BÉNINRÉVÉLÉ

MINISTÈRE D'ÉTAT CHARGÉ DU PLAN ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

RÉPUBLIQUE DU BÉNIN

PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPMENT 2018-2025

Plan National de Development

2018-2025

MINISTÈRE D'ÉTAT CHARGÉ
DU PLAN ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT
RÉPUBLIQUE DU BÉNIN

Preface

The renovation of the management of the development process initiated by Benin, following the Conference of Forces Vives in February 1990, made it possible for our country to have an approach to development planning at three levels linked to each other. namely: prospective, strategic planning and rolling three-year investment programs for the long, medium and short term respectively.

The first level of this pyramidal structure of development management materialized in the year 2000 with the adoption of a prospective vision for the country called: “Benin 2025 Alafia”. Fifteen years after its adoption, in addition to the strengthening of the programmatic framework for investments, the efforts made by successive Governments for its implementation have not been sufficient to ensure real strategic planning. In this context, the phases retained for the process of socio-economic structural transformations are: **i)** strengthening of institutional and economic bases (2000-2010); **ii)** economic growth for development (2011-2020); and **iii)** the restoration of social values and reconquest of the external environment (2021-2025).

Indeed, the mid-term evaluation of the development management process revealed a significant delay in the path to achieving the Benin 2025 Alafia vision and the absence of an appropriate monitoring-evaluation system accompanied by 'a metric benchmark. Likewise, development paradigms have evolved significantly and the new development challenges are called: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These cover a wide range of objectives with the ultimate goal being “Leave no one behind”.

In April 2016, a diagnosis of the living conditions of our populations indicated the persistence of problems of poverty, unemployment, corruption and institutional failure. The acuteness of these concerns was worrying and called for an urgent and responsible response. This is what the Government did through the adoption of the “Benin Revealed” Action Program, the main objective of which is to “sustainably revive the economic and social development of Benin”. Considered a precursor to the Government's desire to escape the trap of improvisation by promoting planning, the Government Action Program (PAG) given the ambitions it carries justifies the need to organize its sustainability framework. This context therefore suggests the implementation of all levels of planning. The strong and unprecedented act induced is the adoption, on October 24, 2018, of the National Development Plan (PND) 2018-2025 with the major challenge to be taken up, the development of human capital. This must be relevant and long-term. It constitutes a determining factor for inclusive, environmentally friendly economic growth in a context of peace and good governance. This strategic choice reinforces the ongoing dynamic for the revival of sustainable development. The PND 2018-2025 offers the opportunity to ensure the implementation of international agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 and Vision Africa 2063, “the Africa we want”. It specifies the benchmarks for Benin that we want in 2025.

Developed following a participatory and inclusive approach, involving all stakeholders, in particular sectoral Ministries, Institutions of the Republic, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), Social Partners, the National Association of Municipalities of Benin (ANCB) and the Technical and Financial Partners (PTF), the PND 2018-2025 received the full support of all development stakeholders. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in its capacity as Lead Partner of the TFPs, provided major support in this process.

This is why I express the hope that the spontaneity and enthusiasm which prevailed in its development will be maintained during its implementation. Consequently, the Government will use methods to effectively achieve the objectives set with the aim of achieving the Benin 2025 Alafia vision.

Abdoulaye BIO TCHANÉ,
Minister of State for Planning and Development

Foreword

Taking the Benin 2025 Alafia vision as a basis, the 2018-2025 National Development Plan integrates the new challenges of economic and social development at the national, African and international levels.

Its development was a major challenge that we took on, with the contribution of all stakeholders at various levels: public sector, private sector, institutions of the Republic, civil society organizations, social partners, National Association of Municipalities of Benin (ANCB), academics, Government and technical and financial partners. By uniting efforts, the people of Benin have just acquired a major development tool whose successful implementation will offer Benin the triple-win opportunity to achieve Vision Benin 2025 and get on the path to success. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and Vision Africa 2063.

The 2018-2025 PND is structured around the following major themes: **i)** human capital and the well-being of populations; **ii)** economic productivity and competitiveness; **iii)** the environment, climate change and territorial development, and **iv)** governance. Through this architecture, it expresses the urgency of carrying out an integrated approach to solutions to current development challenges and constitutes a favorable framework for the consolidation and sustainability of the achievements of the Government Action Program (PAG) 2016-2021.

