	Promote t	he creation	Objective 1: Promote the creation of new SMEs	
_	Training of promoters	×	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Number of promoters trained
	Organization of information sessions for enterprise owners	×	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Number of information sessions organized
_	Development of business culture in the school and university environment	×	X	×	MDCMFPPME	% of unemployed graduates undertaking private initiatives
_	Evaluation of enterprises creation procedures	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Number of procedures evaluated
	Support of promotion of SMEs in the Benin CAMPUS program	×	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Number of young promoters having benefited from training, financing and supervision in preparing business plans
	Objective 2: Promotion of agricultural small and medium size enterprises that do not yet exist in the country	ıltural sma	ull and med	dium size	enterprises that	do not yet exist in the country
	Promotion of an extension system based on the participation of small farmers	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	A participative education system is created and operational
	Promotion of the food production industry through price and quality	×	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Modern procession equipment available at consessional prices
	Put in place a major program for the creation of specialized SMEs	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Growth rate of the number of SMEs

ENLERPRISES DEVELOPMENT OF SAMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE

	Objective 4: Promotion of the microfinance sector	of the mio	Promotior	ective 4:	qo	DEVELOPMENT OF THE MICROFINANCE SECTOR
	MDCMFPPME	X	X	×	Support for the promotion of SMEs under the special program for SMEs	ıa
Number of products promoted	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Promotion of Made-in-Benin goods on the market	SAE
BSTP set up and operational	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Set up of the BSTP	ГОЬИ
Provision of processing equipment	MDCMFPPME	×	X	×	Support in terms of equipment to persons in the sheanut, cassava and palm oil etc. businesses	VENJ
Framework for dialogue for persons in the cashew and shea nut business created and operational	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Support for the organizing of dialogues among those in the sheanut and cashew nut business	. OE SW
Number of SMEs assisted	MDCMFPPME	X	X	×	Support for technical innovation	IТV
Number of human resource trained	MDCMFPPME	X	X	×	Support for strengthening of technical capacities of SME human resources	ONA .
Framework for dialogue for SMEs created and operational	MDCMFPPME	×	X	×	Support for the professional organization of SMEs	WED
ynamic	Objective 3: Make existing enterprises competitive and dynamic	terprises c	xisting en	3 : Make e	Objective	WΩI
Number of products identified and promoted	MDCMFPPME	X	X	X	Identification and promotion of products for which Benin has a competitive advantage	SISE
Number of promotion activities organized	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Strengthen actions for promotion of local products (national fairs, open days for specific products)	ЕИДЕКЬ
Activities of the Development Fund for SME implemented	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Setting up of the Development Fund for the private sector	BISES
An SME agency created	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Creation and implementation of an Agency for SMEs	
Special tax system for SMEs adopted and in place	MDCMFPPME	×	×	X	Adoption and implementation of a special tax system for SMEs	
Legal and regulatory framework evaluated	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Evaluation and reform of the legal and regulatory framework	
Regulatory framework for the profession of Director of an enterprise started	MDCMFPPME	×	×	×	Put in place the regulation of the profession of company director	

	Contribution to the creation of a favorable environment for the emergence and the development of MFIs	X	X	×	МОСМЕРРМЕ	Number of proposed laws and laws made in favor of MFI
	Assistance to promoters of MFI in the setting out of their structures	X	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Proportion of MFI that were registered at the DSSMF
	Opening of credit lines and refunding of MFIs	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Lines of credit available
	Set up of a loans guarantee and interest rebates	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Loans subsidized
ЯОТС	Strengthening of capacities of MFIs and underprivileged communities	×	×	×	МОСМЕРРМЕ	MFIs trained and equipped
E SEC	Definition, extension, and implementation of the National Microfinance Development strategy	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	Number of outreach campaign programs organized
ONVN	Organization of the national microfinance week	X	X	X	MDCMFPPME	National microfinance week organized
жоғи	Implementation of action to support microfinance	×	×	×	MDCMFPPME	MFI having benefited from support from the government
не міс	Coordination and harmonization of different intervention activities of the microfinance sector	X	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Number of reports on dialogues between different stakeholders in the microfinance sector
T OF T	Strengthening of intervention capacities of the National Microfinance Fund	×	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Capacities of the National Microfinance Fund strengthened
bWEN	Opening of lines of credit and refunding of MFIs		X	×	MDCMFPPME	Three lines of credit windows created and operational
AETO	Implementation of the micro credit program for the poor	X	X	×	MDCMFPPME	Number of beneficiaries of micro credits
DE.	Development and implementation of a communication policy for the micro finance sector	X	X	X	МОСМЕРРМЕ	Communication policy developed and implemented
	Objective	ive 5 : Mo	nitoring o	f the micro	5: Monitoring of the microfinance sector	
DEVELOPMENT OF THE MICROFINANCE SECTOR	Dissemination of information on the Microfinance sector	×	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Information on the microfinance sector disseminated
	Simplification of laws on microfinance	×	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Laws of micro finance are simplified
	Inspection of documents and status of Microfinance institutions	X	×	×	MDCMFPPME	Number of microfinance institutions formally inspected.

Data on the microfinance sector published and disseminated	Six studies carried out	Part of the MFI market accredited and following standards put in place	ompanies	Professionals in industry supported							Number of promoters supported							tive 8 : Strengthen the material base for investment in developed industrial areas	Industrial areas developed
MDCMFPPME	MDCMFPPME	MDCMFPPME	Objective 6: Improve the environment of manufacturing companies	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC		MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	tment in develop	MIC
×	X	X	nment of	X	X	×	X	X	×	X		×	X	×	X	×	×	for invest	X
×	X	X	the enviro	×	×	×	X	×	×	×		×	X	×	X	×	×	terial base	X
×	X	X	Improve	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ırs	X	X	X	X	×	X	en the ma	X
Organization of collection, management and dissemination of statistical information on the microfinance sector	Carrying out of studies on the microfinance sector	Protection of deposits of the public in MFIs	Objective 6:	Support for the upgrading of professionals in industry	Dissemination of common documents on trade and industry	Carrying out of studies on the measures necessary for setting up of industries in the interior of the country	Establish a mechanism for provision of raw materials to local industries	Establish a mechanism to provide local industries with cotton related raw materials	Study and set up of investment funds for the development of agribusiness and trade	Set up of a competent authority for quality management	Objective 7: Strengthen assistance to promoters	Strengthening of the industrial statistical information system	Updating of the directory of industrial enterprises	Support for the development of new businesses	Support for the development of industrial agribusiness	Promotion of metrology, standardization and quality of products, services and systems through accreditation of laboratories and certification of companies	Promotion of joint-ventures and partnerships between Beninese industrialists and their foreign counterparts	Objective 8 : Strength	Development and promotion of the free zone industrial area at Sèmè-Kraké.
					TRY	ADOS.	OF IT	IENL	TOPA	DEAE			2	I,B)	DOS.	NI 40 TV	COPME	ΛEI	DE.

Creation and development of regional industrial areas	X	×	X	MIC	
Promotion of Free Zones at the national level	X	×	X	MIC	
Support for the renovation or rehabilitation of existing textile industries	×	×	×	MIC	
Objective 9: Strengthen the managerial and technical capacities of industrial enterprises	chnical ca	pacities of	industria	l enterprises	Number of enterprises strengthened
Development and implementation of the program for training in managerial and technical areas	×	×	×	MIC	Number of enterprises trained
Creation of regional offices of CEPAG at Bohicon and at Parakou	×	×	×	MIC	
Construction and equipping of a building to house the CEBENOR and the CENAPI.		×	×	MIC	
Objective 10 : Make industrial ownership a tool for economic development	for econc	mic devel	opment		Industrial ownership promoted
Capitalization of invention and indigenous knowhow	×	×	×	MIC	Industrial ownership promoted
Simplification of agreements in force with regards to industrial ownership	×	×	×	MIC	
Objective 11: Make operational the agencies in charge of assisting in the development of the industrial program	charge of	assisting	in the dev	elopment of	Number of agencies strengthened
Strengthen of the capacities structural framework of the Program for Development of Industry	×	×	×	MIC	Number of structure supported
Support to the Commission for industry and investment	X	X	X	MIC	
Perpetuation of experiences of the UEMOA quality program at the national level	×	×	×	MIC	
Strengthening of the Standards and Quality Management System	X	X	X	MIC	
Support to the popularizing of the use of cassava flour and starch in industry	×	×	×	MIC	
Technical support to the Departments of Industry and Trade	×	×	×	MIC	
Project for Construction and equipment of Ministerial structures	×	X	×	MIC	
Support of DDIC to communes within the framework of training information on provisions and laws in force and implementation of community development plans		×	×	MIC	
Objective 12: Evaluate and ensure conformity to standards	o standar	qs			Number of standards adopted

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

MIC Number of standards adopted	MIC	Trade activities environment stabilized	MIC trade activities environment stabilized	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	Objective 14: Strengthen trade promotion	MIC Trade promotion strengthened	MIC	MIC	MIC
×	×		×	×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	gthen tra	×	×	×	X
X	×	activities	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	: 14 : Stren	×	×	×	X
X	×	mercial a	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×	×	X	×	Objective	×	×	×	X
National accreditation of laboratories and certification	Operations of the Ministry's Environment Unit	Objective 13: Stabilize the environment of commercial activities	Revision, development et adoption of basic laws on legal metrology.	Revision, development et adoption of basic laws on trade	Development and implementation of a strategy to fight against commercial fraud and unfair competition	Support for liberalization of the price of bread	Control the quality of products	Disseminating the report on the study to identify legal impediments, and formulation of an action plan and a strategy for the promotion of entrepreneurship	Development and implementation of a strategy to reduce the size of the informal sector and other forms of distortion on the market.	Stabilizing of the internal market for petroleum products	Sensitization of persons in the informal sector to enter the formal sector	Fight against swindling and cyber crime	Reduction in the number of control points on roads		Construction of the international trade fair site at Gbodjè in Cococodji	Organization of trade exhibitions at the national level and promotion of "made in Benin" goods outside the country	Updating of the database on the internal market and on neighboring countries.	Strengthening of the trade promotion system by
	•			КАDЕ	OF T	LN	WE	SAEPOL	ы		DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE							•

	Set up of an efficient system of economic assessment to favor exchanges and production.	×	X	×	MIC	
	Put in place a strategy to set up mini-stations all over the country	X	X	X	MIC	
	Put in place a strategy aimed at construction of new depots for storage of petroleum products, and service stations all over the country	X	×	×	MIC	
	Opening of trade representatives offices in other countries	ies	X	X	MIC	
•	Strengthening of organizations of exportable products (producers, processors)	X	X	×	MIC	
•	Promotion of hand-woven products and folklore within the framework of the AGOA law	X	X	X	MIC	
•	Revitalizing the joint Benin-Nigeria Committee on trade	X	X	×	MIC	
	Objective 15: Strengthen	the profe	ssional ca	pacities of	persons involve	15: Strengthen the professional capacities of persons involved in trade profession
•	Strengthening of capacities of civil society	X	×	×	MIC	Number of persons involved in trade trained
	Extension of WTO and APE agreements	X	X	×	MIC	
•	Functioning of the National Commission on piloting of the integrated framework in support of external financing	X	X	X	MIC	
	Strengthening the capacities of trade organizations and institutions	X	X	X	MIC	
	Strengthening of the technical training of persons in the products export business	X	X	X	MIC	
	Development and implementation of a program to strengthen the capacities of women entrepreneurs	X	X	X	MIC	
	Construction of a regional center for training, for upgrading of skills, for expertise and for standardization in metrology	X	X	X	MIC	
	Support to activities of consumer associations and extension of the law regarding the protection of consumers	X	X	×	MIC	
	Objective 16: Make operational the agencies in charge of assisting in trade development	n charge o	f assisting	in trade d	levelopment	Number of agencies supported
	Strengthening capacities of structures of the framework for the program for development of trade	X	X	X	MIC	Number of structures supported
	Support to the Chamber of Trade and Industry in Benin	X	X	X	MIC	

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

				vironment	Environment improved														
MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	Objective 17: Improve enterprise regulatory and institutional environment	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC	MIC
×	×		×	regulatory	×	×	×	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	×	×	×	×	×
X	×		×	enterprise	×	×	×	×	X	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	: Improve	×	×	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	X	×	X	X	×	×
Linking of national standards	Strengthening control capacities in the area of tools of measurement	Construction and equipment of a laboratory blocs	Technical support to DDIC	Objective 17	Improve the development framework microfinance	Update of implementation of privatizations	Assistance in the privatization of Benin Telecom and establishment of a regulatory organ	Support for the improvement of laws governing the operations of privatization in Benin (Adoption of a law integrating the PPP (public private partnership)	Support to strengthening of the institutional framework for management of privatization operations	Support to the organization of Presidential Council for Investors	Consolidation and setting up of support structures for exporting	Evaluation , updating, and simplification of legislative and regulatory texts on trade	Protection of inventions through patent rights titles	Ensuring the supply of petroleum to Benin	Development of a program of close assistance to private enterprises	Information and sensitization of economic stakeholders on the laws of patent rights	Setting up of regulatory organs in strategic sectors of private sector development	Improvement of the regulatory framework for enterprises	Support to the implementation, monitoring and coordination of strengthened strategy of the private
				PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT								PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT							

	sector					
	Objective 18: Strengthen the capacity for dialogue between the public	nen the cap	acity for dia	logue betw		and the private sectors
0, 0	Support to the revitalizing of professional organizations and advisory institutions	×	×	×	MIC	Public/private sector dialogue promoted
6 3 4	Strengthening of capacities of intervention of the Alafia Consortium.	×	×	×	MIC	
П	Improvement of the private/public sector discussion framework	×	×	×	MIC	
0,7 %	Support to the strengthening of economic and social analysis capacities of the private sector	×	×	X	MIC	
oл <u>ш</u> о	Support to the set up and/or strengthening of the public sector/private sector general and sector based dialogue	×	X	×	MIC	
		bjective 19	: Stimula	te support	Objective 19: Stimulate support to enterprises	
F 8	Revitalization of system of support to the private sector in the rural area	×	×	×	MIC	Number of enterprises supported
07 #	Strengthening of innovation capacities and rehabilitation of enterprises	X	X	X	MIC	
П 3	Improvement of support to innovations, to development and the protection of enterprises	X	X	X	MIC	
3 1 8	Set up in professional organizations of support services to enterprises.	X	X	X	MIC	
HE I	Improvement of access to information on enterprises and set up and/or strengthening of the information system adapted (decentralized information system)	X	X	X	MIC	
		X	X	X	MIC	
ПЩ	Improvement of the system for financing of the private sector	×	×	×	MIC	
93.4	Support to development of entrepreneurial innovations	X	X	X	MIC	
	Objective 20 : Improve infrastructure and basic services for private sector activities	c services	for			Infrastructures are improved
<u> </u>	Construction of parking lots for the large trucks at the border posts	X	X	X	MIC	Infrastructure improved
93 .4	Support for the set up of a development and increase in productivity program for the port of Cotonou	×	×	×	MIC	

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

	Support to the process of withdrawal of the state from the infrastructure of basic services for private activities Objective 21 : Promote and diversify exports	X	×	X	MIC	Number of products promoted
S 18 G	Strengthening of capacities of public and private stakeholders for the development of trade, and the promotion of exports	X	X	×	MIC	Number of products promoted.
Ś	Strengthening of the export base and investments	X	X	X	MIC	
∏ æ	Development of manufacturing businesses and agribusinesses	×	×	×	MIC	
G D	Promotion of trade exchanges with neighboring countries and the Hinterland.	X	X	X	MIC	
0 0	Objective 22: Improve the capacities for self-development of the private sector	levelopme	ant of the			Number of stakeholders promoted in the sector
Š	Support to local development and private activities					
	Contribution to the set up of a tax system adapted to the commercial manufacturing sectors especially in the area of products (petroleum)	×	×	×	MIC	Number of stakeholders promoted in the sector
ПСп	Establishment of a framework for cooperation with producing countries for supply of petroleum products under concessional conditions	×	×	×	MIC	
0 0	Objective 23: Ensure the feasibility and performance of the program	mance				Programs implemented within time
S T	Strengthen the capacities of supporting structures of the Private Sector Development Program	X	X	X	MIC	Program executed within time
Ш X	Exchange visits of support structures of the private sector	X	×	X	MIC	
DEVELOPMENT OF THE N	Monitoring-evaluation of the program	×	×	×	MIC	
Ц	Functioning of the program	X	X	X	MIC	
	PRIORITY AREA: DIVE	RSIFIC/	ATION	OF THE	DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY	
IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTIVITY, AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	Objecti	ve 1 : Pro	note and o	levelop ag	Objective 1 : Promote and develop agricultural channels	els
Pro	Promotion of research and provision of seeds, plants and modified high yield grains	X	×	X	INRAB et DICAF/MAEP	Number of new varieties/improved variety popularized
_						

	Development of improved technologies for storage/preservation and processing of agricultural, animals and fish products	×	×	×	INRAB et DAGRI/MAE P	Number of improved technologies popularized
	Strengthening of technical and organizational capacities of producers and assisting structures	×	×	×	DICAF/MAEP	Level of increase in agricultural, animal and fish production
	Promotion of agribusiness	×	×	×	DICAF/MAEP	Number of agricultural businesses operating
	Supply of specific inputs	×	×	×	SONAPRA et DAGRI/MAE P	Tonnage of specific inputs put in place
	Objective 2	: Ensure f	ood and n	utrition se	Objective 2: Ensure food and nutrition security of the population	ulation
	Development of a national food and nutrition policy	×			DANA/MAEP	Policy document
	Strengthening of the system for prevention and management of food crisis by adapting it in the context of decentralization	×	×	×	DANA/MAEP	Number of communities provided with a system of prevention and management of a crisis.
	Organization of follow up and food and nutrition advisory support for households	×	×	×	DANA/MAEP	Number of households monitored by the community
IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION	Development and implementation of a communication plan on good practices for food processing and preservation	×	×		DANA/MAEP	Communication plan developed and implemented
	Strengthening of technical and material capacities of communities for taking charge of malnourished children	×	×	×	DANA/MAEP	Number of communities with an indigenous system in place for taking charge of malnourished children
	Constitution of buffer stock for food security	×	×	×	ONASA/MAE P	Number of communities with a system of buffer stock for food security
IMPROVEMENT OF	Objective 3: Inform the producers and commercial community on promising niches	the produc	cers and c	ommercial	community on I	romising niches
ACCESS TO MARKETS	Development and distribution of bulletins and notes on the economic environment	×	×	×	ONASA/MAE P	Number and regularity of bulletins
	Organization of putting standard quality products on the market , which can compete	X	X	X	SONAPRA	Number of products on market

urds for export	atory laws		ınd updated					ınd adopted.	ınd adopted	ınd adopted	ınd adopted	pa	out by the CNT		
Rate of conformity to standards for export products	Level of application of regulatory laws	e 4:Improve the institutional and regulatory framework of the tourism sector	Number of laws developed and updated	Meeting report	PNDPE available	Code available	Code available	Number of laws developed and adopted	Number of laws developed and adopted	Number of laws developed and adopted	Number of laws developed and adopted	Number of sessions organized	Number of activities carried out by the CNT	Number of checks performed	Directory available
Directions Techniques MAEP	Directions Techniques MAEP	ry framework of	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA	MTA
×	×	d regulato			×									×	X
×	×	ıtional an			×									×	X
×	×	the institu	×	×	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	×	X
Control and certification of agricultural, animal and fishing products	Application of laws regulating exports of agricultural, animal and fish products	Objective 4 :Improve t	Review of the implementation of the National Tourism Development Policy	Organization of a meeting for donors for the implementation of the National Policy on Tourism Development	Development and implementation of the National Policy on Development and Promotion of Ecotourism (PNDPE)	Development of a sustainable tourism code	Development of an investment code specific to the tourism sector	Development and adoption of laws relating to development of tourist interest zones (ZIT) and tourism development zones (ZAT)	Development and adoption of laws relating to regulation of the profession of tourist guide and escort	Development and adoption of laws relating to regulation and management of tourism establishments	Development and adoption of laws relating to the institution of a professional code or practice in hotel management and tourism	Simplification of laws regulating the tourism sector	Re-launch of the activities of the National Tourism Council	Control of the quality of service in hotels and tourism establishments	Checking of illegal hotel and tourism establishments
		DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOURISM SECTOR			Я	OLX	W SEC	TOURISE	лне,	T OF	Obwen	AEFC	DE		

	Development of sites at Tanekas-Koko and its environs	X			MTA	A site developed at Tanéka
	Setting up of tourism reception villages at Boukoumbé and at Savalou	X			MTA	Two tourism reception villages set up
	Development of the Bori lake in the Pendjari Park	×			MTA	A lake developed at BORI
	Construction of landing-stages	×	×	×	MTA	Number of landing stages constructed
	Restoration of the pilgrim site of the Grotte Arigbo at Dassa - Zoumè	×			MTA	Pilgrimage site at Dassa restored
	Construction of a historical centre – development and restoration of tourist sits at Savi	×	×	×	MTA	A centre constructed; number of sites developed
	Objective 7: En	sure the p	romotion	of tourism	at the national	Objective 7: Ensure the promotion of tourism at the national and international levels
TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	Sensitization and mobilization of nationals to engage in domestic tourism by putting in place attractive tourism products	×	×	×	MTA	Rate of increase in number of days spent in hotels by citizens
	Production of tourism promotion material	×			MTA	Number of material produced
	Organization of the World Tourism Day.	X	×	X	MTA	Report available
	Organization of a Beninese Food Day	X	X	X	MTA	Number of participating restaurants
	Organization of missions to promote Benin as a tourism destination	×	×	×	MTA	Number of missions undertaken
	Organization of familiarization tours (FAMTOUR)	X	X	X	MTA	Number trips made
	Participation in fairs, exhibitions, and international colloquiums on tourism	X	X	X	MTA	Number of participations
	Objective 8 : Improve the institutional and regulatory framework of the arts and crafts sector and the assistance system for the stakeholders	ılatory fra	mework o	f the arts a	nd crafts sector	and the assistance system for the
	Set up of the Arts and Crafts Council	X			MTA	A council set up
DEVELOPEMENT OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS SECTOR	Set up of interdepartmental chambers for trades and the union of interdepartmental chambers of Benin	×			MTA	Number of chambers set up; number of regulatory laws taken
	Set up of an information system on the arts and crafts sector	X			MTA	Information system available
	Construction of new support centers for artisans	X	X	X	MTA	Number of new centers constructed