Finally, counting on the patriotism and sense of accountability of all development actors, the focus on the process of its operationalization remains our priority.

Magloire A. AGUESSY,
Director General of Policies
of development

Machine Translated by Google

Summary

Preface 2

Foreword 4

Summary 5

List of acronyms and abbreviations 6

List of paintings 12

List of Figures 13

0. Résumé 14

1. Context and process of developing the National Development Plan 2018-2025 34

2. Strategic diagnosis of economic and social development 40

3. Development objectives and strategic orientations 140

4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation system 232

5. Appendix 244

Contents 290

List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABE	Beninese Environment Agency
ABeGIEF	Beninese Agency for Integrated Management of Border Areas
ACE	State Contract Agent
ACE	Africa Coast to Europe
AEN	Net Foreign Assets
ONE THOUSAND	Trade Facilitation Agreement
AGVSAN	Global Analysis of Vulnerability, Food Security and Nutrition
AND-CDM	Designated National Authority of the Mechanism Clean Development
ANLC	National Anti-Corruption Authority
APD	Public Development Assistance
APE	Permanent State Agent
ARCH	Insurance for Human Capital Strengthening
ARE	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ARMP	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority
NUMBER	Anti-Retro-Viral
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BEPC	Certificate of First Cycle Studies
BGE	General State Budget
BID	Islamic Development Bank
BNDA	National Bank for Agricultural Development
BPO	Program Budget by Objectives
BTI	Benin Telecoms Infrastructure
BTP	Construction and public works
BTS	Higher Technician Certificate
CCIB	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Benin
CCSE	Education Sector Coordination Committee
CDB	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CDMT	Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks
CDSM	Disbursement and Procurement Monitoring Committee
CEB	Benin Electric Community
CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States

CEMOS	Upkeep and Maintenance Frameworks for Simple Structures
CENA	Autonomous National Electoral Commission
CENAGREF	National Center for Wildlife Reserve Management
DINNER	National Center for Remote Sensing
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahelo-Saharan States
CENTIF	National Financial Information Processing Unit
POCKET	Certificate of Primary Studies
THERE	Introductory Course
CIR	Rural Identity Card
CM2	Second year average course
CMIECB	Commission for Modeling the Economic Impacts of Climate and the Integration of Climate Change into the General State Budget
CNCC	National Committee on Climate Change
CNE	National Council of Education
CNO	National Steering Committee
CNPA	National Council of Audiovisual Patronage
CNSR	National Road Safety Center
CNSS	National Social Security Fund
COP21	2015 Paris Conference on Climate Change
CPDN	Intended and Nationally Determined Contributions
CPS	Social Promotion Center
CPSE	Education Sector Steering Committee
CQM	Trades Qualification Certificate
CQP	Professional Qualification Certificate
CSPEF	Economic and Financial Programs Monitoring Unit
CSU	Universal Health Coverage
CTP	Technical Steering Committee
DBM	Bio-Medical Waste
DPP	Directorate of Programming and Foresight
Deposits	National Development Policy Declaration of the territory
DGAE	General Directorate of Economic Affairs
DGCS-ODD	General Directorate of Coordination and Monitoring of Objectives of Sustainable Development
DGFRN	General Directorate of Forests and Natural Resources
DGPD	General Directorate of Development Policies
REALLY	Directorate of Housing and Basic Sanitation

DIS2	District Health Information Software (database that integrates sub-information designed by the University of Oslo of Norway)
DNCMP	National Directorate of Public Procurement Control
DSEE	Department of Statistics and Economic Studies
EDS	Demographic Health Survey
EFAT	End of Traditional Apprenticeship Examinations
EMICoV	Integrated Modular Survey on Living Conditions
ENPLT	National Long-Term Perspective Studies
EFTP	Technical and Professional Education and Training
ETVA	Survey on the Transition to Active Life
FADeC	Municipal Development Support Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCFA	Francs of the African Financial Community
FNRB	Benin National Pension Fund
FNDA	National Agricultural Development Fund
FNEC	National Fund for the Environment and Climate
GDT	Sustainable Land Management
GFP	Public Finance Management
GIZ	Society for International Cooperation
GT	Thematic Groups
GT-HELMET	Thematic Group Human Capital, Social and Cultural Affairs
GT-EAT	Environment and Territorial Planning Thematic Group
GT-EPC	Thematic Group Economy, Productivity and Competitiveness
GT-PG	Politics and Governance Thematic Group
HAAC	High Authority for Audiovisual and Communication
HKM	Hubert Koutouko MAGA
GOES	Foreign Direct Investment
IEC	Information Education and Communication
THE CLOUD	Unique Tax Identifier
IGN	National Geographic Institute
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMF	Institution de Micro-Finance
INSAE	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis
AND	Income tax
ISCI	Synthetic Inclusive Growth Indicator
ISF	Synthetic Fertility Index