Objective 9: Promote artisans and craft products at the international and national levels	ts at the in	nternation	al and nat	ional levels	
Organization of a national exhibition on arts and crafts	X	X	X	MTA	Number of exhibitions, fairs organized
Organization of a day for Beninese artisans	X	X	X	MTA	
Objective 10: Strengthen the professional capacities of artisans	ities of ar	tisans			
Training of master artisans	×	×	×	MTA	Number of associations and groups trained
Training of artisans on the dual system of apprenticeship	Number of artisans trained	×	×	MTA	Number of artisans trained, rate of adoption of the apprenticeship system
Training of master artisans and professional organizations on the design approach	×	X	X	MTA	Number of master artisans trained
Objective 11: Promote access to credit for micro enterprises of the arts and crafts sector	o enterpris	ses of the	arts and cr	afts sector	
Consolidation and education on financing mechanisms	×	×	×	MTA	Number of radio and TV programs organized; number of sensitization seminars organized
Dissemination and implementation of the plan to set up the PNDA	×	×	×	MTA	Number of educational seminars; number of artisans benefiting from the implementation of the PNDA
PRIORITY AREA: PROMOTION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION	IO NOI	F REGIO	ONAL II	NTEGRATIC	Z

	AXE 2: DEVELOPEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE	PEME	SNTO	FINF	RASTRUCTUR	Æ	
				-		_	
PROGRAMS	MEASURES/ACTION	D	DUE DATE	Ħ	Responsible	Follow up	Partner
		2007	2008	2009	Agencies	indicator	organizations
	PRIORITY ARE	3A - TRA	NSPOR	TINFR	AREA – TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE		
			Objective 1	1: Develop	Objective 1: Development of earth road		
	Support to road fund for periodic maintenance of earth roads	X	X	X	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR	Number of Km of road maintained; number of jobs	
	Rehabilitation of 240 Km of secondary roads for rural transport in the Zou Collines Plateau and Cfouffo	×	×	×	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR		
		Objecti	ve 2 : Perioc	lic maintens	Objective 2: Periodic maintenance and rehabilitation of paved roads	ved roads	
TAO4SVA	Technical studied and carrying out of rehabilitation work on the Porto-Novo-Igolo road	X	X	X	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR	No. Of Km of tarred road rehabilitated or treated	
ROAD TR	Technical study and carrying out of resurfacing work of the Bohicon-Dassa-Savalou road	X	X	X	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR	No. Of Km of tarred roads rehabilitated or treated	
	Support to road fund for p periodic maintenance of resurfaced roads	X	X	X	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR	No. Of Km of tarred roads rehabilitated or treated	
		Objective 3	: Developi	ment and n	Objective 3: Development and modernization of road network	work	
	Rehabilitation of the Pobè-Kétou road	X	X	X	DGTP/ MDCTPT/PR	No. Of km of roads constructed; no. Of jobs created	

ROAD TRANSPORT

					on			
Number of construction works; number of job s create	Number of construction works; number of job s create	Number of construction works; number of job s create	Number of construction works; number of job s create	Number of construction works; number of job s create	for rural transportation	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created
				DGTP	Objective 5: Development and maintenance of feeder roads for rural transportation	DGTP		
×	×	×	×	×	ent and mai	X	×	×
×	×	X	X		Developme	X	X	X
×	X	X	X	X	jective 5:1	X	X	X
Construction of nineteen (19) iron bridges in twelve regions of Benin	Project to extend toll booths on the road network of Benin (Ahozon, Houégbo et Sirarou)	Carrying out of clearing works on the earth road network in PAtacora (Tayakou-Manta)	Construction works on a lower passage on the Carrefour Steinmetz	Construction work on a metal bridge and hydraulic work on the Birni-Kouandé road	(1) Obj	Development works on the Bassila- Manigri-Wari Maro road	Works on completion of critical paths on the rural roads in Atacora, Donga, Borgou, Alibori, Mono, Atlantique and Ouémé	Development of 250 Km of rural roads linking the Djougou N'Dali road
				TAC)dS	ИАЯТ ДАОЯ		

			I						
Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	Number of Km of road rehabilitated; number of jobs created	sp	No. of roads constructed; number of jobs created	ıre	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding
				Objective 6: Construction capital works on feeder roads	DGTP	Objective 7: Carrying out of studies on road infrastructure	DGTP	DGTP	DGTP
X	X	X	X	struction ca		ig out of sti	X		
X	×	×	×	ve 6: Cons		7 : Carryin	×		
X	×	×	×	Objectiv	×	Objective	×	X	×
Development of 250 Km of rural roads linking the Pobè-Kétou-Illara road	Rehabilitation of 720 Km of Community roads (HIMO-PASR Methodes II) in the Departments of Zou, Collines, Plateau and Couffo	Emergency program to repair roads and highways within the framework of the commercialization of cotton campaign	Emergency program to repair roads and highways within the framework of the commercialization of cotton campaign		Construction of And treatment of critical points on the Adja Ouere Ouinhi trunk road		Study of development of the Cotonou Porto-Novo road	Development study and reconstruction of the Cotonou-Hillacondji (Cotonou- Ouidah : 2x2 roads, Ouidah-Hillacondji 1x2 road)	Feasibility Study of the Northern bypass of the city of Cotonou

ROAD TRANSPORT

Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	Number of files prepared, to seek for funding	[aintenance]	Percentage of road network inspected; annual; rate of follow-up; rate of setting up of toll and weighing stations	
DGTP	DGTP	DGTP	DGTP	DGTP	DGTP	DGTP	Objective 8: Road protection (Inspection, Monitoring, Maintenance)	DGTP	
							otection (L		
							: Road pro		
×	X	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	Objective 8	2007	2007
Technical-Economic Study and tarring of the RNIE7 Burkina-Kérémou-Banikoara border/ Kandi-ségbana-border	Development of 1025 km modern routs and new roads	Technical-Economic Study and tarring of the route des Pêches	Updating of the Technical Economic feasibility Study of the Djougou-Ouaké- Togo border road	Updating of he Technical Economic feasibility study of the N'Dali-Chicandou road	Additional technical economic study of the Cotonou-Godomey-Calavi-Akassato west exit	Five-year investment Program for rural transport in Benin (specific studies and action for implementation		Campaign for diversion on tarred roads Sèmè-Kraké, godomey-Bohicon, Parakou- djougou, Natitingou, Comè-Lokossa)	Institutional support at the Public Works department
				ТЯС	D T'RANSPO	коя			

Percentage of network annually inspected; rate of setting up of toll stations; Number of areas registered			Number of areas registered		Rate of building the catalogue of road measurement				Statistical directory									
				Objective 9: Projects related to road works	DGTP		DGTP	: transportation by road	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DGTTT	DMM	Objective 11: Maritime Transportation
				Projects re				Objective 10 : t1	2007				2007				2007	11: Maritin
				bjective 9:				Obje	2006	9007			2006				2006	Objective 2
2007	2007	2007	2007	0	2007	2007	2007		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	
Inspection of Works on the road network	Continuous environmental monitoring of the network.	Support for the rehabilitation, equipment and functioning of the Recycling centre and improvement of the MTPT	Registration and protection of areas of Public Works		Search for materials for road building with development of a catalogue of measurement of roadways in Benin	Facilitation Program of transport on the Benin-Niger corridor	Rehabilitation of the building of the Department of Technical Studies in Basse Côte		Develop the statistical directory on terrestrial transport	Participate in the elimination of unjustified road barriers	Reorganize the profession of road transporters	Update the laws regulating road transport of goods and persons	Publicize the laws	Monitor the changes in costs and tariffs of road transport	Issue tickets and transport permits	Computerize the documentation and issuing of transport permits	Expand the premises of the DGTT	
					ROAD TRANSPORT			TS	IOdS	KVV.	L 4O	ODES	DW :	T OF	EZ	ИСЕЖ	/NV	⁄W

DMM	DMM	Objective 12 : Air Transportation	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	ANAC	Objective 13: Road Security	CNSR	CNSR	CNSR	CNSR	CNSR
2007	2007	Objective 12: A	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	Objective 13	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Study of the navigability of internal 20 waterways in Benin	Feasibility study of the construction of a deep water port		Construction of a runway along the perimeter of the airport area	Rebuilding of sections of the enclosure and construction of walls at the Cotonou international airport		Training of personnel in charge of security	Updating of the study for restructuring of the aviation sector	Putting in place of a mechanism for supervision and security of at the Cotonou international airport	Construction and setting up of a centre for research and safety of aircraft in distress	Feasibility study for tarring of the runway of the Natitingou airport	Feasibility study for tarring of the runway at Parakou airport	Demarcation and inventory of fixtures of the Glodjigbé airport and feasibility study of access roads	Construction of a nouveau hangar for large aircrafts			Strengthening of the system for collection and processing of data on road traffic accidents (BAAC)	Prevention of bodily injury accidents due to human error	Prevention of accidents due to the state of the vehicle	Prevention of accidents due to the road infrastructure
									J	SPOR	TRAN	L 4O TV	ЕИЕІ		NV	нов м	рОКТ	IdUS	

		Objec	tive 14: U	rban, rural	Objective 14: Urban, rural and traditional housing		
	Development and implementation of a policy to help the population to manage costs of construction of houses and cost of renting in Benin	X	X	X	рбнс	Number of households assisted	DCPML, DHPI
NOLL	Pilot project to improve rural housing and living condition of the poor population and developing of traditional housing		X	X	DGHC	Number of households assisted	DCPML, DHPI
CONSLIBNC	Support program to put in place a national housing policy in Benin	X	X	X		Level of implementation of operations programmed	рне
a a	iO	ojective 15	: Construc	tion and re	Objective 15: Construction and rehabilitation of state buildings	ings	
NV 99NI	Continuing and completion of construction sites of administration buildings	X	X	X	рбис	Number of buildings completed in a year	DCPML, DHPI other ministries
εποн	Special program for rehabilitation of the city of Porto-Novo (PSRPN) : Construction aspect	X	X	X	PSRPN	Number of institutional head offices constructed in a year	PSRPN, Mairie Porto-Novo
	Construction of the building of the National Assembly	×	×	×	DGHC	Rate of implementation of the work	PSRPN, Mairie Porto-Novo
NOIL	Rehabilitation and extension of the infrastructure of MDCULRFLEC-PR	X	X		DGHC	Rate of implementation of the work	DCPML, DHPI other ministries
ONSTRUC	Project for construction of stadiums	×	×	×	рснс	Number of stadiums constructed per year	DCPML, DHPI other ministries
VAD CC	Construction of an Administration Block in Cotonou (Etudes)	×	X	X	DGHC	Rate of implementation of the work	DCPML, DHPI other ministries
osine?	Renovation of the State House	×	×		DGHC	Rate of implementation of he work	DCPML, DHPI , Presidency
ЮН	Inventory and development of a plan for maintenance of state buildings	×	×	×	DGHC	Level of implementation of the plan to maintain state building properties	DCPML, other ministries

DCPML, DHPI,	PSRPN, Mairie Porto-Novo	DHPI	SBEE, SONEB, BENIN TELECOMM.SA	SBEE, SONEB, BENIN TELECOMM.SA	PNUD	Presidency, DCPML	П	BAD, BADA, OPEP funds, SAODIEN funds, FONDS COETIENS, CNERTP	Commercial developers		DCPML	DCPML
Rate of Limplementation of Network	of ation of	1	Number of sites B development T	Number of B B hectares developed T	Rate of implementation of Phe work	Rate of Pimplementation of Lework	Rate of implementation of he work	Level of S completion of F study C C	Rate of implementation of d			Number of Droducers of local materials trained; Number of workers charged WITH THE Implementation trained
DGHC	PSRPN	DGHC	ренс	ренс	DGHC ii	DGHC ii	DGHC h	ренс	DGHC BGHC	Objective 16: Promotion of local construction materials	DGHC	рбис
×	×	X	×	X	X	×	×	×	X	otion of loc		×
×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	e 16 : Prom	×	×
×	X	X						X		Objective	×	×
Project for construction of the TP-PR building	Construction of the head office of the HAAC in Porto-Novo	Projects for completion of public housing	Program for site development for public housing and affordable housing	Program site development for medium and large houses	Project for construction of United Nations building in Cotonou	Construction of the residency of the President of the Republic	Rehabilitation and development of memorial and independences sites in Cotonou	Study on works to fight against coastal erosion in the East of Cotonou.	Integrated project for site dev elopement of the old shooting range and the protection of the coast		Formulation and putting place of national strategy for the promotion of local materials	Pilot project for improving local materials
											HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION	

	(2) Objective 17: Supervi	sion, organ	nization ar	d strength	Supervision, organization and strengthening of capacities of the stakeholders of the BTP sector	stakeholders of the	BTP sector
	Strengthening of capacities of the DHPI, DCPML and the CNCE (recruitment, equipment, training etc)	X	×	X	ренс	Number of agents trained; number of agents recruited	Training centre
	Following of activities within the framework of reform and categorization of enterprises	X	×	X	CNCE	Number of enterprises categorized	Enterprise
	Strengthening of the capacities of BTP enterprises	X	X	X	CNCE	Number of enterprises trained	Enterprise
	Set up of the structures for the housing department through the urban roads department	X	×	X	CNCE	Document for setting up of the housing department	DCPML, DHPI, other ministries
	Collection and dissemination of information on the housing sector	X	X	X	DGHC	Number of documents published	DCPML, DHPI other ministries
	Implementation of training programs to promote all levels of specialization and building professions	X	×	X	CNCE	Number of training carried out	Different BTPs
	Organizing periodic national roundrable conferences to program common plans of action and to evaluation the state of progress	X	X	X	CNCE	Number of periodic meetings organized	DCPML, DHPI, other ministries
	Ensuring enterprises to organized themselves	X	X	X	CNCE	Number of sensitization and support given	Enterprise
	Set up of a legal framework to encourage, monitor, and assist the difference trade groups	X	×	X	CNCE	Laws, decrees a and bylaws	Different BTPs
N		Objective	18: Envir	onmental h	Objective 18: Environmental health and sanitation works	S	
ВУИ ПВВУ В СЕМЕИ.	Improvement in environmental health and sanitation	2007	2008	2009	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	Length of roads cleaned up; length of drains	
SUPPOI	Cleaning up of the beach in the western part of Cotonou	2007	2008	2009	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	Length of gutter; length of roads pro vided with street lights	SERHAU-SA

AGETUR-SA, SERHAU-SA	AGETUR-SA	AGETUR-SA	AGETUR-SA; AGETIP-BENIN	CELLULE/ FED	AGETUR-SA				
Length of roads improved; length of gutters	Length of roads improved; length of gutters	Length of roads improved; length of gutters	Length of roads improved; length of gutters	Length of sewers constructed	Length of roads improved; length of gutters	Length of roads improved; length of gutters	ant documents Number de surveys in place; number of triangulation points put in place; number of housing permits changed into land title land titles	Number of Urbanization Plans developed	The SDAU of "Grand Cotonou" is developed and adopted
DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	Agency for the Rehabilitation of the city of Porto-Novo /MDCULRFLEC	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	Development and implementation of urban development documents 2007 2008 2009 DGURF/MDCULRFLE Number de sur C in place; number de sur C put in place; number of hou permits change into land title k itles	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C
2009				2009	2009	2009	implement	2009	2009
2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	••	2007	2007
Decentralization of urban management: Phase 2	Project to pave streets and sanitize the city of Parakou	Project to pave and sanitize the city of Djougou	Support to urban works on environmental health and sanitation	Construction of sewers in the XX basin of Cotonou	Special program for rehabilitation of the city of Porto-Novo	Improvement of the banks of the Cotonou lagoon	Objective 19 Land and housing protection	Update and / or dev elopement of urban development plans for densely populated or sensitive areas, and plans to improve other region (N'dali, Nikki, Kalalé, Ségbana, Houéyogbé, Lalo, Gogounou).	Development of the outline for improvement and urbanization of Grand Cotonou
								LOBBAN	рвоея ВОРРОВТ МАМАСБ

				DGTT/MDCTPT								
Number of departments set up and operational	Sand quarry opened	of the city	Length of roads developed; Length of gutters	Number of bus lanes constructed	n Benin	Report on validation of the document	Number of laws	PV of acceptance of infrastructure and equipment; and report on training	Inspection report of quarries and follow-up of environmental management plans	Quantities of lime produced; quantities of granite produced; quantity of marble produced	Number of sand sits discovered	Mining plan
National urban department/MDCULRFL EC	IGN/MDCULRFLEC	Objective 20: Implementation of the renovation program of areas of the city	DHPI/MDCULRFLEC	DGURF/MDCULRFLE C	Objective 21: Promote, develop and manage mining resources in Benin	DG Mines	DG Mines	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM et DG Mines
2009	2009	n of the ren	2009	2009	elop and m	X	X	×	X	×	×	X
2008	2008	ementatior	2008	2008	omote, dev	X	X	×	X	×	×	X
2007	2007	20: Imple	2007	2007	ive $21:$ Pro	X	X	×	X	×	×	X
Support to the setting up of the urban department	Topographical works in the deposit area on Continental sand from Aholouyèmè (Commune of Sèmè Podji)	Objective	Integrated project for site development of the former shooting range and protection of the east coast of Cotonou	Implementation of a policy of Urban mobility	Object	Production of the document on policy and strategy of the sector	Improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework	Strengthening of institutions and management of resources	Inspection and follow-up of environment management plans of mines and quarries	Promotion and improving local construction materials	Search for sand sites beyond the coastal areas	Development of a mining plan for Benin
							PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF	MINING RESOURCES		MINING BEROI		Id

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7	7 33/[1		S	URCE:	SEWEN SEWEN OLION	ONIN IVNV	IW W		ENERGY FOR POVERTY	DEVELOPMENT		
Improvement of data on geological and mineral in areas of fine stones in Atacora, Borgou and Zou	Inventory and promotion of indices and deposits of marble, study and promotional exploitation of peat in Benin	Achievement of the synthesis of the geological and metallogenic map on the 1/500 000 scale	Construction of works for access to the marble sites of Idadjo and Assiyo	Evaluation study of marble reserves available	Develop research activities for useful substances	Obje	Technical training of artisans and small scale miners	Support to poor communities for the development of local materials for construction	Improvement of productivity of women involved in the mining sector	Exploitation of marble deposits	PRIORITY AR	Objective 1: IN	Construct and equip the head office of the ABERME	Develop the procedure manual for the ABERME	Support the DGE
X	X	X	X	X	X	tive 22 : I	X	X	X	X	EA: EN	IPROVE	×	X	X
×	X	X	X	X	X	mprove the	X	X	X	X	JERGY I	the inst	×	X	X
×	X	X	X	X	X	e production	X	X	X	X	NFRAS	itutional	×	X	X
OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	OBRGM	Objective 22: Improve the production techniques of mining artisans	DG Mines	DG Mines	DG Mines	OBRGM	ITY AREA: ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE	ve 1: IMPROVE the institutional and regulatory framework of the sector	ABERME	ABERME	DGE
Number of deposits identified	Number of deposits of mining registered; number of deposits of peat studied and promoted	Number of geological and metallogenical maps available	Number of km of area developed	Study report	Number of useful substances promoted	artisans	Report of training mission	Study report and mission report	Report on training	Quantity of marble exploited		work of the sector	Level of physical implementation	Procedure manual developed	Budget functioning
			MDCTPT-PR	Bureau d'étude et Investisseurs privés								or			

Budget functioning	Budget functioning	Budget functioning		Energy report document	Study report	Survey report	Savings made (KWh and in FCFA)	Savings made (KWh and in FCFA)	Savings made (KWh and in FCFA))	Compulsory checks of electrical installations before placing under tension	Sensitization actions	Actions of sensitization put in place
ABERME	ОВН	CeGaz	Objective 2: Strengthen actions to manage energy	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE	DGE
X	X	×	engthen ac	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	X	×
X	X	×	tive 2: Stre	X	X	X	X	X	×	×	X	×
X	X	×	Objec	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ensure the functioning of the ABERME	Ensure he functioning of the OBH	Ensure the functioning of the GAZODUC UNIT		Develop an information system for energy (development of the Energy performance chart)	Carry out a study on the normal use of energy in the industrial and hotel sectors, and development of sector based strategies	Carry out a survey on energy consumption in households	Systematically monitor the consumption of electricity in public sector buildings	Put in place measures and actions to conserve energy in public buildings	Develop and implement a Website for information on the level of consumption of energy in public buildings, sensitize and train members of the CGE, energy officials, and users of BA	Check electric installation before first placing under voltage	Promote and publicize domestic energy	Put in place measures for energy saving in industrial sector

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	Objective 3: Put in place financing in the rura	nechanisn Il areas in	ns for ener particular	gy substitu within the f	nancing mechanisms for energy substitution and the development at the common the rural areas in particular within the framework of the fight against poverty.	Objective 3: Put in place financing mechanisms for energy substitution and the development at the community level in general and in the rural areas in particular within the framework of the fight against poverty.	p.
	Promote the use of butane gas in households	X	X	X	DGE	Rate of change in volume of butane gas	
	Improve biogas for the production of electricity (pilot action)	X	X	X	DGE	Number of installed	
	Objective 4: Reduce harmful effect	s on the er	nvironmen educing tra	t, especially unsport rela	environment, especially by preserving vegetatio reducing transport related urban pollution	Objective 4: Reduce harmful effects on the environment, especially by preserving vegetation and by reducing urban pollution and reducing transport related urban pollution	75
	Construct the laboratory to control quality of petroleum products and their by products	×	×	×	DGE	Quality control of petroleum products and their by products	
	Objecti	ve 5: Deve	lop the po	tential of h	Objective 5: Develop the potential of hydrocarbons in the sedimentary basin	nentary basin	
	Dig wells for geological control	X	×	X	DGE	Number of wells dug	
		O	bjective 6	: Improve	Objective 6 : Improve rural electrification		
	Develop rural electrification through a photovoltaic solar system in Benin	X	X	X	ABERME	Number of localities provided with electricity	
	Carry out electrification of a pilot locality using agricultural waste material	X	×	X	ABERME	Number of localities provided with electricity	
ENERGY FOR POVERTY REDUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	SET UP a pilot project for production of electric energy using wind energy	×	×	×	ABERME	Number of localities provided with electricity	
	Produce and provide electric energy by multifunctional platform			×	ABERME	Number of villages having benefited from the system	
	Develop rural electrification by diesel generators			X	ABERME	Number of villages provided with electricity	
	Provide electricity for rural areas in Benin by hooking to conventional networks			X	ABERME	Number of villages provided with electricity	
	Provide electricity for rural areas in Benin through micro/mini hydroelectric central			X	ABERME	Number of villages provided with electricity	
	Objective 7 : Protec	t the insta	llations at	Sèmè and	Objective 7: Protect the installations at Sèmè and fight against marine pollution by hydrocarbons	ution by hydrocarbons	

			y and bio			. р	О .	Chinese company	ZFI, Bengaz	Arab, China, BID Funds	egy for the			
Report of mission	Number of ladders installed	Number of panes installed	nodern energy (electrici	Rate of access to electricity	Rate of increase of modern usage of biomass energy	Report on feasibility studies	Plant rehabilitated	Provisional report on works	Acceptance of work done	Acceptance of work done	ccordance with the strat	New water sites developed	Number of old water points rehabilitated	Number of replacements
ОВН	OBH	ОВН	of the urban population, suburban, and rural to recombustibles as a substitute to firewood)	DGE	DGE	SBEE	SBEE	SBEE	SBEE, CEB	CEB	cess in rural areas to potable water , in a provision of potable water	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau
×	×	X	opulation, s as a subs	X	X						in rural are sion of pot	×		
			the urban J ombustible	X	X						ase access provi			
			access of	X	X						term incre			
Depressurization of tops of wells	Installations of access to platforms	Installation of panels to illuminate the platforms	Objective 8: Expand the rate of access of the urban population, suburban, and rural to modern energy (electricity and bio combustibles as a substitute to firewood)	Expand works within the framework of the population's access to electricity	Manage wisely biomass energy and substitute energy	Modernization of electric network of Cotonou and its environs	Rehabilitation of the thermal plant at Akpakpa	Construction of the telecommutes (laying of subs tractions de Akpakpa, Vèdoko, Gbégamey, Sèmè, Ouando)	Constructing of a gas turbine	Development of hydroelectric power at Adjarala	Objective 9 : equitably and long-term increase access in rural areas to potable water, in accordance with the strategy for the provision of potable water	develop new water points	Carry out rehabilitations and strengthening	Replace water points unsuitable for consumption
											PROVISION OF POTABLE WATER AND	MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESSOURCES		

			amework of							holders
Number of new points in place	Number of CGPE monitored	Rate of allocation of functioning of services in relation to allocation calculated	the availability of water in quality and quantity acceptable to satisfy all uses within the framework of integrated management of water resources	Annual Updating of database	Number of documents produced on water resources and water needs	Structures involved in the GIRE set up	Texts on application of water laws produced	Number of SDAGE produced for the hydrographic basins	Number of studies and documents produced on water resources and their use per sector	efficiency of various stake
DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	f water in quality and quantity acceptable to sintegrated management of water resources	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	by strengthening the
			ality and qu anagement	X	X	×	X	X	X	population
			vater in qu egrated ma	X	X	X	X	X	X	te and the
			ability of v int	X	X	X	X	X	X	for the sta
Equitably distribute water points	Monitor, organize and manage the works	Adequately cover the need and functioning of services for objective 9	Objective 10: Guarantee the avail	Produce date on water resources	Produce data on the disparity between needs and water resources	Develop a favorable environment for the GIRE	Put in place an institutional framework for implementation of GIRE processes	Develop and put in place tools for management of water resources	Produce studies and analysis on the sector based use of water	Objective 11: Optimize costs for the state and the population by strengthening the efficiency of various stakeholders
							PROVISION OF POTABLE WATER AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES			

								services within	
Cost of investment per person newly served	Number of AEV managed by private operators under the control of the community	Number of meetings of the consultation groups of public, private, and community groups	Annual variation of the budge3t for technical assistance	Rate of implementation ion of the current budget	ther than potable water	Number of dams, hectares irrigated, km of roads constructed	Rate of implementation of current budget	onsibilities of the public	Ratio operational budget provided/actual budget
DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	DG Eau	Objective 12: Contribute to actions related to the water sector to sectors other than potable water	DG Eau	DG Eau	oudget in line with the objectives and respo the framework of decentralization	DG Eau
×	×	×	X	×	ed to the v	×	×	line with ework of d	×
	X	X	X	X	ctions relat	X	×	g budget in the fram	X
×	X	×	X	X	ribute to a	X	×	e operating	X
Reduce the time and costs per objective by the water services, increasingly empower the water services In the programming and monitoring and recentralize the main services of the DG–Eau/MMEE on orientations, supervision and les orientations, arbitration, the production of a system of reference/department	Increasingly empower communities in the programming, management and monitoring by/to ODM to contribute to the reduction of costs and time	Bring in the private sector to collaborate for the proper programming of measures requiring preparation on its part	Depend on expertise and technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the sector	Monitor the implementation, costs, time of internal audits	Objective 12: Conti	THE DG–Eau to carry out actions other than those of the potable water sector, together with the relevant ministries and the MDEF, with the aim of gradually registering them in the concerned B.P	Monitor the implementation ,k costs, time of internal audits	Objective 13: Ensure a sustainable operating budget in line with the objectives and responsibilities of the public services within the framework of decentralization	Adequately cover all the operational needs
							PROVISION OF POTABLE WATER AND	RESSOURCES	

	MEPS internationl organizations, hnology Microsoft, teaching ACDI, Private sector	Gvm-indien pNUD created	tutions MEPS, MESFP, dary, international and organizations echnical) tternet	forms MESFP, cation international rational organizations	uce time for handling of	Presidency of the republic
cation	Information technology is introduced in teaching programs	Number of distance learning centers created and operational	Number of institutions (primary, secondary, tertiary centers and vocational and technical training schools) provided with internet clubs	Number of platforms for distance education created and operational in universities	ocal level to redu	
Objective 14: Promote the use of ICT in the area of education	DGTIC	DGTIC	DGTIC	DGTIC	both at the central level and at the le files and use of paper	DGTIC
the use o	×	×	×	×	oth at the	×
1: Promote		×	×	×	istration b	dx
bjective 14			×		' in admin	X
0	Introduce computerization in the teaching programs of primary and secondary schools	Create centers for internet based distance learning	Set up internet clubs in primary, secondary, tertiary institutions and in technical and vocational training institutions	Create platforms for distance education in all universities in the country	Objective 15: Spread the use of ICT in administration both at the central level and at the local level to reduce time for handling of files and use of paper	CARRY OU THE E-Government project
	OFMENT OFF ICE	DEAEL	РКОСВАМ РОР		PROGRAMME TO DEVELOP ICT	

	All ministries	The 77 communities				ORTB		ONIP et ABP	
Number of special applications developed; number of structures s Number of structures linked to the intranet	Number of ministries provided with intranet network	Number of public information units and community cyber cafes created	ıblic administration	Number of administrations where ICTs are promoted	nation		lation		
DGTIC	DGTIC	DGTIC	Objective 16: Reduce the costs of telephone communication in each public administration	DGTIC	Objective 17: Promote the use of ICT in the area of information	DGTIC	Objective 18: Bring the media services close to the population	DGDM	DGDM
×	X	X	ephone co	×	the use of	X	e media se	×	×
×	×	×	osts of teld	×	Promote		: Bring the		×
×		×	duce the c	×	ective 17:		jective 18	×	×
Implement the < <intranet and="" applications="" development="" mcnt="" of="" special="">> project</intranet>	Develop the intranet project (data and voice) of ministries	Create public information units and community cyber cafés in all communities	Objective 16:Re	Generalization of the use of ICT in the administration	qo	Implement a convergence project – voice – data-images	iO	Implement the program of support to the modernization and expansion of the national information network; ABP and ONIP	Implement the program to support the modernization and expansion of the public audiovisual service
								PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE	

	Objective 19: P	romote in	formation 1	to serve th	ive 19: Promote information to serve the development of the fight against poverty	ght against poverty	
	Put in place operational tools for programming and monitoring evaluation of the communication sector				МСБО		
	Carry out preparatory study and develop the strategy document for the information sector an the press	×	×	X	рдрм	Strategy document developed	
VIO	Develop a national of communication for development	X	X	X	рдрм		
)E WE	Implement a support project to community radio stations	×	×	X	рбрм	Number of community radio stations supported	
I, C	Objective 20 : Update the legislativ	re, regulat	ory and ins	titutional	framework to improve t	legislative, regulatory and institutional framework to improve the practicing of the media professions	ia professions
ETOBWERL	Project to update and implement the laws pertaining to the practicing of professions of the media in Benin	×		X	рсрм	The laws regulating the practice of media professions updated	
IΛ	9ÍqO	ective 21:	Ensure an	integrate	Objective 21: Ensure an integrated media coverage of the nation	e nation	
s de	Broadcast on satellite the radio and TV programs of the l'ORTB	X			ORTB	ORTB programs are put on satellite	DGDM
гум ғон	Accelerate the implementation of radiophone and television coverage of the whole country	×	×	×	ORTB	Rate of coverage of radio and television	DGDM
·er	Objective 22: Strengthe	en the capa	acities of p	ublic servi	ce press organizations a	strengthen the capacities of public service press organizations and support the media more	ore
ЬКО	Replace equipment of the 'ORTB and the l'ONIP	X		X	ORTB		DGDM
	Modernize production technologies and transmission of the program "La Nation"	X		X	ORTB		DGDM
	Create a professional audiovisual training school	X		X	ORTB		DGDM
		Obje	Objective 23:I	romote a	23: Promote audiovisual production		
	Organize competitions for the best media productions	X		X	ORTB		DGDM
	Objective 24: Ensure	the rehab	ilitation an	d conserva	ation of the documents	: Ensure the rehabilitation and conservation of the documents of the press organizations	SI

DGDM	DGDM	DGDM			of Benin						ation							
			or		elecom and the post				su.		m close to the popul							
ONIP	ORTB	ORTB	ENSURE the regulation of the sector		situation of the Benin t				27: Pursue and strengthen structural reforms		: Improve the quality and continuity of services and bring them close to the population							
×	×	×	SURE th		financial				ie and stre		ntinuity of							
	×	×	25:		ion of the				27 : Pursu		ty and con							
X	X	X	Objective		he correct				Objective		e the quali							
Implement a project to renovate and electronic archiving of ONIP documentation (photos, journals, and other historical documents	Implement a project of renovation and electronic archiving of audiovisual documentation of the ORTB	Implement a project of < <electronic and="" archiving="" at="" documentary="" information="" management="" mcnt="" of="" the="">></electronic>		Implement the project to support the putting in place of the institutional and legislative of the sector of post and telecommunications	Objective 26: ENSURE the correction of the financial situation of the Benin telecom and the post of Benin	Implementation of a plan to reorganize the Benin Telecom	Implement the Post Cyber project	Implement the fiber optics project of Cotonou-Lagos		Complete reform of the telecommunications sector	Objective 28: Improv	Implement the project of the telephone service project on the Route des Pêches and the free zone area	Extend telephone networks of the cities of Cotonou, Porto-Novo, Abomey, Bohicon, Parakou, Natitingou and Lokossa	Install telephone CDMA networks	Numbering of Parakou-Malanville, Parakou-Porga and Cotonou-Hilacondji links on fiber optics	Rehabilitate viable postal agencies	Extend rural telephone to all regions of the country	Implement the SDH cycle project on fiber optics for Cotonou
						PROGRAM TO DEVELOP POST AND	TELECOMMUNICATIONS											

			DGDDI		CeRPA/MAEP	CeRPA/MAEP		CeRPA/MAEP	CeRPA/MAEP	ts		CeRPA/MAEP		CeRPA et DICAF/MAEP
	VITATION		Percentage of implementation	eas	Developed lowland are classified	At least 8000 hectares developed	e and fish farming	12 water containers developed	At lease 100 hectares of fish pond developed	Objective 4: Improvement of storage, preservation and processing of agricultural products	iculture	At least 50% of intervention structures of the agriculture sector and OPA have adopted	the national strategy to mechanize agriculture	Operational plan available
	JCTURE AND SAN	Objective 1: Opening up of production areas	DGR/MAEP	Objective 2: Development of lowlands and irrigated areas	DGR/MAEP	DGR/MAEP	Objective 3: Management of water for agriculture, pasture and fish farming	DGR/MAEP	DGR/MAEP	eservation and processir	Objective 5: Development of mechanized agriculture	DGR/MAEP		DGR/MAEP
	RASTRU	coning up		ment of 1c	×	×	ent of wat	X	×	torage, pr	Developr			
	IC INF	ctive $1:0_{\mathrm{J}}$: Develop	×	×	Managem	X	×	ement of s	ojective 5 :	×		×
	DRAUI	Obje		bjective 2		X	ective 3:			: Improve	10			
Implement the extension project for the mobile network Libercom Extend the postal network to all communities	PRIORITY AREA: HYDRAULIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SANITATION		Maintenance and development of roads	0	Inventory and characterization of low lands	Development of hydro agriculture	(qO	Water retained for multiple purposes	Development of fish ponds	Objective 4		Dissemination of the national strategy document for mechanization of agriculture		Adoption and implementation of the national strategy to mechanize agriculture
			INFRASTRUCTURE AND AGRICULTURAL FOITPMENT			INFRASTRUCTRURE AND AGRICFULTURAL EQUIPMENT								

	Partner institutions				NGOs and other entities		DEP,APE, NGO		DEP,NGO				APE, NGO, MDEF			
ſŢŶ	bl Monitoring indicators			t	Gross pre-school cenrolment rate		1		Training organization I mechanism strengthened				acquired are available on time in the institutions and are used by teachers	Number of classrooms built		
N CAPACI	Responsibl e Body		EDUCATION	ol-age childrer	MEPS 6		MEPS		MEPS 1				MEPS a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	7 7		
IUMA	DEADLINE	8 200	MENT	prescho												
H 9N	DEA	7 2008	VELOP	n for all				u supply				lassrooms				
AXE 3: BUILDING HUMAN CAPACITY	MEASURES/ACTIONS	2007	PRIORITY AREA: PROMOTION OF DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION	Objective 1: Ensure access to education for all preschool-age children	Sensitize communities, local elected officials and media actors on issues related to raising the	awareness of children	Acquisition of furniture for preschools	Objective 2: Strengthen the preschool education supply	Organization of professional training in the workplace for preschool educators (public, private, community)	Organization of retraining for preschool educators(public, private, community)	Conception of material adapted to the preschool awareness-raising program	Objective 3: Ensure availability of teachers in classrooms	Pursue school canteen program and envisage its extension to other schools in rural areas with low enrolment rates	Gradually ensure continuity in education all schools (100 classrooms planned for 2007)	Pursue initial training of teachers in the three Teachers' Training Colleges (Ecoles Normales d'Instituteurs (ENI))	Special training for community teachers launched in 2006 thanks to debt relief resources
	PROGRAM		PRI]	ΜV	AS.	СНООГ					воску	I	

The pupil/teacher ratio improves from 50 in 2005 to 47 in 2008	d spatial coverage)	MEPS All teachers are retrained DEP			ation of pupils during the cycle	MEST The 70 of new entrants Cabinet, DPP, who are school dropouts	The 70 of new entrants who are school dropouts	The 70 of new entrants who are school dropouts
book for two students to one (01) book per one student in basic subjects such as French and Mathematics	Objective 4: Improve access for all boys and girls (gender equity and spatial coverage)	Recruit for specific positions for 1,000 contractual teachers with BEPC qualifications, in addition to the 1,200 recruited in 2004, the 1,000 in 2005 and 2006; this, in departments other than Atlantique-Littoral and Ouémé-Plateau (departments that are currently overstaffed in comparison with the national average)	Reduce financial expenses of the populations by granting subsidies to the APE's of schools in targeted areas to pay 8,075 community teachers at post (of whom, 750 by the Danish Cooperation Agency) whose level of education is deemed acceptable by the MEPS (the level of BEPC)	Intensify construction of classrooms Recent a large number of teaching staff	Necture a targe number of teaching state. Objective 5: Create the conditions for improving access to and retention of pupils during the cycle	Continue exemption of girls in the first cycle from payment of school fees MI		
Increase the textbook/pupil ratio from one (01) book for two students to one (01) book per one student in basic subjects such as French and Mathematics			ъкоск			ОСКАМ	ОИ РКОСКАМ	NDARY SCHOOL

Ŋ	narket needs	Number of new specialties created and expansion of sectors created				uity	Success rate in the new MESFP and other modes of training						Number of incentive measures	adership	Number of management MESFP and other support and organs put in partners place and operationalized			
CATIONAL TRAINING	Objective 1: Adaptation of education to labor market needs	DET DEP,				Objective 2: Improve quality and equity	cabinet, DET							Objective 3: Improve management and leadership	Cabinet, DET			
PRIORITY AREA: STRENGTHENING VOCATIONAL TRAINING	Objective 1: Adapt	Diversify short-term training offers for sensitive and poor social groups	Employment-market led demand	Strengthen the orientation and information system for the young at ETFP	Deployment of training offers by establishments to take into account employment opportunities in the departments	Objective	Improvement of internal efficiency of the system	Structuring and standardization of the professional training	Improvement in pedagogical support	Identification and implementation of new modes of training	Revision and implementation of new programs	Improvement in the quality of EFTP supply	Promotion of the enrolment of girls in the 'EFTP	Objective 3: In	Structuring and standardization of continuing professional training and learning	Establishment of institutions' framework for concerted action	Establishment of an information and monitoring system for those trained	Establishment of an engineering and decision support system
PRIC		and and			NAL TR	OI,								NH		Est	Est	Est

Dorral comment of surfaceiver I contour				
Development of professional sectors				
Rational distribution of resources among entities, according priority to professional sectors				
Improvement of financial management of university entities				
Development of training offers for sensitive and poor social groups (gender and persons with specific needs)				
Objective 9: Promotion of scientific and technological research focused on sustainable development	l technologica	al research focuse	ed on sustainable devel	lopment
Support for research units that develop research programs on development		CBRST	Number of applied research publications	DGES, Local education offices, DPP, Cabinet and other partners
Encouragement for the creation of networks of researchers and for availability of information				•
Objective 10 : Re-orientation of higher education towards development needs of the country with regard to the requirements for regional integration and globalization, in a university-environment approach	rds developm balization, in	ent needs of the a university-envi	country with regard to ronment approach	the requirements for
Establishment of a framework for concerted action between companies and higher education institutions		DGES		Cabinet, DPP, DGES, CCIB
Establishment of an information and orientation mechanism				
Objective 10 : Granting of scholarships to young girls and facilitation of girls' access to university residences	girls and facil	itation of girls' a	ccess to university	
Implementation of a policy to promote girls' access to professional sectors		Local education offices	Number of young girls who are beneficiaries	DPP, and other entities
Objective 11: Generalization of literacy (reduction of illiteracy rate to 50% by focusing on the illiteracy of women	tion of illiter	acy rate to 50% b	y focusing on the illiter	racy of women
Definition of a new approach to literacy and to adult education (preparation and implementation of the do-do			Level of achievement	
Strengthen capacity to support reading, literacy and adult education			Number of agents trained	
Pursuit of construction and of equipment of Literacy Centers (construct the 55 remaining centers)			Rate of achievement	
Creation of literacy centers in primary schools			Number of centers created in schools	
Objective 1	12: Develop n	Objective 12: Develop national languages	S	
Study on the implementation of six national languages chosen for education programs		MCJSL/ DGAEA	Number of languages chosen implemented	

	Dumotion of the millio moding of the national					Mumbos of compaigner	
	languages chosen					organized	
LTO	Implementation of an editorial policy for the national languages						
NOITAS	Support for insertion of national languages in newspapers of general circulation					Number of newspapers	
	Organization of competition on proficiency in national languages chosen (reading and writing)					Number of competitions organized	MEPS, MESFP
	Support for printing of books in national languages					Number of books in national languages whose printing is sustained	
		Objec	tive 13:	Promo	Objective 13: Promote employment		
	Institutional support for the National Employment Agency (Agenæ Nationale Pour l'Emploi)	X	X	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
	Support for Employment Program Coordination	×	×	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
Ĺ	Construction of ANPE head office	X			MDCMFPPM E		MEPN, MDEF
WENJ	Building capacity of structures responsible for employment (equipment, training)	×	×	×	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
OKEI	Control and management of information on the training and labor market	X	X	X	$\overline{ ext{MDCMFPPM}}$		MDEF
тама	Incentive for self promotion of graduates from different institutes, schools, and faculties	×	×	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
OE I	Institution of prizes for promoters of enterprises	×	×	×	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
NOITOMO8	Implementation of incentives for enterprises to hire young graduates (reduction of tax burden, special conditions for access to public contracts, etc.)	×	×	×	МDСМЕРРМ Е		MDEF
Id	Revitalization of the National Employment Agency to better monitor the labor market	×	×	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
	Establishment of a decentralized partnership for employment (PaDE)	×	×	×	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
	Support for independent employment (AEI)	×	×	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF
	Aide à l'Insertion et au Développement de l'Embauche (AIDE)	X	X	X	MDCMFPPM E		MDEF