Machine Translated by Google

ITC	International Trade Center
Kwh	Kilowatt hour
HOME	Regional Analysis and Social Study Laboratory
BEAUTIFUL	Computerized Permanent Electoral List
LOLF	Organic Law relating to Finance Laws
MAEP	African Peer Review Mechanism
MAEP	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MCA-Benin	Millennium Challenge Account Benin
MCC	Millenium Challenge Corporation
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
LIKE	Mosquito Net Impregnated with Long-Lasting Insecticide
WHAT	Malaria Indicator Survey
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MS	Ministry of Health
MSSB	Mutual Social Security of Benin
MTFPAS	Ministry of Labor, Civil Service and Social Affairs
MW	Mega Watt
NLTPS	National Long-Terme Perspectives Study
FOOD	Networked Readiness Index
NO	National Transfert Account
ODD	Sustainable Development Goals
I'M GOING	Observatory of Deontology and Ethics in the Media
OIT	International Labor Organization
OMD	Millenium Objectives for development
OMS	World Health Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPJ	Police officer
ORSEC	Organization of the Civil Security Response
OSC	Civil Society Organizations
OSD	Strategic Development Directions
SITE	Environmental Action Plan
PAG	Government Action Program
PAM	World Food Program
UNTIL	National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change
PAN-LCD	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
NOT	Structural Adjustment Program

PASEC — Educational Systems Analysis Program of the CONFEMEN

PC2D — Growth Program for Sustainable Development

PCC — Municipal Contingency Plan

PCN — National Contingency Plan

PDC — Municipality Development Plan

PDDSE — Ten Year Development Plan for the Education Sector

PDES — Economic and Social Development Plan

PED — Developing countries

PEFA — Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (Public Expenditure and Financial Responsibility)

PF — Family planning

PGDSM — Household Solid Waste Management Project

GDP — Gross domestic product

PIP — Public Investment Program

PNA — Plan National d'Adaptation

PND — National Development Plan

PNG — Net Government Position

TRUNK — National Agricultural Investment Plan

UNDP — United Nations Development Program

PONADEC — National Policy of Decentralization and Deconcentration

PPEA II — Water Promotion and Sanitation Project 2nd phase

PPP — Private public partnership

PPS — Sèmè Oil Project

ProCGRN — Conservation and Management Program Natural resources

From PSD — Strategic Plan for Food and Nutrition Development

PSI — Population Service International

PSRSA — Strategic Recovery Plan for the Agricultural Sector

PTF — Technical and Financial Partner

BRANCH — Universal Health Insurance Scheme

RAT — Territorial Administration Reform

REACH — Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (Renewed Efforts against Childhood Malnutrition)

REM — Student/Teacher Ratio

RGPH — General Population and Housing Census

RIA — Rapid Integrated Analysis

RSF — Reporter Without Borders

on	Anonimous society
SAP-Benin	Early Warning System Benin
SARA	Services Availability and Readiness Assessment
SAT3	South Africa Transit 3
SCN	United Nations Accounting System
SCO	Onigbolo Cement Company
SCRP	Growth Strategies for Poverty Reduction
SDAC	Municipal Development Master Plan
HOW	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
SIGFiP	Integrated Public Finance Management System
CHIN	Guaranteed Interprofessional Minimum Wage
SMNEA	Health of the Mother, Newborn, Child and Adolescent
SONEB	Benin National Water Company
END	Emergency Neonatal Obstetric Care
SPANB	National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity
SSS	Savè Sugar Company
ST	Technical Secretary
STP-PDDSE	Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Ten-Year Development Plan of the Education Sector
TB/HIV	Tuberculosis/Human Immunodeficiency Virus
TIC	Information and Communication Technologies
TPI	Court of First Instance
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNICEF	UNICEF
UPMB	Union of Media Professionals in Benin
deer	United States of America
VBG	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
VPS	Employer Payment on Salary
WAGP	West African Gas Pipeline
WDI	World Development Indicators (World Development Indicators)
WEB	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