MDEF	UTRITION	on package in the 7	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	HEALTH AND N	and neonatal interventinters in the 15 health are	Infant juvenile mortality rate	Maternal mortality rate for 100 000 live births	Rate of prenatal consultations	Rate of births attended by a medical and/or paramedical worker	Rate of vaccination coverage				
MDCMFPPM E	QUALITY OF	impact obstetric d in all health cer	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF
×	0F	high als, an	×	×	×	×	X	X	×	×	×
X	BILITY AND SERVICES	optimal/ al hospit	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X
X	BILIT	rs a day	×	X	X	×	X	X	×	×	X
Support to build capacity of job seekers (ARCDE)	PRIORITY AREA: IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY AND OF QUALITY OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION SERVICES	Objective 1: Ensure the availability 24 hours a day optimal high impact obstetric and neonatal intervention package in the 7 existing national and departmental hospitals, and in all health centers in the 15 health areas	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in family planning	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in PHPP/GATPA	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in enhanced CPN	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in SOUB (suction cup, AMIOU, life-saving actions)	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in systematic examinations, the usual care, and reanimation of new-borns in delivery rooms	Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in PTME care	Provide each area hospital with two gynecologists, one surgeon, one pediatrician, two anesthetists, two operating room nurses and ten mid-wives (system of 8 hours and one in charge)	Provide central maternities with 4 SFE and one TAS and district maternities with 2 SFE or 1 SFE and 1 IDE or 1 SFE and 1 IB	Operationalize the blood transfusion center in the hospital area
	PRIORITY AF		ALF	мовтаг	снігр і	э верпсе	INA HT.	VF HEVI	WYLEKN'	NbKOAE	NI

	Organize blood donor clinics once a month in the health area	×	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Have permanently available 200 cesarean kits in all health centers in the zone	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Build the distribution facility in the health area	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Operationalize the medication distribution facilities in the health areas	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Objective 2: Make geographically and financially accessible, the optimal high impact obstetric and neonatal intervention package in the 7 existing national and departmental hospitals, and in all health centers in the 15 health areas.	nanciall and dep	y accessi	ble, the	optimal high in tals, and in all he	pact obstetric and nec	natal intervention nealth areas.
	Acquire an equipped ambulance for the area hospital in each municipality	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Install in all the FS (public and private) the RAC for all health areas	×	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Ensure proper documentation of all referrals and cross-referrals of obstetrical and neonatal emergencies in the health areas	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
I.	Ensure free transportation for all obstetrical and neonatal referrals in all health areas	×	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Train staff on the use and maintenance of the RAC	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Put in place a curative maintenance system for RACs and ambulances	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Institute a flat rate for the PEC of obstetrical and neonatal emergencies	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Set up a mini insurance health system	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
1	Organize motor taxis and management of car parks in the area for referrals of obstetrical and neonatal emergencies	×	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Lobby mayors in the CA to support free referrals in the Area	X	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,

Objective 3: Improve the quality of obstetrical and neonatal services in the existing 7 national and departmental hospitals, and in all the health centers in the 15 health zones	ical and all the h	neonatal ealth cen	servic ters in	etrical and neonatal services in the existing 7 in all the health centers in the 15 health zones	7 national and departures	nental hospitals, and
Train staff responsible for emergencies	×	×	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Set up a quality assurance system in area hospitals and in health centers	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Develop audit activities for "near miss" cases and maternal deaths in all health areas	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Supervise maternity medical care providers trained in SOUB and SOUC	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Disseminate the document on SONU standards in all health areas	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train maternity medical care providers on professional ethics and the rights of the patient	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Elect and compensate on a half-yearly basis, the best FS and the best staff involved in the RMMN	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Organize, on a quarterly basis, the validation of referral and cross-referral data between HZ and peripheral structures	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Develop the collaborative approach in SOE quality assurance in all maternities in the area	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Organize for the benefit of maternity medical care providers quarterly lecture-forums and exchanges on the SONE/SONU	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Request that maternity midwives prepare project specifications on the RMMN	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Lobby the MPH and local authorities to increase the wage pattern of health staff	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Once a year, organize a social mobilization week on the RMMN	X	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,

	Conduct a study on the quality of SOUN and SOUC in the HZ and the FS of the area	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	Organize once a month, refocused CPN sessions and PF in advanced strategies in the municipalities located more than 5 km from the CS	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
MORTALITY	Lobby the DDSP to construct the five remaining CS at the district level	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Put in placed a pricing system that is accessible to the populations	×	×	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Set up a maternal death reduction support group in each district	×	X	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Organize monthly sessions on danger signs with the maternal death reduction support group in each district	×	×	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Train four RCs per district on danger signs during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Organize interactive monthly radio programs related to CPN, delivery, and the use of services	×	×	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Lobby mayors and CA to support free referrals in the area	×	×	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Strengthen the actions of NGOs and women's groups in the RMMN	×	×	X	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
	Objective 4: Improve the rate of births assisted by qualified personnel in the existing 7 national and departmental hospitals, and in all health centers	sisted by	/ qualific and in a	d perso Il healtl	qualified personnel in the existing 7 national and and in all health centers	departmental hospitals,

Objective 6 : strengthen partnership with tl	he priva high-in	te sector	to ensu	ship with the private sector to ensure the availability, accessibi package of high-impact obstetrical and neonatal interventions	partnership with the private sector to ensure the availability, accessibility, and quality of the optimum package of high-impact obstetrical and neonatal interventions	ality of the optimum
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities in family planning	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities in PHPP/GATPA	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities in enhanced CPN	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities in SOUB (suction cup, AMIOU, life saving actions)	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities in systematic examinations, the usual care, and reanimation of new-borns in delivery rooms	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 100% of maternity medical care providers in private facilities PTME care	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Supervise midwives in private maternities on a quarterly basis	×	×	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train private sector actors in the use of SNIGS data medium	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Make SNIG data medium available to private structures	×	X	X	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Once a month, organize with private sector actors advanced strategy CPNs	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Introduce a monthly data collection mechanism for private entities	×	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Collect data monthly from private entities	X	X	×	DSF		UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,

Raise the awareness of the private sector on the legislation governing private practice	×	X	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Organize on a quarterly basis consultation meetings with the private sector	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Involve managers of private sector maternities to Near Miss and maternal death audit activities	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Organize the administration of two doses of vitamin A, coupled with disinfestations	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Acquire medication for disinfection 2 times per year for children aged 9 to 59 months	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Revive activities related to exclusive breast feeding and the PMA/nut for support groups	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Sign a partnership with national and community radio stations to promote nutrition activities	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 50 service providers on PMA/nut	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Support the monitoring of nutrition and PCIME community activities	×	X	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Train 10 mediators and 1 PLWHIV associations on providing nutritional support for PLWHIV	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Lobby traditional therapists to secure their participation in the implementation of the PMA/nut	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Acquire iron, Spirulina, and other products	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Celebrate World Breastfeeding Week	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,
Establish the Foyer d'Apprentissage et du Renforement Nutritionnel des Gestantes	×	×	×	DSF	UNFPA, USAID, GAVI, WHO,

WOKLYTILK WOLEKNYT HEVTLH VAD BEDNCE CHILD

DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM	DEDTS,DPM
	×	×	×								
	×	×	×		×						
×	×	×	X	×							
Organize a national forum on improving the quality of care in health centers	Implement the recommendations made by the national forum on the improvement of care in health centers	Organize information an d sensitization sessions and for the population on the need to visit health centers	Provide all transfusion institutions with reagents and consumables	Equip three (03) departmental blood transfusion services (SDTS) with material for fractionating whole blood into blood products	Acquire six(06) blood collection supervision vehicles for the National Blood Transfusion Service (SNTS) and four Departmental Blood Transfusion Services (SDTS)	Ensure the management and upkeep of equipment	Advertise to promote blood donation	Each year, decorate the best blood donors in all departments	Provide annual support to the National Association of Voluntary Blood Donors (Association Nationale des Donneurs Bénévoles de Sang)	Each year, organize the National Blood Transfusion session	Acquire four (04) generators for all Blood Transfusion Departmental Services (SDTS)

CONSOWWYBEES WEDICYNX BHYKWYCENLIÓNES EL DES SECHKISYLION DES BKODNILS

		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND B h	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
			Prevalence of HIV/AIDS among pregnant women during prenatal visits to health centers								
DEDTS,DPM	Objective 8: HIV/AIDS Prevention	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS
	HIV/A	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	ctive 8:	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Obje	×	×	X	×	×	×	X	×	×	×
Construct an appropriate incinerator in each SDTS		Promote the fight against HIV/AIDS among partners	Ensure supervision of activities at operational level	Ensure maintenance of medico-technical and computer equipment	Ensure the training of NGO animators in the 12 departments in the country in communications and drafting of projects	Ensure the training of NGO animators in the 12 departments in the country on the community taking care of PLWHIV	Update the directory of NGOs that are partners of PNLS	Organize the World Day Against AIDS at the national level	Organize the World Day Against AIDS at the departmental level	Update PNLS monitoring/evaluation supports	Supervise program operational activities
			SGIV	OF HIV	AENLION	ьке			PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS		

WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND	WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS	DNPS
X	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	X
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X
Prepare and increase IEC support for the assumption of responsibility for STD, PLWHIV, and PTME	Organize mass campaigns during the Novitcha festivals	Organize mass campaigns during the Agani festivals	Organize mass campaigns during the Vodoun festivals	Organize prevention activities within each department	Complete construction of CIPEC Ouémé	Build the CIPEC Atlantique	Create departmental eligibility committees	Organize half-yearly collection and assessment of PNLS indicators

	Organize the national workshop on accidents related to exposure to blood	×	×	×	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
	Organize quality assurance of HIV laboratories	×	×	X	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
	Train and retrain lab technicians	×	X	X	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
	Ensure responsibility for epidemiological surveillance teams at the central level	×	X	X	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS	Ensure responsibility for epidemiological surveillance teams	×	×	×	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
	Acquire data support in the context of epidemiological surveillance teams	×	X	X	DNPS		WHO,IDA, GLOBAL FUND
COMBAT MALARIA	Objectiv	re 9 : Co ₁	rrect and	early de	Objective 9: Correct and early detection of cases of malaria	of malaria	
AND ENDEMIC DISEASES	Acquisition of CTA	ts, TDRs,	microsco _P	copes, lab reag	reagents, EBP kits VPS	Acquisition of CTAs, TDRs, microscopes, lab reagents, EBP kits of serious cases, etc. PNLS,DNPS	
	Acquire Coartem blister packs	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
	Acquire artesunate amodiaquin blister packs	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
	Acquire laboratory reagents and consumables	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
	Acquire "CX41" microscopes	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
	Acquire Rapid Diagnosis Tests (TDR)	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
	Acquire EBP kits of serious cases among children under age 5	×	X	X	PNLS,DNPS		
		ormation	s, orientat	ions, ate	Formations, orientations, ateliers, consultants, etc.	etc.	
	Train and retrain 140 laboratory technicians on microscopic diagnosis of malaria and the use of TDRs.	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS		
	TEMS						

PNLS,DNPS × × X X × × × × × X × × × × × × × × × × X × × × × × × × × × X X × X × × × × × × malaria and especially the sensitization of mothers Prepare the training curriculum and integration of Frain 430 doctors in health areas on the new antiparasetimie in children above 5 that present a fever Supervise community activities to raise awareness Frain/re-orient community-based staff (teachers, Validation in two days of the training curriculum Frain 2363 nurses/MW on the new anti-malaria Inform teachers of FSS and professional schools on the new anti-malaria policy in view of its introduction in the curriculum of health officials the new policy by two technical working groups by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Ensure the integrated supervision of anti-malaria frain and retrain 90 laboratory technicians from microscopic diagnosis of malaria and the use of prevention and assumption of responsibility for Frain 1761 non-qualified health officials on the Organize orientation session for private entities in the health centers and among the under 5 in Conduct a study on the proportion of positive community liaison) on the new policy for the Organize a workshop for the preparation and validation of a plan to establish ACTs at the Frain 275 health officers (doctors, nurses and (3) prepare orientation seminars 2-3-4) Organize seminars referral centers (CHD/CNHU) on the midwives) on EBP in referral hospitals activities at the departmental level on the fight against malaria about and distribute CTAs new anti-malaria policy to the use of MIILD community level malaria policy sentinel sites authorities policy

COMBAT MALARIA AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

Ensure the integrated supervision of anti-malaria activities at the level of health areas	X	X	X	SdNC, DNFS	
Ensure the integrated supervision of anti-malaria activities at the level of health centers	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Objective 10 : Preve	ation of	malaria a	among	pregnant wome	Objective 10: Prevention of malaria among pregnant women and children under 5
	V	cquisition	of MII	Acquisition of MIILDs, S-P, etc.	
Acquire 2 200 000 long-lasting MIII.D treated mosquito nets for the national campaign of free distribution to children under 5	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire long-lasting MILLD treated mosquito nets for pregnant women for distribution through CPN services	X	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire long-lasting treated mosquito nets for fully vaccinated children	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire SP	X	Χ	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Training, orientation, workshops, consultants, etc.	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Raise the awareness of senior staff about the MIILD distribution campaign	X	X	×	SdNG,SJN9	
Acquire permanent markers	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Planning/Training	Χ	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Logistics	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Coordination/Supervision	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Monitoring/Evaluation	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Assumption of responsibility for support staff	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Support thematic contractualization with local radio stations to disseminate messages about the care and prevention of malaria health areas	X	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Produce boxes and posters on the care of ACT, the use of MILD and TPI	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Motivate community liaison agents	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Contractualization with NGOs or women's groups to raise awareness at the grassroots level on the effective use of MIILD, environmental sanitation, and monitoring of community liaisons	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Organize the Africa Malaria Day	×	×	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Monitoring and evaluation, epidemiological surveillance and operational research on the prevention of malaria	nce and c	perational		PNLS,DNPS	
Training, workshops, consultants, etc.				PNLS,DNPS	
Test the effectiveness of MIII Ds and insecticides	×	×	×	PMISDAMS	

COMBAT MALARIA AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS
×	X	×	X	×	×	×	X	×	×	X	×	C or	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	vel of
×	X	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	r-9IS) (ua	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	(at the le
×	X	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×	medicatic em	×	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	e delivery istributor
Organize a consultation meeting on SE/Malaria indicators, the frequency of reports etc. (indicators, logistics, quality of services, etc.)	Prepare the national monitoring and evaluation plan	For the collection of information on the process indicators	Prepare a background study for data collection	Pre-test and finalize routine data collection tools for monitoring and evaluation	Set up mapped data bases at the departmental and health area levels	For the collection of data on results indicators (i.e. household surveys) through the LQAS methodology	Develop a detailed implementation plan for household surveys (LQAS) and prepare data collection tools at the household level	Organize with the SE facilitator group a consultation meeting on household survey tools (LQAS)	Implement the detailed plan and pretest the household survey tools(LQAS)	Train the survey team and collect data from households	Analyze data, prepare the report and organize the dissemination workshop	For the management/logistics (of MIILDs/medication) (SIG-L or "LMIS") information system	Develop the sampling plan and the tools for the SIG-L survey	Train the (SIG-L) survey team	Assess the SIG-L in the Mono and Couffo departments	Produce the interim report on the SIG-L	Make the improvements to the SIG-L system	Evaluate the SIG-L in all departments in Benin	Produce a report on the SIG-L	Make the improvements to the SIG-L system	With respect to surveys on the quality of service delivery (at the level of health centers and of community-based distributors (DBC))

COMBYT MALARIA AND ENDEMIC DISEASES

anti-malarial medication anti-malarial medication anti-malarial son vector resistance to X X X PNLS,DNPS NDLS,DNPS NDLS,DNPS Recticides	Develop the sampling plan and the tools for the survey on quality of FS/DBC services Train the survey team (for the FS/DBC survey) Train the survey team (for the FS/DBC survey) Evaluate service delivery at the level of FS in the X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	PNI.S,DNPS	
idies on vector resistance to X X X	Conduct studies on the therapeutic effectiveness of anti-malarial medication	×	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
	Conduct studies on vector resistance to insecticides	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	

S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	ective 11: Strengthen the management capacity of the PNLP and of the health system	Works and acquisition of equipment, vehicles, motorcycles, etc.	
PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	city of the I	nt, vehicles, 1	PNLS,DNPS
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	ent capa	quipme	
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	anageme	isition of e	
×	X	×	X	X	X	×	X	×	X	n the m	nd acqu	
Set up a pharmacovigilance system	Conduct a qualitative study on equity and on the effect of the use of MIIID for children and pregnant women on the request for anti-malarial care	Conduct a study on the economic and social costs of malaria	Increase routine collection tools	Ensure the smooth operation of SE routine data collection	Strengthen epidemiological surveillance sentinel sites	Implement the MIILD SE (SIG-L) and CTA plans	Organize quarterly SE meetings	Assess the CTA pharmacovigilance system	Organize science days on malaria every two years	Objective 11 : Strengthe	Works a	Organize expansion works/store walkways (CAME) and various small rehabilitation/fit-up jobs

Acquire equipment for PNLP and for departmental units				PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire equipment for malaria epidemiological surveillance sentinel sites	eillance se	entinel site		PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire vehicles for PNLP				PNLS,DNPS	
Acquire 34 motorcycles for malaria teams in health areas				PNLS,DNPS	
Training, consultants, etc.					
Build the capacity of PNLP/MS managers (entomology, planning, clinical trials, cartography, molecular biology)	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Conduct the accounting and financial audit of PALP	×	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Conduct the mid-term and final assessment (technical audit) of the PALP	X	×	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Organize a training workshop for socio-sanitary actors on the management of pesticides	×	×	X	PNLS,DNPS	
Organize a consultation workshop for sectors that use pesticides	×	X	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Organize and exchange and study trip 2007-2010	×	X	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Organize a consultation and exchange meeting with other countries in the sub-region	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Strengthen PNLP operations	×	×	×	PNLS,DNPS	
Salary of project management team	X	X	X	PNLS,DNPS	

			rvices		of health services									
PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	PNLS,DNPS	Objective 12: Develop regional referral health services	DIEM,CPM	centers Rate of use	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM
×	×	×	region	48,0 00	health	×	×	×	×	X	X	X	×	×
×	×	×	Develop	10,000	id equip	×	×	×	×	×	Χ	X	×	×
×	×	X	ive 12:	2,000	truct ar	X	×	×	×	X	X	X	×	×
Secure and maintain rolling stock and computer equipment	Organize launching of project	Implement the pest and pesticide management plan	Object	Construct and equip two (2) CHUs (Parakou et Cotonou)	Objective 13: Construct and equip health centers Rate of use of health services	Equip hospitals with critical materials and equipment	Acquire medical and technical materials and equipment for 12 health centers to be built each year in border/landlocked areas at the rate of one (1) per department	Construct and equip one (1) referral laboratory in Cotonou	Complete the construction and equipment of the Donga CHD	Construct and equip a national blood transfusion center in Cotonou and rehabilitate the other departmental blood transfusion centers	Rehabilitate the existing five CHDs	Build and equip six 06 DDS	Rehabilitate 15 area hospitals	Build and equip nine (09) area hospitals
							DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURES						HT	DEVELOPN

DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	БІЕМ,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	БІЕМ,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM
×	×				×	×	×	×	×	X	×	×
×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X	×
Build and equip 15 area offices	Build and equip an oncology research center	Equip private clinics with materials and equipment	Enclose in solid materials, the nurseries in the botanical gardens	Fit up four (4) research sites to identify and validate effective traditional treatments	Construct 20 distribution depots in area hospitals that do not have them	Acquire one (1) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for the CNHU in Cotonou	Acquire one (1) scanner for the Parakou university hospital	Renew the radiology material in university hospitals, the CHD, and area hospitals	Acquire 41 SAMU specialized ambulances, of which four (4) for the central level, twelve (12) for the intermediary level and wenty (25) for area hospitals	Acquire 77 SAMU ambulances for community health centers	Acquire 51 pick-up trucks, of which five (5) for the central level, twelve (12) for the intermediary level and 34 for health areas	Install the aerial communications network in all health centers that do not yet have them

DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,CPM
		X		X	×	X	×	X	X	X	X
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				X
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	X
Rehabilitate existing and defective aerial communications networks	Link the SAMU to the independent communications system covering the entire national territory	Equip the lacustrine health centers with motorized barks	Acquire two (02) supervision vehicles for the national laboratory	Acquire 12 utility vehicles, of which six (6) for the central level and six (6) for the intermediary level	Acquire 46 supervision vehicles, of which six (6) for the central level, six (6 for the intermediary level and thirty four (34 for health areas	Acquire 77 double cabin vehicles for community health centers	Acquire 754 motorcycles, of which 154 for community health centers (77 for government midwives, 77 for nurses) and 600 for district health centers	Acquire additional medical and technical equipment for health centers	Acquire medical and technical equipment for health centers being completed	Upgrade the equipment of auxiliary services (laundry, mortuary, kirchen)	Upgrade the computer population (500 units)
DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURES A C C C C C C C C C C C C											