List of paintings

table 1 Assessment of the seventeen (17) MDG targets in Benin 45

table 2 Comparison of HDI, IDHI and losses due to inequalities in 2015 Evolution of the 47

table 3 gross enrollment rate in formal education cycles 59

table 4 Performance of the hydraulic sector Evolution 66

table 5 of basic water and sanitation coverage (2002-2015) 66

table 6 Characteristics of youth employment in Benin 71

table 7 Contribution to ISCI 82

table 8 Contribution of factors to the growth of the Beninese economy 2000-2015 (in %) 83

table 9 Actual, potential growth and contributions of factors in Benin (%) 85

Average level of investment **table 10** from 1999 to 2015 (% of GDP) 86

table 11 Share of investments in the GDP of certain emerging Asian countries (in %) 86

Contribution of sectors to GDP **table 12** 87

table 13 Share of investments in the GDP of certain African countries (in %) 89

table 14 Benin, Macroeconomic indicators, 2010-2016 90

Matrix of Objectives and expected effects of **table 15** PND 2018-2015 198

Coherence matrix of the Objectives of **table 16** PND 2018-2015 with the SDGs 203

table 17 Major quantified objectives of the PND 2018-2025 28ÿ-ÿ212

Selection criteria for key sectors **table 18** levers inclusive growth 215

Assumptions and results of the reference scenario **table 19** 216

table 20 Results of the macroeconomic framework for the PND-SDG scenario 217

table 21 Results of the macroeconomic framework for the unchanged policy scenario 218

table 22 Evolution of Savings and Investment (in billion CFA francs) 223

table 23 FDI inflows (in US$ millions) 224

Machine Translated by Google

List of Figures

figure 1	Contrasted evolution of economic growth and poverty (NG) Population evolution (urban and rural)	49
figure 2	the 1979 and 2013	54
figure 3	Evolution of the demographic dividend from 1950 to 2045	55
figure 4	Real growth rate	77
figure 5	Structure of the economy	78
figure 6	Structure of the primary sector	79
figure 7	Structure of the industrial sector	79
figure 8	Structure of the tertiary sector	80
figure 9	Evolution of the ISCI between 1995 and 2012	82
figure 10	Evolution of total factor productivities of key sectors of the economy	84
figure 11	Actual and potential growth rate	85
figure 12	Budgetary Revenue	92
figure 13	Budget expenditures	92
figure 14	Budget deficit Evolution	93
figure 15	of the trade balance from 2005 to 2015	93
figure 16	Services balance deficit from 2005 to 2015	94
figure 17	Evolution of the balance of transfers from 2005 to 2015	94
figure 18	Current account deficit	95
figure 19	Balance of non-monetary capital balance Evolution of net domestic	95
figure 20	credit	96
figure 21	Evolution of PIP by sector (in %) Evolution of	135
figure 22	indicators relating to corruption	136
figure 23	Pathway for sustainable development	155
figure 24	Development issues and expected changes to the PND	24ÿ-ÿ208
figure 25	Simulated growth profile	216
figure 26	Simulated incidence based on growth parameters	219
figure 27	Simulated incidence based on structural transformation parameters	220
figure 28	PND 2018-2025 monitoring and evaluation system	31ÿ-ÿ242

14

RÉSUMÉ

0

15

Foundations and importance of PND

1 The need to strengthen the development planning system with a view to achieving Vision Benin-2025 Alafia, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's 2063 agenda led the Government to adopt in Council of Ministers, July 27, 2016, a roadmap for the development of the Government Action Program (PAG) 2016-2021 and the National Development Plan (PND). The PND is the first level of variation of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision in accordance with the planning system adopted by Benin during the national days of reflection organized on this subject on December 5 and 6, 1991 and adopted by the Government in the Council of Ministers in 1992 .

2

The PND aims to specify the strategic benchmarks for development action for the eight (08) years which separate from 2025, the deadline chosen for the realization and concretization of the vision. Thus, it will be operationalized in two phases: the first from 2018 to 2021 through the Growth Program for Sustainable Development (PC2D) and the Government Action Program whose axes it integrates and the second phase from 2022 to 2025. The implementation of the PND 2018-2025 will contribute to consolidating the achievements of the PAG 2016-2021 by ensuring the continuity of development action from one Government to another and also offers the opportunity to ensure achieving the priority targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's Agenda 2063 at all levels of the development management process (central, sectoral and local levels).

3

The PND is distinguished by:

- taking into account not only the Benin 2025 Alafia vision but also the SDGs and Africa's Agenda 2063 through the quadruply winning integration of themes: i) **economic** growth and structural transformation, **ii)** reduction inequalities and improved social inclusion, **iii)** environmental sustainability, and **iv)** effective and inclusive governance;
- its character as an instrument of long-term orientation and management of the choices of strategic development objectives, structuring investments and major economic and social reforms;
- its implementation and monitoring framework integrating results-based management tools and indicators for measuring the performance of the dynamics of change carried out.

4

The development of the PND was conducted according to a participatory process. All components of Beninese society were involved at the national level and at the level of the twelve (12) departments during the strategic diagnosis phase and the sequence of choice of strategic orientations for 2025.

Strategic diagnosis

human capital

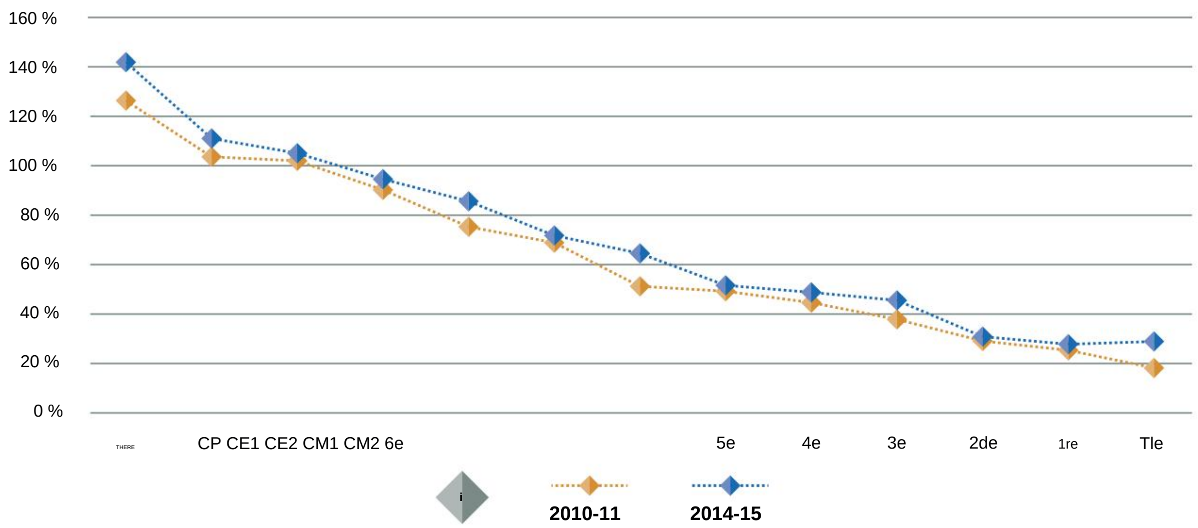
5

Analyzes of several social sectors concerning the level of human development clearly show the delay experienced by Benin in this area. This delay is linked to low productivity, strong demographic growth, the worsening of the poverty rate and inequalities as well as the lack of decent job opportunities and the increase in the level of deprivations affecting several segments of the population of certain sustainable means of existence, in particular a decent living environment such as housing, sanitation services, water and health.

6

In terms of access to basic social services, deprivations are multiple and result in poor performance and progress in the sectors of education, health and social protection. The sectoral strategic diagnosis clearly highlights a massive movement of children dropping out of school (in 2015, as in previous years, the gross rate of access to CI was 141%, compared to 66% in 6th grade, representing a loss of more than 50%).

Graph: Cross-sectional schooling profile



Source: Education sector note 2015, page 42

7

Likewise, the analysis highlights a low literacy rate (43.1% in 2015 compared to an average of 60% in the countries of the sub-region, notably Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal), low performance of the education system, precariousness and health vulnerability of the population linked to poor access of populations to quality health services. Maternal and infant mortality rates are still very high and certain chronic diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS still constitute the leading causes of hospitalization. Malnutrition, particularly chronic, constitutes a major concern for public authorities, given its negative effects on the health of the mother and child. In terms of access to drinking water, despite notable progress recorded in recent years, certain areas still have difficulty obtaining drinking water.