Strengther operating neonatolo services, e departmen	Strengthen the operating and area hospitals	Equip the communit centers	Computer HZs, DD	Create an of DDSs of	Train specand senion maintenar	Acquire 5 worksh for the central lev intermediary level	NUTRITION	PROGRAM Organize PROGRAM vitamin A
Strengthen the technical support (laboratories, operating area, reanimation, traumatology, neonatology, pediatrics, maternity and surgical services, etc.) center at the central and departmental levels	Strengthen the technical support (laboratories, operating and reanimation areas, etc.) center in area hospitals	Equip the hospital centers, area hospitals, community health centers and district health centers	Computerize all CNHU, the other CHUs, CHDs, HZs, DDSs and BZSs	Create and equip maintenance services at the level of DDSs and of hospital centers	Train specialized staff (maintenance engineers and senior technicians) to strengthen the maintenance services	Acquire 5 workshop vehicles, of which two (2) for the central level and three (3) for the intermediary level		Organize the administration of two doses of vitamin A, coupled with disinfestations
×	×	×	×	X	×	×	qo	×
			×	X	×	×	jective 14	×
×	×	×	×				: Impr	×
DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,СРМ	DIEM,CPM	DIEM,СРМ	Objective 14 : Improve Nutrition	DSF

										s for youths
DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	Objective 15: Support school sports and sports for youths
×	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	apport school
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	ctive 15 : Sı
Acquire medication for disinfestations twice a year for children aged 9 to 59 months	Resume activities that promote exclusive breastfeeding and the PMA/nut at the level of support groups	Sign a partnership with national and community radio stations to promote nutrition activities	Train 50 service providers on PMA/nut	Support the monitoring of nutrition and PCIME community activities	Train 10 mediators and 2 PLWHIV associations on providing nutritional support for PLWHIV	Lobby traditional therapists to secure their participation in the implementation of the PMA/nut	Acquire iron, Spirulina, and other products	Celebrate World Breastfeeding Week	Establish the Foyer d'Apprentissage et du Renforcement Nutritionnel des Gestantes	Objec

	MS	MEPS								
	Level of achievement	Number of schools supported	on activities	Number of traditional recreation activities identified and codified	Number of guides prepared	Number of electronic elements on traditional games prepared	Number of recreation activities implemented in school environments	Number of software prepared for tradition al games	Rate of physical achievement	Level of achievement
MCJSL/DGS			Objective 16: Develop healthy traditional recreation activities	MCJSL/DGL						
		or	ective 16: Develop he	uc			ities	nal)r
Organization of the estates general of sports	Development of sports medical centers	Support for schools and preparation centers for sports elites	Obje	Survey and codification of traditional recreation activities	Preparation of guides for healthy traditional games	Preparation of electronic elements for the traditional games identified (CD video)	Implementation of traditional recreation activities in school environments	Preparation of a software program for traditional games	Rehabilitation of the <i>Hall des Arts</i>	Development of a development framework for young girls based on Beninese cultural values (amazon, majorettes, voluntary)

SPORTIVES ET LUDIQUES PROMOTION DES ACTIVITES

Promotion of women's health		DPFG et OFFE	Number of IEC sessions organized/Number of participants in IEC sessions organized	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Improvement and respect of the social and legal status of women		DPFG et OFFE	Number of extension agents trained/Number of IEC session/Number of participants	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Valuing and taking into account the work of women		DPFG et OFFE		UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Valuing cultures and traditions that are conducive to the fulfillment of women		DPFG et OFFE	Number of documentaries produced and disseminated	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Strengthening the capacity of institutions that promote women through the construction of the maion internationale de la femme, the construction of the Observatoire de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant		DPFG et OFFE	Number of institution strengthened	UNFPA, SWTSS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Objective 3: Pron	notion of gender	Objective 3: Promotion of gender equity and empowerment of women	ment of women	
Improvement of the land code by allowing women to have access to land		DPFG et OFFE	Code document amended	UNFPA, SWTSS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Facilitation of women's access, especially poor women, to micro-finance		DPFG et OFFE	Number of women who have obtained credit	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Literacy education in French for women		DPFG et OFFE	Number of women taught functional French	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP
Management training as a complementary measure to micro credit		DPFG et OFFE	Number of women trained in micro credit	UNFPA, SWISS COOP., DANIDA, UNDP

BY SERVING AND OF GENDERPROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE

OFFE COOP, DANIDA, UNDP	ldren and of adolescents	DEA et OFFE Strategy document	DEA et OFFE Number of sensitization UNICEF campaigns/Number of participants	DEA et OFFE Percentage of children, UNICEF female and male, with access to basic social services	DEA et OFFE Number of sessions on UNICEF nutritional education organized/Number of participants	DEA et OFFE Number of structures UNICEF strengthened	ment and solidarity	DRIPH Number of handicapped persons trained and installed	DRIPH Number of infrastructures created and / or strengthened	DRIPH Number of competitions organized	DRIPH Number of teachers trained or retrained	DRIPH Number of technicians trained
Building the capacities of institutions that promote gender equity and women's empowerment	Objective 4 : Development of children and of adolescents	Preparation and implementation of the strategy for the integrated development of the young child document(DIJE)	Protection of children and adolescents against ill- treatment and slavery	Promotion of the access of children, boys and girls, to basic social services	Improvement of the food and nutritional of children	Building the capacity of entities working for the benefit of children and adolescents	Objective 5: Social advancement and solidarity	Socio – professional integration of handicapped persons	Establishment and/or strengthening of structures responsible for handicapped persons	Promotion of cultural and sports activities for handicapped persons	Initial and continuing training of teachers on the special education needs of handicapped children	Training of readaptation specialists
							SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT AND	SOLIDARITY				

H Number of persons sensitized to active aging	Number of sick persons taken care of	S Number of social security and mutual health structures created for informal sector workers	S Number of safety stock for disaster victims	and Number of structures strengthened	nity initiatives	AS Number of solidarity associations implemented that are operational	s et Number of studies financed AS	AS Number of development projects financed	B Number of animators trained	3 and Amount granted to DPSS JAS	Number of partners
DRIPH	DPSS	DPSS	DPSS	nt DRIPH and DPSS	Objective 6: Promotion of socio-community initiatives	FADIB et FASNAS	FADIB et FASNAS	FADIB et FASNAS	FADIB	FADIB and FASNAS	FADIB
Adoption and implementation of the national action plan on aging	Assumption of psychosocial responsibility for indigents, OEV, HIV/AIDS victims and other incapacitating diseases	Support for the implementation of protection and social security measures for informal sector workers	Better management of vulnerability to shocks	Strengthening the capacity of structures that intervene in the development of social advancement and solidarity through notably the rehabilitation of the infrastructures of ministries, the above quota recruitment of eighty-four (84) social action controllers, twenty-four (24)senior social action technicians, one (01) senior planning technician and one (1) senior statistician	Objec	Support for the implementation of mutual solidarity associations at the community level	Support for diagnostic, planning and community development activities through the granting of credits	Participation in the financing of community development projects	Development of community intervention system	Support for the Direction de la Protection Sociale et de la Solidarité (DPSS) in the establishment and monitoring of the mutual solidarity associations	Development of partners and serve as an interface between the community and development partners
				SOLIDARITY SOCIAL SOCIAL	5		LIVI YT				

PROMOTION OF String to Co INITIATIVE	Granting of credits to finance income-generating activities Development and support for solidarity at the community level Strengthening of community participation and of community leadership Strengthening the capacities of structures working		FASNAS FASNAS FADIB FADIB and	Amount of credit granted /Number of credit beneficiaries Amount granted to mutual solidarity associations/number of beneficiary associations Number of IECs organized /Number of participants in IEC sessions organized Number of structures strengthened
t ot	to development social advancement and solidarity		FASNAS	

			x. Monitori xi. Partner ng institutio	tor	xxii. Level of xxiv. customer satisfaction	xxiii.	ххііі. ххііі.		xli. Number of xliii. employees trained	AIII.		lv. lvi.	lxiv. Number of Ixvi. ministries equipped with	intranet IXV.	xxiv. lxxv.	re	xciv. xcv.
PROMOTING GOOD GOVERNANCE	AREA: ACCELERATING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS	: Promoting a culture of quality service within the Administration	ix. Responsible bodies		X xx. DPRA/MRAI xxi.	<u> </u>	xxx. DPRA/MRAI XXXI.		xxxix. DPRA/MRAI xI.		: Improving information dissemination within the administration	liii. DOPR/MRAI liv.	X lxii. DOPR/MRAI		X kxiii. DOPR/MRAI	Objective 3: Streamlining and stabilizing administrative organization and structure	xcii. DPRA/MRAI
			viii. DEADLINE		xvii. X xviii. X xix.		xxvii. X xviii. xxix.		xxvi. Xkxvii. xviii.		2: Improving informatio	l. X li.	lix. Ix. X lxi.		lxix. X lxx. X lxxi.	Streamlining and stabiliz	xxix. X xc. X xci.
ii. AXE 4:	iv. PRIORITY	v. Objective 1	vii. MEASURES/ACTI ONS	2	xvi. Carry out a customer/client satisfaction survey on	vision by t on	xxv. Ensure effective implementation of customer relations services	XXVI.	xxxiv. Develop quality standards with regard to reception, and train administration staff	XXV.	xliv. Objective 2	xlviii. Streamline the information master plan within the administration xlix.	lvii. Implement e- administration Iviii.		lxvii. Improve government Communications	Ixxvi. Objective 3:	xxxvii. Design simplified manuals xxix. of procedures for the
			vi. PROGRAM S	ì	xii, xiii. xiv.		STREAMLINI NG AND MODERNIZA	NISTRA	TIVE STRUCTURES X	××				ADMINISTRA TIVE	SIRUCIURES		kxvii.

	civ.	cxiv.	xxiv.	xxiv.		klviii.	
		decrees adopted and implemente d or draft laws submitted to the National Assembly	decrees adopted and implemente d or draft laws submitted to the National Assembly	decrees adopted and implemente d or draft laws submitted to the National Assembly		. Number of Klviii decrees	auopica ana
	ciii.	схіі.	cxxii.	CXXXIII		cxlvi.	
	ci. DPRA/MRAI cii.	cxi.	cxx. DPRA/MRAI xxi.	cxx. DPRA/MRAI CXI.	Objective 4: Clarifying the government's missions	cxliv. DPRA/MRAI 5x lv .	
	×	S	cxxi.	XXXI	the go	cxliv.	
	ပဲ	cix.	cxix.	X xxix.	rifying	xliii.	
	ix. X	iii.			e 4 : Cla	ii.	
	X xcix.	X cviii.	X xviii.	X xviii.	jectiv	X cxlii	_
	cviii.	cvii.	exvii.	xvii.		cxli.	
whole administration	Eliminate over laps of cresponsibilities and between government bodies	Prepare rosters of management positions and statutory jobs	Establish the frameworks Efor filling management positions and statutory jobs	Define the status of public cand political jobs within the executive	cxxxv.	Finalize the clarification of the government's missions	
cxviii.	xcvi.	cv. cvi.	CXV.	cxxv.		cxxxix.	CAL.
S. J.		ORGANIZATI ON, STREAMLINI NG AND MODERNISA TION OF ADMINISTRA TIVE STRUCTURES		U		ORGANIZATI	ONOMINEMA
lxxix. lxxx.	lxxxi. lxxxii. xxxxiii. xxxxiv. lxxxv.	XXXXI.				xxxvi. xxxviii.	учупт.

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	xxiii.	ms management	cxxxv. New decree available xxvi.	cxlv.			cclvi.		xxiv.	xciii.	cccii.	ccxi.
	DPRI/MRAI	Objective 7: Stimulating organizations dedicated to consultation/coordination and reforms management	DOPR/MRAI	DPRI/MRAI		Objective 8: Increasing visibility of reform actions	DPP/MRAI		DPP/MRAI DOPR/MRAI	DPRI/MRAI	DRFM/MRAI	DPRI/MRAI
cxiii.	ccxi.	consulta	XXXIII.	ccxliii.		visibility	ccliv.		kxviii. Xxix. Ixxx. X xxxii. Elexenii.	cxci.	ccci.	cccix.
	X ccxx. X	ledicated to	xxxii.	X cxlii. X		Increasing '	celiii.		xxiv. xxvi. xxvi. Xxxvii.	X ccxc. X	X xcix. X	X cviii.
	X cxix.	ations d	X xxxi.	X ccxli.		ctive 8:	X cclii.		X clxx. clxxi. lxxii. X xxiiii.	X xxix.	X cviii.	X ccvii.
	viii.	g organiz	XXX. X	ccxl. X			ccli. X		clxvi. X lxvii. xviii. clxix. X	Xviii. X	kcvii. X	cvi.
change	Promote the culture of x change supported by administrative and institutional reform	Objective 7: Stimulating	Update decree n°2005-250 cxxx. of 6 may 2005	Initiate, monitor and coordinate institutional reforms (education, health, justice, finance and taxation, agriculture, employment, youth and land)		ccxlvii	Design a comprehensive administrative and institutional reform plan		Organize a roundtable of technical and financial partners on administrative and institutional reforms limplement the communication strategy on administrative and institutional reforms	Design a new framework y for the procurement and management of public goods and services	Improve the current x mechanism for credit consumption	Organize debates on the connect for instituting an
ceviii.	ccxvi.	ccxxv.	exxviii.	XXXVIII.	XXIX.		ccxlix.	ccl.	cclxiii. cclxiv.	lxxxvi.	ccxcv.	ccciv.
PME	HUMAN RESSOURCES AND CULTURE OF CHANGE			ADMINISTRA TIVE AND INSTITUTIO NAL REFORM						NAL REFORM		
			cxxvi.				klviii.		cclxi. cclxi. ccki. cckii.			

			DPP, MDEF/DG	TCP,DGB, DOI																		
	cxxi.	tration		C I	cclii.	clxii.				lxxii.			cxxii.				cxcii.				cdi.	
		ented adminis	SIGRH for the	managemen t of	government employees	Number of sensitization	sessions on moral and	9		Policy	document available		٠	statutes or the public	service		Number of highly	populated	having	Denemen		
	ccxx.	ent-orie	ccxlix.		cccl.	ccclx.			cclxi.	ccclxx.		clxxi.	cclxxx.			XXXI.	cccxc.			cxci.	cd.	
	DPRI/MRAI	and qualitative management of human resources for a development-oriented administration	DGFP			MTFP/IGSEP				MTFP/DGFP/DGRCE			MTFP/DGFP				MTFP/DGFP				MTFP/DPP/DGFP	
cccx.	cxviii.	nt of hu	X ccalvii.			scelviii.					clxix.		lxxviii.	XXIX.			exxviii.				exeviii.	
	exvii.	ve manageme	X exlvi. X			X clvii. X				X lxvii. X			X xxvii.				X xvii. X				X kevii.	
	X cxvi.	ıalitati	X cxlv.			X cclvi.				X clxvi.			X xxvi.				X xxvi.				X xcvi.	
	ccxv. X	ive and qu	cx1			cclv. X				clxv. X			lxxv. X				XXXV. X				cxcv. X	
Auditor General of the Republic	Organize a forum on the adoption of a law on performance	Objective 9: Ensuring the quantitative	Establish an integrated human resources	management system (SIGRH)		Enforce legislation, rules and procedures governing	public administration in Benin				equitable motivation policy in the public service			general statutes of public services and the regulatory	implementation instruments		Extend the transfer of responsibilities for human	resources management to	institutions		Initiate the design of organic frameworks in all	government ministries and institutions
cccv.	cccxiii.	ective 9	ccexlii.		cxliii.	cccliii.		ccliv.		cclxiii.		clxiv.	clxxiii.			lxxiv.	lxxxiii.		•	VIXXX	ccxciii.	
		cccxxii. Obje	cxxiii.	ccxxv.			xxxxii. xxxiii.	xxxiv.	XXXVi.		xxxix.	HUMAN	RESSOURCES	MANAGEME					•			

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cdx.	cdxx.	XXIX.	xxix.	klviii
	Number of government staff records processed	Number of sessions held by the discipline committee each year; number of draft decisions on sanctions	Number of deconcentrated unit staff and local elected officials who have received human resources managemen t training	Number of DDTFPs whose capacities have been reinforced
cdix.	dxiii.	lxxviii.	xxxxvii.	cdxlvi.
MTFP/DGFP	MTFP/DGFP	MTFP/DGFP	MTFP/DGRCE/DGFP/DGT/D	MTFP/ SGM/DGT
cdvii.	cdxvi. İXVİİ.	cdxxvi.	X dxxxv. xxvi.	X cdxliv. dxlv.
X cdvi.	X dxiv. X cdxv.	X fxxv.	X xxiv. X	X İxliii. X
cdv.	xiv.	X xxiv.	xxiii.	X dxlii.
×	X	×	×	pX
cdiv.	dxiii.	xxiii.	кххіі.	cdxli.
Develop the national policy on recruitment in the public service and the multiyear recruitment plan in the public service	Computerize and digitalize individual government staff records	Promote the fight against impunity in the public service	Bringing government closer to the population: capacity building for staff in deconcentrated units, municipalities and civil society with regard to recruitment, human resources management and training.	Organization, and institutional, material and human capacity building for DDTFPs to better help local communities (organizational audit, support for the management and reinforcement of
cdii.	cdxi.	cdxxi.	cdxxx.	cdxl.

	dlxx.	lxxx.	cdxc.	d.
ance	ment the onal ing yy; ber of stries stries tutions the have speed the iyear ing plan ing plan	Number of training plans financed and number of people trained	Feasibility study document	Number of young people, women, and other performing groups
erform	cdlxix.	kxviii.	хххиіі.	1xcviii.
community and civil society resources, and development of poverty reduction framework, they were inspection, promotion of Social Security mutuals, retirement insurance, and occupational health).	vii. MTFP/DGRCE III.		vsi. MTFP/ DPP/DGFP/DGRCE/INFOSE C 'ii.	vi. MTFP/DGRCE/FODEFCA iii.
ibute	X sdlxwii. xviii.	X dlaxvi. (XVII.	lxxxvi.	X sdxcvi.
to contr	X IIxvi.	X lxxv.	XXXV.	X dxcv.
n capital	X dlxv. X	X xxiv. X	xxiv.	X xciv. X
nping huma	Ilxiv. X d	xxiii.	xxiii.	xciii. X b
community and civil society resources, and development of poverty reduction framework, they were inspection, promotion of Social Security mutuals, retirement insurance, and occupational health). x. Objective 10: Develo	Design the national alxiv. training policy and the multiyear government employee training plan	Boost business competitiveness by reinforcing the capacities of their human resources	Study the feasibility of creating a structure to train and retrain government employees	Develop partnerships with employment promotion bodies and micro finance institutions within the framework of local development to facilitate youth integration, as well
cdxli	dlxiii.	cdlxxi.	dlxxxi. xxxii.	cdxci.
	PROFESSION AL DEVELOPME	NT OF COVERNME NT EMPLOYEES	, <u> </u>	
	cdli. cdliii. cdliii. cdliv. cdlvi. cdlvi. cdlvii. cdlvii. cdlvii. cdlix. cdlx. cdlx.			

	dx.	dxx.	dxxx.	dxl.
trained and installed in the territories	i. Number of government ministries and institutions that have prepared procedures manuals	i. Status of implementat ion of the developmen t plan timeline imeline c	i. Status of implementat ion of the developmen t plan timeline (including the number of new training units)	i. 03 DDTFP and 1 head office for MTFP have been built
xcix.	dviii.	dxviii.	hxxviii. XXiX.	ххуііі.
	i. MTFP/ IGSEP/INFOSEC i.	i. i.	i.	i. MTFP/DPP I.
	dvii.	X dxvi. fxvii.	X dxxvi.	X İxxxvi. XXVII.
	dv.	dxv.	X dxxv.	X KXXV.
	div. X	iv. X		
	X	X dxiv.	Xxxiv.	X xxiv.
	diii.	dxiii.	XXIII.	xxiii.
self-sufficiency for women and other vulnerable groups	Initiate the preparation of procedures manuals in bulk of that ministries and institutions	Transform the CPPE into the regional training centre (preparation of the CPPE development plan, extension of the training units, introduction of the TIC, acquisition of equipment, upgrade of reception and accommodation).	Improve INFOSEC framework for reception and training (preparation of the INFOSEC development plan, extension of training units, introduction of TIC and acquisition of equipment)	Build an administrative centre for the MTFP
dxcii.	dii.	dxi.	dxxi.	dxxxi.

		ър				
dl.	dlix.	ilxix. DPP	XXIX.	xxix.	xcix.	dcix.
Head office for FODEFCA	Framework document for mobilizing and using the Beninese Diaspora	Document standard and transmitted to the Cabinet for adoption adoption	Ten new y trades developed in the dual system	Number of penterprises which have introduced training plans to FODEFCA	Number of trainers trained each year	Act of creation of a collaborativ e framework for
dxlviii. F f Ixlix.	dlvii. I	dlxvii. I	llxxvii. 7 t t c c c x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	XXXVII. H	dxcvii. 1 t t t t t t t t t t cviii.	dcvii. A
MTFP/DPP / FODEFCA		MTFP-DGRCE	MTFP/DGRCE/FODEFCA/CP FPE	MTFP/DGRCE/FODEFCA	MTFP/DGRCE/FODEFCA	MTFP/ DPP/DGFP/INFOSEC
dxlvi. xlvii.	dlvi.	dlxv. llxvi.	dlxxv. XXVI.	flxxxv. XXVI.	dxcv. xcvi .	dev.
dxlv. X	dlv. X	llxiv.	X xxiv.	X xxiv.	X xciv. X	dciv.
Ixliv. X dxlv.	dliv. X	XIII.	X xxiii. X	XXIII. X	xciii. X	dciii.
iii ::i	dliii. X	dlxii. X llxiii.	lxxii. X x	(xxiii. x		dcii. d
Build and equip the head x office of FODECFA	Design and implement the framework for mobilizing and using the Beninese Diaspora, including the preparation of the roster of Beninese professionals in the Diaspora	Preparation and adoption of a policy and strategy document for the promotion of national expertise	Extend the dual system of apprenticeship training to the different trades	Establish the culture of continuing education within enterprises, consular and business organizations for the design of training plans	Reinforce the capacities of dxcii. trainers in training organizations	Design the framework of collaboration for researchaction in the public administration, with quality control
dxli. dxlii.	dlii.	dlx.	dlxx.	dkxx.	dxc.	dc.

			dexxi. lexxii. exxiii. exxiv. exxiv. exxvi.	CAN'III	cxxix. dcxxx. LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
dci.	dexi.		dcxxxi.	;	dexlii.	delii.	dclxiii.
	Develop partnerships with dc employment promotion structures and micro finance institutions within the framework of local development to facilitate youth integration and the self-sufficiency among women and other	dcxx. Objective 11: Co	15 E E		Adopt and implement the cx framework policy document on security, occupational health, and HIV/AIDS control at work	Disseminate national and deinternational legal instruments on HIV/AIDS at work	Prepare and implement a [C] policy and an action plan
	dexii. X	ntribu	iii. X		exliv. X	cliv. X	lclxv. X
	X cxiii.	ing to I	X xxiv.		cxlv.	dclv.	X clxvi.
	X cxiv.	overty redu	X XXXV.		X xxlvi.	X delvi.	X lxvii.
	X dexv.	ction th	XXXXVI. XXVII.		dexlvii. klviii.	delvii.	X clxviii.
	MTFP/DGRCE/FODEFCA	Objective 11: Contributing to poverty reduction through the promotion of decent work	MTFP/DGT		MTFP/DGT	MTFP/CNSS/DGT	MTFP/DPP/DGT
CVIII.	dcxvii	nt work	XXXVIII.	XXIX.	dexlix. del.	dclix. dck. dck.	dclxx.
research- action in the public administrati	Number of young young people, women and other vulnerable groups trained and installed in the territories		Number of workers with knowledge of the legal instruments	,	Number of enterprises	Percentage of workers with a sound knowledge of the said instruments	Policy document
	lcxix.		dcxl. DGFP, IGSEP, DDTFP dcxli.		<mark>deli.</mark>	<mark>clxii.</mark>	<mark>clxxi.</mark>

prepared	Feasibility <mark>lXXX.</mark> study document	Number of dcxc. social security mutuals installed	Percentage dcc. of subscribers to social security mutuals	Policy dccx. DPP framework paper on social protection	Number of ccxx. children were withdrawn from painful	Rate of ccxxx. IGSEP, reduction in MDEF/CE strikes S XXXI.		ccxliii. DGDDI 2xliv.
	lxxviii. XXİX.	KXXVIII.	exeviii.	dccviii.	ccxviii.	EXXVIII.	ERTIES	cxlii.
	xvi. MTFP/DPP/DGT /ii.	xvi. MTFP/DGT /ii.	cvi. MTFP/CNSS/DGT/ii.	dcevi. MTFP/DGT/ cevii.	xvi. MTFP/DGT /ii.	xvi. MTFP/DGT /ii.	PRIORITY AREA: RENFORCING THE RULE OF LAW AND CIVIL LIBERTIES dccxxxiii. Objective 1: Improving the socio-economic information system	
	X clxxvi.	kxxvi. xxvii.	X dexevi.	decvi.	X dccxvi.	ccxxvi. xxvii.	E RUI	ccxli.
	X lxxv.	KXXV.	X cxcv.	dccv.	X ccxv.	X cxxv.	NG TH	lccxl.
	X xxiv. X	xxiv.	X xciv. X	lcciv.	X cxiv. X	X xxiv. X	ORCIN	xxix.
	xxiiii. X		xciii. X x	cciii.	cxiii.	xxiii. X	EA: RENF bjective 1: I	xviii. x
to promote gender in the public service	Conduct a feasibility study with a view to valuing women's work in the informal sector.	Reinforce social security xxiII. mutuals	Extend Social Security to the vast majority of the population in the formal and informal sectors	Carry out the diagnosis of social protection and prepare a social protection policy document in the public and private sectors	Fight against the worst forms of child labor	Stimulate the national social watchdog in reinforce social dialogue in the public service		T = F
clxiv.	clxxii.	clxxxi. xxxii.	dcxci.	dcci.	dccxi.	dccxxi.	DCCXXXII.	cxxxvi.
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	declii. DGDDI 2cliii.	celxi.		<mark>(XVII.</mark>	XXXV.	xciii.	<mark>lecei.</mark>	ceix.		ccxx.	xxix.
	dceli.	cclx.		xxvi.	xxiv.	c <mark>xeii.</mark>	dece.	cviii.		CXIX.	xviii.
			Objective 2: Improving development management						Objective 3: Developing a more modern legal system	DICS/MJCRI	DICS/MJCRI
	dccl.	cclix.	develop	<mark>lxxv.</mark>	xxiii.	cxci.	xcix.	cevii.	a more n	X ccxvii.	X ccxvi.
	exlix.	s <mark>lviii.</mark>	proving	xxiv.	cxxii.	ccxc.	cviii.	ccvi.	eloping	X cxvi.	X cxxv.
	dviii.	<mark>clvii.</mark>	ve 2:Im	xxiii.	XXXi.	xxix.	<mark>kcvii.</mark>	cccv.	e 3: Dev	X ccxv. X	X xxiv. X
	xlvii. d	cclvi.		<mark>lxxii.</mark>	lxxx.	xviii.	xcvi.	SC		cxiv. Xc	xxiii. X
indicators	Support the harmonization and dissemination of methodologies for producing statistics	Promotion of grass-roots development	dcclxii.	Support the reinforcement IXXII. of institutional capacities, operational research, as well as management and coordination of population policies.	Implementing national studies on long-term prospects	Support capacity building in the sectors for the preparation of the strategy documents	Monitoring-evaluation of development strategies	Support the promotion of sustainable development	dccex.	Draft or update the legal instruments governing the various judicial professions	Make the Centre for Legal and Judicial Documentation operational
xxvii.	decxlv.	dccliv.		dcclxx.	kxviii. Ixxix.	xxxvi.	ccxciv.	deceii. 2 cciii.		lcccxii.	cccxxi.
INFORMATIO N AND	ORIENTATIO N SYSTEM OF DEVELOPME NT POLICIES			cckii cckvi cckvii cckvii ckviii skviii ckvii ckvii ckvii	THE INFORMATIO N AND ORIENTATIO	N SYSTEM OF DEVELOPME NT POLICIES				iAL IS	CREDIBLE AND ACCESSIBLE

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xvii.	_	<mark>cclvi.</mark>	elxiii.	clxx.	KXVII.	xxiv.	s <mark>cxci.</mark>	cviii.	cmv.	mxii.	mxix.	xxvi.	xxiii.	cmxl.	xlvii.	mliv.	<mark>mlxi.</mark>	xviii.	lxxv.	KXXII.	xxix.
XXVİ.	Α	sectv.	<mark>clxii.</mark>	e <mark>lxix.</mark>	xxvi.	xxiii.	ccxc.	<mark>kcvii.</mark>	emiv.	omxi.	xviii.	IXXV.	cxxii.	xxix.	ıxlvi.	mliii.	smlx.	kvii.	xxiv.	xxxi.	xviii.
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	mplementing a results-based management system within the Ministry	. DPP/MJCRI											_								
KXXV.	l mana	lcccliv.	cclxi.	xviii.	lxxv.	xxxii.	xxix.	xcvi.	smiii.	cmx.	<mark>ıxvii.</mark>	XXIV.	<mark>xxxi.</mark>	xviii.	mxlv.	emlii.	mlix.	ılxvi.	XXIII.	lxxx.	KXVII.
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xxiii.	iting a re	X celii.	cclix.	elxvi.	xxiii.	lxxx.	kxvii.	xciv.	cmi.	nviii.	mxv.	ıxxii.	xxix.	xxvi.	ıxliii.	cml.	<mark>nlvii.</mark>	ılxiv.	ılxxi.	xviii.	XXXV.
xxxii.			slviii.	clxv.	lxxii.	xxix.	xxvi.	xciii.	cm.	mvii.	nxiv.	nxxi.	xviii.	XXXV.	nxlii.			ılxiii.	nlxx.		xxiv.
Draft new codes	dcccxxxviii. Objective 4: I	Conduct institutional cccli. audits and evaluations	Carry out program definition studies	Carry out a review of judicial sector expenditures		aluate	Establish a Legal and Judicial Data Information and Management System	Make the Ministry library operational	Provide the MJCRI with adequate human resources	Design and implement a professional development olan for indicial sector staff	House directorates and central services in adequate buildings	Reinforce central services equipment	Create a computer network connecting the Ministry to jurisdictions, and build its communication capacities	Prepare the MJCRI strategic plan	the DPP		try's	Operation of the DRFM	Operation of the CPMP	Compensate victims	; ;
ccxxx.	q	dcccl.	ccclvii.	cclxiv.	cclxxi.	kxviii.	clxxxv.	жсхсії.	ccx cix.	cmvi.	cmxiii.	cmxx.	пххуй.	xxxiv.	cmxli.	nxlviii.	cmlv.	cmlxii.	smlxix.	nlxxvi.	:
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				Objective 5: Increasing partnerships with professionals, jurisdictions and civil society							itizens					
				diction	RI						ible to c	CRI				
				als, jurie	DPP/MJCRI						access	ACP/MJ				
xciv.	mı.	nvIII.	mxv.	ofession	X nxxvii. D xviii.	XXXV.	nxlii.		ıxlix.	mlvi.	Objective 6: A judicial system that is more accessible to citizens	X mlxxx. DACP/MJCRI xxxi.	xviii.	nxcv.	mcii.	
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oort administrative ration of the	tion of	n unit	aty budk dreform	bjective	permanent structures government	supple the of a sequence of a	information mediaries on	ng of and on ild	ultations on offences inst children	ion of cal unit	mlix.		ictions s s well ns means	urisdicti cer		epth reform registries revision of jurisdictions'
financial support Social adn equipments	Support operation of the SIPAGES	Communication unit	ਲ∵ਜ਼∥		Reinforce consultation between the	Develop supportive capacities for the grass-roots inclusion of human rights by units equipped with toll-free relenhones	Disseminate information among intermediaries on	the functioning of the judicial system and on the rights of the child	Organize consultations on fighting offences committed against children	Ensure operation of PIRSJJ's technical unit		ر و	Provide jurisdictions with equipment, as well as communications and transportation means	the entatio onal		Conduct in-depth reform of court registries (including the revision of the
financial sur Social equipments	SIPAGES	Comm	Suppo and ins	mxviii.	Reinforce consultation between the	Develop capacities roots inc rights by with toll-!	Dissen	the f judicial rights o	Organize fighting committ	Ensure PIRSJJ		Implement rehabilitation construction	Provide juri equipment, communicat transportatic	Make the documental archiving operational		Condu of (includ the
cmxc.	пхсуш.	miv.	mxi.		mxxiii.	mxxxi.	кххушт.		mxlv.	mlii.		nlxxvi.	lxxxiv.	mxci.		лхсуііі.
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	<mark>mcxi.</mark>	xviii.	cxxv.	<mark>«xxii.</mark>	xxix.	<mark>exlvi.</mark>	ıcliii.	mclx.	<mark>lxvii.</mark>	lxxv.		ı <mark>cxci.</mark>	<mark>cviii.</mark>	ıccvi.	cxiii.	ccxx.
	mcx.	<mark>Savii.</mark>	xxiv.	<mark>xxxi.</mark>	xviii.	cxlv.	nclii.	nclix.	<mark>clxvi.</mark>	xxiv.		ncxc.	kcvii.	nccv.	ccxii.	cxix.
											Objective7: Improving the conditions of imprisonment of detainees	DAPAS/MJCRI				
	ncix.	CXVI.	XXIII.	CXXX.	KXVII.	exliv.	mcli.	elviii.	clxv.	xxiii.	itions of in	X xxxviii.]	xcvi.	cciv.	lccxi.	xviii.
	cviii.	ncxv.	exxii.	xxix.	XXVI.	xliii.	mcl.	clvii.	clxiv.	lxxii.	the cond	X xxvii.	cxcv.	ceiii.	nccx.	cxvii.
	nevii.	cxiv.	cxxi.	xviii.	KXXV.	cxlii.	exlix.	n <mark>clvi.</mark>	s <mark>lxiii.</mark>	elxxi.	nproving	X xxvi.	xciv.	nccii.	ecix.	cxvi.
	mcvi.	<mark>cxiii.</mark>	ncxx.	cxvii.	xxiv.	ncxli.	klviii.	mclv.	<mark>clxii.</mark>	ıclxx.	ctive7: In	xxxv. X	xciii.	mcci.	cviii.	ccxv.
administrative and financial management system)	Establish a computerization plan for jurisdictions	Carry out an assessment of the needs in numbers, qualifications, and distribution of court officials.	Conduct a study on the initial training system of Justice professionals	Provide the jurisdictions with adequate human resources	Move old jurisdictions to carry out rehabilitation work	Construction of lodging for judicial staff	DACP	Ensure the smooth operation of TPI	Ensure the smooth operation of courts of appeal	Ensure the organization of courts of assize	mclxxvi. Obje	Construct and equip the Abomey and the Parakou civil prisons	Design an initial and continuing training program for prisons supervisors	an audit of ons	Operationalize the dispensaries in civil prisons	
	mcv.	тсхії.	mcxix.	ncxxvi.	CXXXIII.	mcxl.	ıcxlvii.	mcliv.	mclxi.	clxviii.		lxxxiv.	mexeii.	nexeix.	H	
LEG/ M	THAT IS EFFICIENT, CREDIBLE	AND ACCESSIBLE										kxvii. xxviii. dxxix.	ckxx. dxxxi. kxxii. xxxiii. A PRISON		KEN	AND THE

	KXVII.	KXXV.	cxlii.	c <mark>xlix.</mark>		<mark>oclx.</mark>	lxvii.	xxiv.	<mark>«xxii."</mark>		xciv.
	xxvi.	xxiv.	cexli.	dviii.	of detainees	c <mark>clix.</mark>	<mark>clxvi.</mark>	xxiii.	xxxi.	tem actors	xciii.
					Objective 8: Promoting the security of citizens through the social reinsertion of detainees	X cclv. X cclvi. X heclvii. DAPAS/MJCRI				Objective 9 : Combating corruption and encouraging ownership by legal system actors	IGSJAM/MJCRI
	CXXV.	xxiii.	ccxl.	xlvii.	as throug	acclvii. I	clxv.	<mark>lxxii.</mark>	xxx.	ouraging	X nccxci. T
	XXiv.	xxii.	xxix.	<mark>exlvi.</mark>	y of citize	cclvi. X	clxiv.	<mark>clxxi.</mark>	xxix.	n and enc	ccxc. X
	xxiii.	xxxi.	xviii.	cxlv.	ne security	cclv. X	s <mark>lxiii.</mark>	clxx.	xviii.	corruptio	X xxix. X ccxc.
	cxxii.	CXXX.	KXVII.	exliv.	omoting th	cliv. Xi	clxii.	xix.	(xvii.	ombating	to xviii. X) the nd of
means of mass transportation for detainees	Implement the plan legal system reform plan	Revitalize the partial remission of sentence and release on parole mechanisms	Conduct a study on the implementation of works of public utility	Ensure the operation, maintenance, rodent control and disinfection of prisons		Construct rehabilitat Borgou, Zou	Support the training of detainees	Conduct a study on the level of social reinsertion of minors in conflict with the law	Monitor the application of different execution of sentence regimes, ensure social assistance for persons of all ages concerned by legal procedures, monitor the activities of departmental commissions for the surveillance of prisons	ncclxxxiii.	Popularize strengthen independen responsibilit magistrates
SOCIAL REINSERTIO N OF	PRISONERS nccxxi.	MAXX.	XXXX	to coxiliiii		mcclii. A PRISON ADMINISTRA TION THAT	FAVORS THE ncclxi. SECURITY OF	CITIZENS CAVIII. AND THE SOCIAL REINSERTIO	PRISONERS PRISONERS	CLANY	xxxiv. txxxv. xxxvi. STRENGTHE N THE PROTECTIO

										ı				
cccii.	ccix.	cxvi.	xxiii.	CXXX.	xvii.		scclv.		clxii.			<mark>;clxx.</mark>	<mark>KXVII.</mark>	xxiv.
ıccci.	cviii.	ccxv.	xxii.	xxix.	<mark>xxvi.</mark>		celiv.		celxi.			el <mark>xix.</mark>	xxvi.	xxiii.
						Objective 10: Improving the promotion of human rights		DDH/MJCRI						
nccc.	ccvii.	cxiv.	cxxi.	xviii.	XXXV.	promo		ıcccliii.	cclx.			XVIII.	lxxv.	<mark>«xxii.</mark>
xcix.	ccvi.	cxiii.	ccxx.	xvii.	xxiv.	proving the	X celii. X		celix.			<mark>kvii.</mark>	xxiv.	xxxi.
cviii.	cccv.	ccxii.	cxix.	xxvi.	xxiii.	e 10: Im	X cccli.		slviii.			s <mark>lxvi.</mark>	xxiii.	lxxx.
xcvii.	cciv.	ccxi.	xviii.	CXXV.	<mark>xxxii.</mark>	-	-		clvii.			clxv.	lxxii.	xxix.
Investigate cases of private justice	Operationalize the (05) inspection orders	Pursue the training of inspectors in audit and verification techniques	Senior officials responsible for moralization issues		Ensure control of legal services management, notably by examining complaints from people under the jurisdiction of the court	mcccxxxviii.	Popularization of	educational fats on numan rights		days on legal professions (magistrates, clerks, lawyers, notaries, bailiffs, Commissaires priseurs, OPJ	taff	Strengthen journalists capacity to raise the awareness of people under the jurisdiction of the court on their rights and duties and on legal reform	Produce television shows on issues related to human rights and to the rights of children	Produce radio programs on specific themes related to human rights and duties (in French and in some national languages)
ccxcvi.	nccciii.	mcccx.	ccxvii.	ccxxiv.	ccxxxi.		ccxlix.		ccclvi.			cclxiii.	cclxxi.	lxxviii.
N OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE RIGHTS	OF CHILDREN,	YOUTH AND ALL VULNERABL	E POPULATION	∞								STRENGTHE N THE PROTECTIO N OF HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE RIGHTS OF	CHILDREN, YOUTH AND ALL VULNERABL	E POPULATION S
							xxxix.	ccxli.	ccxlii.	cexliii. cexliv. cexlv.	cxlvii.	xlv <mark>iii</mark>		

s <mark>cxci.</mark>	cviii.	ncdv.	c <mark>dxii.</mark>	dxix.	cxvii.	xxiv.		ncdli.	llviii.	dlxv.	lxxii.	xxix.	xxvi.
ccxc.	KCVII.	cdiv.	<mark>cdxi.</mark>	xviii.	xxvi.	xxiii.		mcdl.	dlvii.	Ilxiv.	llxxi.	XVIII.	KXXV.
xxix.	xcvi.	<mark>cdiii.</mark>	<mark>ncdx.</mark>	<mark>lxvii.</mark>	<mark>dxxv.</mark>	cxxii.	: Increasing assistance to children and to adolescents	X dxlviii. DPJEJ/MJCRI Ixlix.	cdlvi.	llxiii.	dlxx.	cxvii.	xxiv.
xviii. xx	cxcv. xc	<mark>acdii. cd</mark>	<mark>icdix. ncc</mark>	dxvi. lxv	xxiv. dxx	xxxi. xxx	ssistance t	X xlvii. X d	cdlv. 50	dlxii.	dlxix. d	xxvi.	xxiiii. x
xvii. xv	xciv. cx	ncdi. <mark>no</mark>	dviii. c <mark>c</mark>	cdxv. dx	xxiii. xx	dxxx. xx	ncreasing a	X İxlvi. X	edliv.	cdlxi.	xviii.	lxxv.	KXXIII.
xxvi. c	xciii. 3	mcd. x	b dvii. d	dxiv.	dxxii. x	xxix.	Objective 11: I	dxlv.	sdliii.	cdlx.		xxiv.	xxxi.
chaxxv. Technical and financial support for eight (08) NGOs	Strengthen the mechanisms of for legal pursuit of crimes against children	Support for the National Policy for the Promotion of Human Rights	Hold the sessions of the National Consultative Council on Human Rights (Conseil National Consultatif des Droits de l'Homme)	of the e for ational (Comité i des nx)	of nel	xxviii. Purchase of goods and generated	mcdxxxv.	Strengthen human resources	Prepare the plan to implement the recommendations of the benchmark study on juvenile delinquency in Benin	Reinforce equipment	Training and reinsertion of inmates	Prevention of juvenile delinquency through information, education and communication actions	Organize consultation and orientation committee
clxxxv.	ccxcii.	ccxcix.	mcdvi.	ncdxiii.	ncdxx.	lxxviii.		cdxliv.	mcdlii.	ncdlix.	N cdlxvi.	S dlxxiii.	E E
								xxxvi. xxvii.	xxviii. xxxix. ncdxl. cdxli. cdxlii. STRENGTHEN	THE	OF HUMAN		ALL VULNERABLE

	dxci. dxcii. xciii.	cviii. kcix. md.	mdvi. ndvii.	ıdxii. dxiv.	dxix. hdxx. dxxi.	xxvi. xvii. xviii.	xxiii. xxiv. xxxv.	ndxl. dxlii.	xlvii. İxlix.	ndliv. ndlvi.	ıdlxi. dlxiii.	xviii. İlxix. dlxx.	
	cdxc.	kcvii.	ndiv.	ndxi.	xviii.	dxxv.	cxxii.	xxix.	lxlvi.	hdliii.	ndlx.	lxvii.	
	xviii. xxix.	dxcv. xcvi.	mdii. ndiii.	ndix. mdx.	dxvi. dxvii.	xxiii. xxiv.	dxxx. xxxi.	KXVII.	fxliv. dxlv.	mdli. ndlii.	llviii. ndlix.	dlxv. dlxvi.	
sessions between CSEA actors	xxxvii. Pursue equipment of dispensaries for the treatment of CSEA inmates	cdxciv. Continue support to departmental committees for the rights of children	mdi. Pursue support for the installation of community committees for the rights of children	mdviii. National commission for the rights of children	mdxv. Visit of the section for minors in the civil prisons of Benin	ndxxii. Organization of CSEA monitoring missions	rdxxix. Organization of CNDE sessions	lxxxvi. Organization of sensitization visits, for animators and inmates, of support structures for children who need special protection measures	ndxliii. Pursue the development of the data base on the status of the rights of children in Benin	mdl. Regulate, organize and implement the national policy on supervised education and the legal protection of children and youth (Personnel DPJEJ)	mdlvii. Construction and equipment of a 60-room dormitory at the CNSEA	ndlxiv. Construction and equipment of a boarding facility for girls	allywi Emisment of the office of
POPULATIONS	xx	[p 2	-	<u>m</u>	Ē	pu	ξ ρι	<u> </u>	<u>p</u>		uc W	pu	pu

XXIII.	ndxc.	ксуіі.	dciv.	ıdcxi.	xviii.	CXXV.	KXXII.	rity	DASOC, exlviii.	, DAM ndclvi.	dclxiv.	łclxxii.
								mdcxxxiv. Objective 12: Promoting international cooperation and solidarity	DOI, DAMO, DE, DASOC, cxlviii. DAM, DAJDH	DAMO, DE ,DASOC, DAM	ЫСОВАН	DICODAH, DOI
xxxii.	xxix.	xcvi.	dciii.	ndcx.	cxvii.	xxiv.	xxxi.	ional co	X dexlvi.	X ndcliv.	X pdckii.	X pdclxx.
xxxi.	xviii.	dxcv.	ndcii.	dcix.	cxvi.	xxiii.	cxxx.	ng internat	X cxlv.	X Icliii.	X delxi.	
lxxx.	xxvii.	lxciv.	mdci.	cviii.	dcxv.	cxxii.	xxix.	: Promoti	X exliv.	X delii.	X dclx.	X xviii. X clxix.
xxix.	xxvi.	xciii.	mdc.	devii.	cxiv.	cxxi.	XVIII.	ctive 12	sxliii. 🕽	ndeli. 🤇	delix.	lxvii.
Purchase of sports equipment	Equipment of a library	Construction an equipment of a kitchen for the Aglangandan CSEA	Construction and equipment of a multi-purpose room at the Aglangandan CSEA	Exchange visits	Execute, monitor and evaluate sub-program activities	Complete the Aglangandan CSEA	Construction of the Parakou and Aplahoué CSEAs	mdcxxxiv. Obje	Negotiations and signature of agreements with bilateral and multilateral partners	Regular intergovernmental negotiation sessions and joint cooperation commissions held	Coordinate and monitor of decentralized cooperation with external partners	Participation of Benin in peacekeeping operations on
lxxviii.	llxxxv.	ndxcii.	ndxcix.	mdcvi.	ndcxiii.	ndcxx.	сххуй.		ıdcxlii.	mdcl.	dclviii.	dclxvi.
									xxxvi. xxxvii. xxviii.	ndcxl. odcxli. PROMOTION OF INTERNATIO NAL COOPERATIO N	SOLIDARITY	

taken for peacekeepi ng		ndexc. Assessment cxcii. of annual reports of the execution of cxcii. the road map	dexcix. National deci. and internationa I ndcc. public opinion	lecviii. Increase in lecix. foreign investments in Benin and of partnership s with Benin's private sector	lecxvi. Number of cxvii. new diplomatic and consular missions created	coxxiii. Number of xxiv. new diplomatic missions and consulates rehabilitate d, constructed or acquired
the African continent	mdclxxiv. Objective 13: Promoting Beninese diplomacy	lxxxiv. Renew of the senior staff xxxv. X xxvii. X xxviii. Cabinet, DRH and heads of embassies and consulates	PROMOTION OF BENINESE DIPLOMACY dexciii. Prepare a development- xciv. X cxv. X xcvi. X cxvii. CAP, DPP ambassadors ambassadors	ndecii. Redeploy existing positions Cciii. X Icciv. X dccv. X hdccvi. CAP, DRECI in terms of geopolitical centers based on the new economic vision	ndccx. Create new positions Ccxi. X cxiii. X cxiii. X dccxiv. CAP, DPP Ccxv.	ccxviii. Financial assessment and cxix. X ccxx. X cxxi. X cxxii. DPP monitoring of infrastructure construction and renovation works abroad
		lchxxv. chxxvi. kxxvii. xxviii. chxxix. chxxx. chxxx.	XXXIII			

ccxxv. Establish a permanent xxvi. X xvii. X xviii. X cxxix. DOI, CAP structure aimed at placing Benin senior officials in international organizations	cxxxiii. Create a service for users xxiv. X xxxv. X xxxvii. DACC and for the Diaspora in diplomatic and consular services	mdccxli. Objective 14: Supporting the organizational development of Benin expatriates in their host countries	Hccxlv. Prepare a Strategic Co-development Plan for Benin BENINESE development Plan for Benin BIASPORA ccxlix. Steering committee	ORGANIZED adoclii. Define and implement a cliii. X ccliv. Icclv. FOR mobilization and utilization framework for the Beninese DEVELOPME Diaspora NT	declvi. DRBE	declix. Census of Beninese abroad cclx. cclxi. clxii.	cclxiii. ANBE	mdcclxvi. Objective 15: Working for the effective and sustained involvement of Beninese abroad in the economic and social	cckxi. Mobilize experts and other control in the Diaspora for national development for national development	DIASPORA ORGANIZEDlxxviii. Organize IEC actions for Beninese abroad clxxix.lxxxi. X xxxi. X xxxii. X Beninese abroadxxxii. X Beninese abroadxxxiii. DRBE	NATIONAL Ixxxvi. Create an environment that Axvii. X xviii. X xxix. DEVELOPME is conducive for investments by Beninese abroad and / or their abroad and / or their	£0.
ccxxxi. N	Exxxix. I. s. s. s. a. a. a. a. o. o. n. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. u. u.	their host countri	mdccl. S	Joclvii. F	p	cclxiv. I	П в	mic and social de	c <mark>lxxvi. 1</mark> e o n	kxxiv. 2 s o	dcxci. All	_
Number of xxii . candidates supported per year	Level of cxl. satisfaction and opinion of national foreign users	es	Strategic Co- developme nt Plan mdccli.	Framework document for mobilizatio n and use of Beninese Diaspora is	implemente d lcclviii.	Data base on expatriate	dcclxv.	development of Benin	Ten (10) experts are clxxvii. mobilized per year	25 IEC sessions are clxxxv. organized	laws lccxcii.	investment
			DPP		ANBE		DRBE	in	DRBE/AN BE	ANBE	MIC	

		evaluation report								
<u>o</u>	cccliv. (Create a special fund for the 🏃	clv.	cclvi.	clvii.	:lviii.	DIA	l <mark>cccli</mark>	ccclix. The MAEP dccclx.	Coordinator
		implementation of MAEP							support	
									si punj	
									created	

mdccclxi.

•	-	CITYO V OCCURING A CONT.	:				<u> </u>			
lccdxv. PROGRAMS	clxv	cckvi. MEASURES/ACTIO NS	lixvii. TIMI mdccclxviii.	rimer kviii.	TIMEFRAME clxix. clxviii.	ckix. Entitie s respon sible	itie decelxx.	lxx. Monitoring indicator	cclxxi.	Partner entities
mdecelxxii.		mdecelxxiii.	lxxiv.	2lxxv.	2 xxvi. 2	celxxvii.	эрш	mdecelxxviii.	ndecelxxix.	xix.
by	mdccclxxx.	PRIORITY AREA: SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL	AINAB	LE REC	SIONAL	AND LOC	CAL DEV	AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT		
	mdcc	mdccclxxxi. Objective 1: Develop institutional framework for town and regional planning	o institut	ional fra	mework f	or town and	regional p	lanning		
	хххүй.	Develo dissemi	XVIII.	XXIX.	ECXC.	ndcccxci. DAT	Т ссхсії.	. Spatial agenda available	ccxciii.	Sectoral ministries
	ccxciv.	Develop, valid implement SDAT	XCV.	XCVI.	XCVII.	xccxcviii. DAT			mcm.	Sectoral ministries
NATIONAL TOWN/REGIONAL	mcmi.		[CMII.	XCMIII.	XCMIV.	mcmv. DAT	T ncmvi.	. Guidelines available	ьстуіі.	Sectoral ministries
PLANNING PROGRAM (PRONAT)	cmviii.		CMIX.			y mcmxii. DAT		. Criteria available at prefectural offices	cmxiv.	MSPCL
	ıcmxv.		MXVI.	IXVII.	жуш.	mcmxix. DAT	ncmxx.	. Framework law available	cmxxi.	
	:mxxii:			XXIV.	XXXV.	ncmxxvi. DAT	пхххиі.	Operational mechanisms	1XXVIII.	MDEF
	mxxix.	Activate funds								
		projects and investments emerging from town and	-							1
970 99	-	regional planning	LXXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	cmxxxui. DAT	T hxxxiv.	to do do do do do do do do do do do do do	nxxxv.	MDEF
	cmxlii.		XLIII.	LINOLIAI	Organiza -		subsequei mxlvii.	oment	nxlviii.	Municipalities
	:mxlix.	development territories Help develop and ol		XLIV.	MXLV.	ncmxlvi. DAT		territories created		
NATIONAL		approval of territorial and municipal schemes	ICML.	CMLI.	XMLII.	y memliii. DAT	rcmliv.	24 territorial schemes established	ncmlv.	Municipalities
TOWN/REGIONAL PLANNING	L ncmlvi.	. Help draw up proposed development territories	ПУП.	LVIII.	MLIX.	mcmlx. DAT	remlxi. T	24 proposed territories drawn up	cmlxii.	Municipalities
PROGRAM										

Į H	Municipalities, MSPCL, MDEF	Municipalities, MSPCL, MDEF	Municipalities, MSPCL	Municipalities, MSPCL	Municipalities, sectoral ministries		al ries		al ries		al ries	al ries	al
MSPCL, MDEF	Municipa MSPCL, MDEF	Municip? MSPCL, MDEF			Municipal sectoral ministries		Sectoral		Sectoral ministries		Sectoral ministries	Sectoral ministries	Sectoral
	nlxxvi.	lxxxiv.	cmxci.	лхсуііі.	mmv.		mmxx.	nxxvii.	ıxxxiv.	mmxli.	nxlviii.	mmlv.	nmlxii.
contractualized the 24 proposed territories with the municipalities	. 24 territorial agencies created	Government has provided 24 territorial agencies with establishment and start-up funds	. 24 territorial agencies are capable of serving as contracting authorities	. LPS created on the basis of regional potentialities	. Rate of increase in nbr. of infrastructures at local level		. Framework exists for cooperation among DAT, sectoral ministries, and local governments		. Circular available		. SSC available	. Towns w/ economic potential selected	١.
	mlxxv.	ılxxxii. İxxxiii.	hcmxc	пхсуіі.	mmiv.		nmxix.	mxxvi.	axxxiii.	mmxl.	mxlvii.	mmliv.	mmlxi
	DAT	DAT	DAT	DAT	DAT	ses	DAT	DAT	DAT	DAT	DAT	DAT	
	Acmlxxiv.	Acmlxxxi.	hlxxxix.	Ancmxcvi.	mmiii.	ive servi	mmxviii.	mmxxv.	mmxxxii.	hmxxxix.	mmxlvi.	mmliii.	
	XXIII. >	XXXXX >	XVIII. >	XIXCV. >	MMMII. 3	te collect	IXVII.		XXXI.	XVIII. 3	TXLV. 3	OMI,II.	
	XXIII. Y	x XIXX	ζ ΠΛΧΣ	XCIV. 3	MMI. 3	Objective 3: Promote collective services	MXVI.	XXIII.	XXXX.	XVII. Y	XL.IV. 3	MMLI. Y	т ПТАТ
	LXXI.	lxxviii.	kxxvi.	mxciii.	mm.	jective 3	MXV. 3	KXIII. Y	XXIX. >	XXVI.	XLIII.	MML.	ПЛП
prefectural administrations to negotiate contracts between the Government and development territories	Establish terrioritial or intermunicipal development agencies		Strengthen capacities of intermunicipal structures to manage proposed territories	economies productive	Promote facilities installation at the local level	mmvi.	Establish a framework for cooperation with ministries and local governments	Prepare a methodological guide on the development of collective services schemes	Prepare a circular on the development of collective services schemes (SSCs)	Support formulation of SSCs for social and tourism sectors	Draw up collective services schemes	Identify economically dominant towns in which development hubs are to be established	Draw up proposals for
	cmlxx.	ılxxvii.	ılxxxv.	smxcii.	mxcix.		nmxiv.	nmxxi.	тххиш.	nxxxv.	nmxlii.	ımxlix.	mmlvi.
(PRONAT)								NATIONAL TOWN AND REGIONAL	PLANNING PROGRAM (PRONAT)				

mlxiv.	NATIONAL TOWN	mmlxiii.	iii. Objective 4: Prepare spatial analysis of development and apply it to sectoral policies Establishment of national	tial anal	lysis of d	levelopm	ent and	apply it t	o sector:	al policies		
	AND REGIONAL PLANNING PROGRAM		r spatial analysis nt (ONAS) and nts	LXVI.	XVII.	nlxviii.	mmlxix.	. DAT	nmlxx.	Observatory created and operational	ı ımlxxi.	
	(PRONAT)	mlxxii.	Create a database on territories	XXIII.	XXIV.	Amlxxv.	nmlxxvi.	. DAT	ılxxvii.	Database on territories available	lxxviii.	INSAE, sectors
		nlxxix.	Help develop information and instructions for the benefit of	XXX.							ılxxxv.	
	×	TMI XX	sectors and local governments XXXI. XXXII. Malxxxiii. DAT lxxxiv.	h finan	XXXI.	XXXII.	Amlxxxiii.	DAT and read	lxxxiv.	ning		
cxxvii.		ımxcv.	Develop FIAT and procedures manual	XCVI.	KCVII.	XCVIII.	mmxcix.	. DAT	mmc.	FIAT and procedures manual developed	s mmci.	
xxxix. nmxc. nmxci.		mmcii.	Develop PAT and procedures manual	MCIII.	MCIV.	IMCV.	y mmcvi.	. DAT	ımcvii.	PAT formulated, along with procedures manual	s mcviii.	MDEF
mxcii. nxciii. nxciv.	Õ	nmcix.	Establish FIAT and PAT I	IMCX.	MCXI.	MCXII.	λmmcxiii.	. DAT	mcxiv.	Managerial bodies of FIAT and PAT set up and operational	f mcxv.	
	AND REGIONAL PLANNING	mcxvi.	eligible for	ХУШ.	XVIII.	XCXIX.	y mmcxx.	. DAT	mcxxi.	Level of project financing	t ncxxii.	
	PROGRAM (PRONAT)	эсххііі.	h ing/evaluation of	XXIV.					сххоііі.	Projects financed are monitored and	e d nexxix.	
			projects financed		XXXV.	XXVI.	Amcxxvii. DAT	. DAT		evaluated		
	mmcxxx.	Object	Objective 6: Strengthen legal and institutional framework governing decentralization and regionalization	nstitutio	nal fram	nework g	overning	; decentra	alization	and regionalizatio	n	
cxxxi.		ncxlv.	Continue and complete	ıcxlvi.	2cxlvii.	2xlviii.	2ncxlix.	MISPCL	mmcl.	Legal and	7	
xxxii. xxxiii.			drafting of legal texts on decentralization and		0 0		0 0	(MD, DGAT,			.1S	
xxxiv.			regionalization		_	œ	6	MCL)		appropriate	mmcli.	MJLDH
xxxvi. xxxvii. xxviii.		ımclii.	111-Evaluate and prepare legal texts on decentralization and regionalization	mcliii.	2mcliv. 0 0 7	2mclv. 0 0 8	2 0 0mclvi. 9	MD, DGAT	mclvii.	All legal measures enacted	s nclviii.	
xxxix. nmcxl. mcxli.		mclix.	ws on municipal	ımclx.	2 0 7mcki.	mclxii.	nclxiii.	MD, DGAT, MCL	nclxiv.	Draft law prepared and submitted to the Council of Ministers	d e mclxv.	MJLDH
ıcxliii. ncxliv.	~ ~	nclxvi.	113 Identify chief towns of new départements and set up new prefectures	clxvii.	2:1xviii. 0 0 7	2 0 0 8mclxix.	mclxx.	MISPCL, Governm ent	nclxxi.	Decree identifying chief towns of departements is enacted	f nckxii.	MRAI
	REGIONALIZATIO N											
		lxxiii.	114 Organize democratic claxiv. selection of council members at arrandissement, village and city	clxxiv.	clxxv.	2clxxvi. 0 0	2clxxvii. 0 0	MISPCL, Municipa lities,	lxxviii.	Inframunicipal bodies clxxix. MDEF are in place and operational	s ıclxxix.	MDEF

				8	6		Prefectur es				
	clxxx.	1.2 Design a new strategy for dissemination of texts and documents			lxxxiii.	lxxxiv.	(1)	dxxxv.		lxxxvi.	
	cxxvii.	121 Translate documents on decentralization into national languages	xxviii. 2 ((7	2xxxix. 2 0 0 0 0 7	2mcxc. 2 0 0 0 0 8	mmcxci. N	m MD	псхсіі. 1	Number of documents translated	ncxciii.	
	cxciv.	122 Design appropriate methods for functional literacy and teaching of concepts involved in the decentralization process	nexev. 2	2cxcvi. 2 0 0 0 7 8	2xcvii. 2 0 0 0 8 9	нсхсуііі. Л	MD pc	ncxcix. 1	Manuals developed	mmcc.	
	ımcci.	123 Implement the functional literacy method	mccii. 2 ((7	2ncciii. 2 0 0 0 0 7 8	mcciv.	ттссу.	m MD	mccvi. 1	Number of functional literacy sessions held	тссуіі.	
	ccviii.	124 Monitor and evaluate literacy activities	nccix. 2	2mccx. 2 0 0 0 0 7 8	2nccxi. 2 0 0 0 0 8 8	ттсхіі. Л	эс МД	ı ı	Number of monitoring missions carried out	ccxiv.	
		mmccxv. Objective	7: Coore	linate the	e process	Objective 7: Coordinate the process of decentralization	alization	c			
ıcxvi. əxvii.	cxviii.	Initiate a strategic discussion on decentralization, local development, and regionalization	nccxix.	nccxx.	nccxxi.	ссххії.	22	ссххііі.	, and the second	ccxxiv.	
	ccxxv.	Support the process of regionalization and the transfer of authority and resources to the various sectoral ministries	cxxvi. 2	2xxvii. 2 0 0 7 8	2xxviii. 2 0 0 8 9	cexxix. MD, DGA	Ť	ccxxx.	Transfer of authority and resources is complete. Municipalities have total decision-making authority at the local level	ccxxxi. N	MDEF, all relevant ministries
сххіі.	схххий.	Help create a framework for cooperation by all sectors at the national level	xxxiv. 2 ((7	2cxxxv. 2 0 0 0 0 7	cxxxvi.	xxxvii. MD, DGA'	Т,	CXXVIII. I	Functional framework exists for coordination and cooperation of actors in place	cxxxix. P	Prefectures, regionalized departments
nccxl.	nccxli.	Continue efforts to inform and raise awareness of main actors of the content of texts and about how to utilize the management tools developed	cexlii. 2 (2.cxliii. 2 0 0 0 0 7 8	2cxliv. 2 0 0 0 8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 MCL	Т,	ccxlvi. I	Most actors understand and endorse the stakes and challenges involved in decentralization	ccxlvii. N	Municipalities, Prefectures
		7									

							MDEF		MDEF		MDEF							i i	MDEF, Municipalities		
	mcdv.	clxiii.		clxxi.			lxxxix. N		ccxcvi. N		псссііі. М		ncccx.		ссхуіі.		cxxiv.		SCXXXI. IV		. نمممر
		Number of entities established and rendered functional		Assessment system in place			All departments equipped with microcomputers	4	Office furnishings and supplies available	and GAT	and Prefectures receive training and upgrading					Number of citizens	satisfied with services provided by municipalities		Capacities of municipalities are		
	nccliv.	ncclxii.		ncclxx.	_		кххоін.		ICCXCV.	тсссіі.				ncccix.	cccxvi.	ссххііі.			ccxxx.		
	:≓	ti. MISPCL		x. MISPCL	J		vii. DGAT		siv. DGAT		cci. DGAT, MCL			iii. MISPCL	mmcccxv.		xxii. MD, DGAT, MCL		. MISDCI		
	nccliii.	ncclxi.	N	0 9 cclxix.	acities		clxxxvii.	2	0 0 9nccxciv.	7	0 Onmecei. 9	- 2		9сссуііі.			Отсссххіі. 0 9	~) 0 0	2	0
	ncclii.	2 0 0 8mcclx.	2lxviii.		hen cat	7	0 0 8xxxvi.	2cxciii.		2mccc.		2ccvii.	0 0		cexiv.	2ccxxi.		2xxviii.		2xxxvi.	0
	mccli.	Acclix.	clxvii.		Strengt	2lxxxv.		2cxcii.		2cxcix.		Accevi.			ccxiii.	2ccxx.		2xxvii.		cxxxv.	
	nmccl.	sclviii. 2 0 0		clxvi.		xxxiv. 2			J J 15	xcviii. 2	J J 14	ncccv. 2			ccxii.	ccxix. 2		cxxvi. 2	.	xxxiv. 2	_
Haln actablish an	onment conducive to	Help establish and re-energize collaborative entities for local development (CAD, CDCC)	a system	assessing the impact of collaborative entities on poverty reduction policy	١.	12	departments	312 Purchase office furnishings ccxci.	and supplies	u s	and regionalized departments)		recruitment plan suited to the requirements of	decentralization	3.2 Strengthen the capacities of local elected officials and municipal employees	the	administrative management capacity of municipalities	capacity for	mobilization and management of municipal financial	lop training plans	
vilor		ncclvii.	ncclxv.			xxxiii.		nccxc.		excvii.		ccciv.			cccxi.	cxviii.		ccxxv.		xxxiii.	
		:	<i>I.</i>			i	. v. i.				DECENTRALIZA- TION AND REGIONALIZATIO	Z									i
11	111	cclvi.	clxiv.			:lxxiii.	clxxiv. clxxv.	lxxvii.	xxviii. clxxix.	clxxxi. lxxxii.										XXX	

		cdxliv. MDEF	ımcdli.	::	CCIIViii.		ncdlxv.			cdlxxii.			dlxxix.		lxxxvi.		cdxciii.		mmd				mdviii			,	mdxiv.			
strengthened		Municipalities enjoy Government support								Performance				Planning workshops	Organized		Process evaluated and impact identified						Collaborative	framework is	operational and a second		Number of structures	established	LIFE	Objective 4 Emergen controlled to the Comment of the controlled to
		cdxliii.	nmcdl.		hcdlvii.			cdlxiv.		cdlxxi.				lxxviii.	llxxxv.		cdxcii.				edxcix.		nmdvi.				mdxiii.		OF	1.
		ncdxlii. MISPCL	mmcdxlix.		mmcdlvi.			mmcdlxiii.			ncdlxx. MISPCL			Alyman; MTCDCT	∑		0 9 9 mcdxci. MISPCL				łxcviii.			mmdv MISPCI.				ımdxii. MISPCL	AND QUALITY	
0	Acdxli. 2	, o ठ	klviii.		ncdlv.			cdlxii.			8dlxix.	0.311	0	00	xxxiii.	2 Jcdxc. 2	005				łxcvii.			0 8mdiv				8mdxi.	IENT A	
0 0 0 8	2ncdxl. 2	0 0	dxlvii.		ncdliv.			ıcdlxi.	(1		7 8	7.311		0	lxxxii.	2xxxix. 2	008				dxcvi.	2mdiii. 2	0	<u> </u>	c spund	0 (0	7 8	AREA: ENVIRONMENT	4
	xxxix.		dxlvi.		cdliii.			ncdlx.				,		•	llxxxi.						cdxcv.	ımdii.	•		, Air				A: ENV	
capacity-building at prefectural level	nancial	support to municipalities		4: Reform the		4.1 Introduce a performance	æ.	montoring/evaluattion of RAT		411 Identify indicators of RAT	success	Establish and implement,		involving entities managing the		4.2 Evaluate	decentralization process	framework	collaboration between all	ralization and lo			tai	for collaboration among	izad	Establish regionalized	département and/or municipal		mmdxv. PRIORITY ARE/	
	жүйі.		cdxlv.	ncdlii.		cdlix.				edlxvi.		llxxiii.			dlxxx.	cxxvii.		dxciv.					nmdi.		::::	HOVIII.			u	
																														7

																			responsible for projects subject to FIA					ities	
	S																	Minister	responsi projects					Objective 7: Strengthen the capacities of actors involved in local environmental planning and management and in PLAGEs in all municipalities	
xxiv.	ntialitie	xxxiii.	mdxl.	dxlvii.	mdliv.	mdlxi.	Ilxviii.	dlxxv.		xxiv.	ıdxci.			ımdc.	devii.			ıdcxvi.		: levels		dcxxv.	CXXXII.	n all m	ndcxlii.
	al poter																	sectoral	programs subjected to EIA relative to total	conomic	jo	cators	le	AGEs i	PLAGEs 50 micro
	n regior																	Number of	programs subjected to EIA relative to total	socio-e	itoring	ecological indicators	Report available	Id in PI	46 PLAGEs developed; 150 miero-
	ased or																s	l .	prog EIA	z at all	. Mon			nent ar	. 46 deve
xxiii.	vater b	lxxxii.	xxxix.	ıdxlvi.	ndliii.	mdlx.	dlxvii.	llxxiv.		xxiii.	ndxc.		_	xcix.	ıdevi.		sector	ndcxv.		making	dexxiv.		łcxxxi.	anager	ndcxli.
	dies of v	MAEP	MAEP	MAEP	MAEP	MAEP		MAEP	actors				eform				nts in all		ABE/M EPN	lecision-	ABE/M	EPN	ABE/M EPN	g and m	MEPN
lxxii.	, and bc	mdxxxi.	dxxxviii.	nmdxlv.	mmdlii.	mmdlix.	ımdlxvi.	ndlxxiii.	cities of	kxxii.	xxix.		aluate r	cviii.	ndcv.		sessme		y ndcxiv.	ig and d	dexxiii.	Χ	ydcxxx.	plannin	Amdcxl. MEPN
dxxi.	Objective 2: Ensure sustainable management of land, grazing areas, and bodies of water based on regional potentialities	ıdxxx.	cxxvii.	ıdxliv.	nmdli.	ıdlviii.	ndlxv.	dlxxii.	Objective 3: Strengthen capacities of actors	xxxi.	xviii.		Objective 4: Monitor and evaluate reform	kcvii.	dciv.		bjective 5: Conduct environmental assessments in all sectors		OCXI. »CXIII. »	Objective 6: Make environmental information available for planning and decision-making at all socio-economic levels		dcxxii.	dcxxix.	nmental	Exxxix.
ndxx.	nd, grazi	dxxix.	xxxvi.	dxliii.	nmdl.	ndlvii.	ıdlxiv.	ıdlxxi.	Strength	lxxx.	KXVII.		: Monito	xcvi.	dciii.		environr		OCXII.	ilable for		Adcxxi.	Xxxviii.	al enviro	Xxxviii. Zxxxix.
dxix.	ent of lai	xxviii.	dxxxv.	ndxlii.	ıdxlix.	mdlvi.	ıdlxiii.	ndlxx.	ective 3:	xxix.	XXVİ.		jective 4	dxcv.	ndcii.		Conduct		DCXI.	ation ava		ndcxx.	сххуй.	ed in loca	хххүй.
	nagem		maps	ıes	anti-erosion	rs of springs reatures	aquatic	grazing									tive 5: (nent in	informa	and		3 and an	involve	actions plans environmental (Plans locanx
	ıble ma	ty maps	Update soil degradation maps	Establish GIFS techniques	anti-	Maintain headwaters of springs and water retention features	5	jo	mmdlxxvi.				mmdxcii.				Object		Environmental assessment in all sectors	nental	ecological	environmental monitoring	RIEEB SIG	factors	Implement local actions plans for environmental management (Plans locators)
	ustaina	Update suitability maps	soil deg	sh GIFS	nent ues	Maintain headwater and water retention		Define boundaries areas	ım								mmdcviii.		nmental	nvironr	ct ec	ımental 1	Produce the RJ operationalize environmental SIG	ities of	nent loca
	nsure s	Update	Update	Establi	Implement techniques	Mainta and wa	Eradicate plants	Define areas									mm		Environm all sectors	Make e	Conduct	enviror	Produce operations environme	e capac	Implement l for management
lxviii.	ve 2: E	dxxvii.	lxxxiv.	mdxli.	dxlviii.	nmdlv.	mdlxii.	ndlxix.		exviii.	XXXV.			dxciv.	mdci.				ımdcx.	tive 6: 1	ndcxix.		dcxxvi.	then th	cxxxvi.
	Objecti		Ŀ		Ð						T D OF	AND				AND AS		Ļ		Object	(VTA	ENT FX	Strengt	ATA
NABLE EMEN ID ANI OCK 3 AREA	oxv.	VABLE	EMEN	ID AN						VABLE	EMEN DAN	OCK 3 ARE		VABLE	EMEN ID AN	T		NAL	IAGEM	: :		NME	MANAGEMENT ROGRAM	ive 7:	dal NME
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHING AREAS	mmdxxv.	SUSTAINABLE	MANAGEMENT	OF LAND AND OF	LIVESTOCK AN FISHING AREAS					SUSTAINABLE	MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND OF	LIVESTOCK AI FISHING AREAS		SUSTAINABLE	MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND OF	LIVESTOCK AN FISHING AREAS		NATIONAL	EINVIROIMEINIA L MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	mmdcxvii.	NATIONAL	ENVIRONMENTA	L MANAC PROGRAM	Object	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTA
ıdxvii.		dxxvi.								lxxvii.				dxciii.				ndcix.			cxviii.			cxxxiii.	xxxiv.

PROGRAM dcl. Objective 8: Values, a NATIONAL mdclii. L MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ndclix.	d'actions pour la gestion de l'environnement, PLAGE) in all municipalities and set up rural savings and loan associations for environmental protection (CREPPE) in disadvantaged villages Implement intermunicipal environmental management mechanisms Prepare and implement the action plan for communication in the environmental sector Identify requirements in terms of communication with target groups and opinion surveys on their expectations, and take corresponding action Strengthen the environmental communication plan, which communication plan, which	dexliv. 3 acs need acs need DCLX. 2	hdcxlv.)	dcxliv. Adcxlv. Adcxlvi. Acxlvii. ses needed for rational environm ndcliii. Andcliv. Amdclv. Andclvi. DCLX. YCLXI. YLXII. Ydckiii.	Mcklvii.	MEPN ABE/M EPN ABE/M EPN EPN EPN	cxlviii.	20 CREPPEs set up, equipped and rendered operational during the first year; 02 CIEDs developed and set up Plan is available; two (2) actions under the plan are financed and implemented Day-long public dialogue workshop is held to promote 'ecologically aware' citizenty; five (5) actions proposed by the population during this workshop are financed in 1,500 image boxes published; Manual on in the published; Manual on in the published; manual on in the population during this workshop are financed in the population during this workshop are financed in the population during this workshop are financed in the population of its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed in the population of its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population of its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the proposed by the population during this workshop are financed its proposed by the proposed	dexlix. the population of the colorii.	PNUD (PAMOPNGE), local governments, national and international non- governmental structures (NGSs) DPE DPE	
	incorporates formal education and literacy training	XVII. 3	XVIII.	XVII. XVIII. XLXIX. Yddclxx.		ABE/M EPN		use of training cards is published; Communication plan for literacy sector is drawn in	delxxii.	INFRE-DEP- DES, Literacy director	
- E	Objective 9: Integrate environmental concerns into all areas, and implement recommendations emerging from the Forum on Environmental	ll areas,	and imp	l implement re	ecomme	ndations	emergi	ng from the Forum or	n Envii	onmental	
dclxxv.		XXVI. 3	XVII.	XXVII. XVIII. yclxxix.	clxxix.	CNDD/ MEPN	łclxxx.	ss are 75% of tions are			
	on Environmental Governance							implemented	clxxxi.	DGE/ABE	

	ed		Ħ	ng with	RAMSAR municipalities				, local	governments		Local governments		ACDI, local									
i.	are improved	схсчііі. DPP	ndccv. PNUE	tools, alo		XXi.	::i			gove		ccxliv. Local gover		ndccli. ACDI,	200				clx.			vii.	
xxix.	NGE a	and is exer		naking	tees dccxiv.	e dccxxi.			of xxxvii.	arc	PCB-				+	t	s'ns		the hdcclx.	ved	s are	are cclxvii.	y are
	of the P	g plan ted	projects options on to clirr	cision-n	i committ 1 al	s availabl			%09	or less	of Po	ıted appliances	ated	al plan wa	ent	agemen	20 wome	e tramed stablishm	and in	improved	site	s s	ind they
	ination o	Monitoring evaluation developed implemented	Three projects on priority options for adaptation to climate change are implemented	, and de	Protection committees established and operational	Zone maps available		an areas	At least 60% of	5 years old or less	0/0/	contaminated electrical aț	are eliminated	Operational plan for solid waste	management	ory man	At least 20 women's	groups are trained in nursery establishment	techniques and in the	use of stoves	2 bioreserve	boundaries	defined, and they are
xviii.	d coord	cxcvii. I	ndcciv. T	tutional	dccxiii. I	dccxx.	kxvii.	tropolita	XXXXVI.	4 47	ccxliii.	3 3	(0	mdccl. (urticipato	dcclix.	SSO 4		2 %	cclxvi.		
	ement ar	DGE	DGE	gal, insti	ABE/M EPN	$ m ABE/M \ EPN$		rban/me		DGE			DGE	,	DGE	alized pa				DGE			DGE
kxvii.	d manage	mdcxcvi.	IDCC. XDCCI. Xhmdeciii. DGE	levant le nent	Ċij.	dccxix.	xxvi.	nent of u		dccxxxv.			mdccxlii.	;	XLVI. XLVII. XLVIII. Andcexlix. DGE	nd intern				Andeclviii.			Ymdcclxx
xxvi.	wed, and	XCIII. XXCIV. XXCV. Xndexevi.	CCII.	gh development of releva municipal management	XCCXI. >	XVIII. 3	cxxv.	nanagen) AXX			CXL.I. 3			LVIII.	nicipal ar				XLVII. >			X VIXIX
XXXV.	and follo	XCIV. 3	DCCI. 3	developn inicipal i	ACCX. 3	XXVII.)	xxiv.	ımental ı	IIIXX			XCXL. YCXLI.			KLVII.	ugh mui				XCLVI. 3			K IIIX K
xxiv.	r known	XCIII. 3	IDCC: 3	hrough c	CCIX. 3	CXVI. 3		n enviror	МХХ			XXIX. 3			XLVI. X	.CD thro				CCLV. 2			K HXL
	Objective 10: Environmental agreements are better known and followed, and management and coordination of the PNGE	Issue regular national reports on adherence to agreements. Render information desk operational	Implement, consolidate, and conduct monitoring/evaluation of PNGE program	gile coastal areas t	Protect ecological integrity of RAMSAR coastal sites through establishment of bioreserves	Identify Guinea Current areas in need of protection and produce zone maps		12: Strengther			hazardous waste	management and sources of ionizing radiation in large cities		solid waste	Ouidah and Porto-Novo	Objective 13: Implement PAN-LCD through municipal and internalized participatory management	and strengthen				Manage ecological integrity of	nulling zones in the Oueme valley	
	nental agr	Issue regul on adherer Render i	Implement, conso conduct monitoring of PNGE program	rically frag	Protect ecc RAMSAR of establishme	Identify Guinea Cu in need of prote produce zone maps		x. Objective	Sub-progra		Monitor	managemer ionizing rac		Monitor management	Ouidah and	ctive 13: I	Implement	FAN-LCD			Manage ec	riulling 201 valley	
exxiii.	'nvironn	dexeii.	dexeix.	ge biolog	decviii.	dccxv.	cxxii.	mmdccxxix.	ccxxxi.		XXXVIII.			dccxlv.	- 1		dccliv.				dcclxi.		
		NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTA L MANAGEMENT PROGRAM		Objective 11: Manage biologically fragile coastal areas through development of relevant legal, institutional, and decision-making tools, along with management	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTA L MANAGEMENT	PROGRAM		um	NATIONAL FNVIRONMENTA	LMANAGEMENT	PROGRAM					mmdcclii.	NATIONAL	ENVIRONMENTA L MANAGEMENT	PROGRAM				
xxxii.	mmdcxc.	dexei.		ndccvi.	łccvii.				ccxxx.								lccliii.						

reas	ccxlix.	Biodiversity of lecelvi. protected areas is preserved	celxiii.	ccclxx.	ces of protected areas on a sustainable basis, and involve adjacent populations in the participatory development process	xxix.	ication (PAN/LCD)	At least 30 women's kxxviii. groups trained in tree nursery establishment and in the use of improved stoves	Humid zones in exevii. southern and Niger Valley areas of Benin are well managed	tions	Inventory and mapping of 8,946,764 ha of forestry resources	Establishment of a system of cartographic and computerized cmxiv.
tected a	cxlviii.	decelv.	ccclxii.	cclxix.	ve adja	xviiii.	Deserti	хххий.	ccxcvi.	d planta	ncmvi.	cmxiii.
nt of pro	DGFRN / MEPN				lovni bu		Prevent]	DGE/D GFRN/ MEPN	DGFRN / MEPN	nt-owne	ncmiv. DGFRN / ncmv. MEPN	
elopmer	ccxlvi.	lcccliv.	lccclxi.	clxviii.	basis, a	kxvii.	Plan to	lxxxvi.	ccxciv.	vernme	ncmiv.	hcmxii.
ntory dev	cccxlv.	Ісссіій.	dccclx.	cclxvіі.	stainable ent proc	XXVI.	1 Action	Elxxxv.	Усскей.	ent of go	Żncmiii.	mcmxi.
participa	ccxliv.	decelii.	lccclix.	cclxvi.	s on a sustainable basedevelopment process	lxxv.	Nationa	Mxxxiv. Elxxxv.	Уссхсіі.	lanagem	Ymcmii.	пстіх. Этстх. Эпстхі.
age the	ccxliii.	deceli.	cclviii.	ccclxv.	ed areas	XXiv.	ation of	lxxxiii. >	cccxci.)	inable m	ımcmi. Σ	ncmix.
mmdcccxl. Objective 18: Manage the participatory development of protected areas	Implement for protect	Implement a system of management of ecological and environmental data on protected areas	Establish and a sustainable financing mechanism and render it operational	Operationalize a regional management body for protected areas	Objective 19: Manage natural resources of protect		Objective 20: Continue implementation of National Action Plan to Prevent Desertification (PAN/LCD)	Implement pilot activities under the PAN/LCD	Manage humid zones in southern and Niger Valley areas of Benin in an ecological manner through establishment of bioreserves	mmdcccxcviii. Objective 21: Sustainable management of government-owned plantations	Complete national and regional forestry inventories	Prepare and implement master plans for fuelwood provision to the 8 largest urban centers
TI III	cccxlii.	ndcccl.	ccclvii.	cclxiv.	: Manag	clxxiii.		clxxxii.	lcccxc.	mmdc	nmcm.	cmviii.
	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)			nmdccclxxi. Objective 19:	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)	mmdccclxxx.	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)			SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	PROGRAM (PGDRN)
	cccxli.				nmdcc	clxxii.		clxxxi.	xxix.		cxcix.	

		Axmount	mxv Objective 22: Promote water and soil conservation and management techniques	water ar	od eoil o	neemati	on and	managem	ent techn	ionee	
mxvi.	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)	mxvii.	Prepa for prote- water water heady	mxviii. }	Хстхіх. Астхх.	уст	cmxxi.	DGFRN / MEPN		Development and protection plans are prepared and implemented for at least 50% of riverbanks, watercourses, mangrove swamps, marches, lowlands, water retention features and headwaters of sprines	mxxiv.
		ımı	mmcmxxv. Objective 23: Expand offerings showcasing	and offer	rings sho	owcasing		and exploiting biodiversity	odiversit	A:	
nxxvi.	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE	пххиіі.	Implement for parks at	хххиііі. У	Amxxix.	Xmxxx. 2	mxxxi. nxxxii.	DGFRN / MEPN	1 pr 1 pr 2 pr	5 parks, 5 hunting preserves, creation of 2 new protected areas	ıxxxiv.
	MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)	nxxxv.	Introduce 'game ranching' and administer it via force account	xxxvi. >	Ххххуй.	Хххуій.	hxxxix.		ncmxl. 3 cr ac	3 game ranches' created and administered	ıcmxli.
		cmxlii.		ıxliii.	ıxliv.	nxlv.	ıxlvi.		mxlvii.		dviii.
		mxlix.	T T	ncml.	cmli.	mlii.	mliii.		cmliv.		smlv.
ncmlvi.		gthen i	Objective 24: Strengthen institutional, technical, and financial capacities of the forestry administration and those of other actors to enhance subsective 24: Strengthen institutional, technical, and financial performance in sustainable natural resource management	nancial o	capacitie sustaina	es of the label	forestry ral resou	administra	ation and	those of other act	ors to enhance sub-
mlvii.	SUSTAINABLE	:mlviii.		mlix.	emlx.	mlxi.	nlxii		olxiii.		nlxiv.
	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (PGDRN)	cmlxv.			lxvii.	xviii.	ılxix.		nlxx.		ılxxi.
	mmcmlxxii. Objectiv	ve 25: §	Objective 25: Strengthening of institutional, technical, and financial capacities of forestry administration and other actors	, technic	al, and t	financial	capaciti	es of fores	try admi	nistration and othe	er actors
dxxiii.	I≅ ., ¤	nlxxiv.	Develop a legal framework for regulation and sustainable management of information about forests and natural resources	mlxxv. >	Ynlxxvi.	Mlxxvii.)	kxviii.	DGFRN AMEPN	nlxxix. A to old old old old old old old old old ol	At least 3 regulatory texts on management of forests and natural resources are updated and disseminated; Mechanisms for sustainable management of the sub-sector are developed and implemented	mlxxx.
	mmcmlxxxi.		Objective 26: Strengthen intervention capacities of various actors involved in protected areas	rvention	capacit	ies of var	rious act	ors involv	ed in pro	tected areas	
bxxii.	SUSTAINABLE NATURAL	lxxxiii.		lxxxiv.	ılxxxv.	lxxxvi.	хххүй.	DGFRN /MEPN	cxxviii. Pa	Participatory development plans for	lxxxix.
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		ттстхсіх.
the protected area are prepared and implemented; intervention capacities of various actors are strengthened; Economically promising sectors promoting natural resources are developed.		nxcvin. Planning and monitoring/evaluation system for forestry sub-sector is in place and operational.
	aluation system	mxcvi. DGFKN hxcviii. Flanning / monitoring nxcvii. MEPN system f sub-sector and operat
	oring/ev	:mxcv.
	nd monit	mxciv.
	unning ar	mxciii.
implementation of participatory development plans manage natural resources in the protected area in a sustainable manner	mmcmxc. Objective 27: Re-energize planning and monitoring/evaluation system for forestry sub-sector	ттстхсіі.
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)	mncmx	mxci. SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PGDRN)