8

Jobs created by the informal sector are generally the result of low-paying subsistence activities which do not require qualifications, and do not have sufficient returns to improve the living conditions of the households of those who carry them out. Decent employment remains a national priority and the exploitation of children and violence against women are two major challenges to be addressed. The question of gender in the economic, political, social and cultural fields remains unresolved.

9

The low level of human capital development in Benin highlights several challenges to be addressed in particular:

› **The promotion and upgrading of human capital in the service of inclusive sustainable development:** to enable the majority of the active population to better contribute to economic growth and better benefit from the fruits of this growth, the quantity and productivity of its work should improve. Maintaining healthy and qualified human capital at the service of development constitutes one of the main pillars of inclusive economic growth as it is one of the main factors of development.

› **Strengthening the implementation of the National Population Policy (PNP) 2013-2025:** Benin having begun its "demographic transition" (simultaneous decline in mortality and birth rates), the implementation of the PNP allows - will capture the "demographic dividend" which represents a strong potential for economic growth necessary to finance development.

› **The establishment of an effective poverty reduction strategy:** the analysis of the components of the variation in the determinants of poverty revealed the determining role of income redistribution and economic growth in the poverty reduction. The large size of the household (08 people and more) appears to be a very limiting factor in this perspective.

Thus, the poverty reduction strategies to be operationalized must, not only aim for strong economic growth but also and above all improve the quality of growth so that it is inclusive and also implement policies for redistributing the fruits of this growth towards the poorest, in particular the most disadvantaged groups combining the expansion of social coverage within the framework of the new Insurance system for the Strengthening of Human Capital (ARCH), the development of generating activities income from the perspective of territorial development involving grassroots communities and local authorities.

› **The establishment of a coherent and effective system for promoting youth employment:** young people constitute the most vulnerable section of the population and the most receptive to the influences of globalization and globalization; this situation is becoming more and more worrying. Despite all the initiatives aimed at facilitating young people's access to job markets, the results today remain mixed, mainly due to a lack of coherence and synergy in the actions of the various interventions in favor of youth.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND Productive system

10

The diagnosis of the determinants of economic growth, the low diversification of the national economy and the gap between actual growth (3.9%) and potential growth (8%), on average over 2005-2015, highlight highlights the obstacles limiting the acceleration of the structural transformation of the Beninese economy. However, Benin has several insufficiently exploited potentials, especially in agriculture, livestock and fishing. The commerce, tourism and digital sectors constitute a source of innovation and wealth creation. Thus, the PND will emphasize a growth plan based on inclusiveness and sustainability integrating demographic variables as parameters to be controlled. This new pattern of inclusive, strong and sustainable growth should be accompanied by a set of reforms aimed at the structural transformation of the Beninese economy and the raising of the level of development of human capital, the diversification and modernization of the eco- economy in sectors with high development potential such as: agriculture, agro-industry and other industries, transport, infrastructure, services (logistics, digital, tourism, and financial). Thus, several challenges remain to be met to make growth more inclusive and sustainable, including:

› **Structural transformation:** the structural transformation of the economy is a sustainable process of transferring labor from low-productivity activities to more dynamic, high-productivity activities. It constitutes a prerequisite for sustainable economic and social development by inducing a new specialization of the economy so that it becomes more competitive, thanks to high productivity, capable of conquering regional and global export markets. However, the structure of the economy has remained almost stable since 2000, with primary and secondary sectors representing, on average, 23.3% and 24.7% of GDP respectively, and a predominant tertiary sector (52.0 %) of GDP1.

› **Improving overall factor competitiveness:** the Benin economy has been faced for several years with a trend decline in overall factor productivity, which has affected labor productivity both in agriculture and in the 'industry. To meet this challenge, Benin could, in the years to come, promote a massive transfer of agricultural and industrial biotechnologies in agriculture and industry to improve factor productivity by 3.0%. at least between 2018 and 2025.

› **Diversification of sources of financing:** the Beninese economy is characterized by a banking sector with excess liquidity. Many businesses in the country are still struggling to find suitable credit to finance their activities.

1 cf. national accounts, Scn/93, inSae, 2016

environment and climate change

11

The analysis of the achievements in terms of **development of the country's territories** highlights the various issues of territorial planning, decentralization and continued pressure on natural resources and the effects of climate change. Benin is called upon to adopt more targeted sectoral policies and to take supporting measures for the effectiveness of spatial management instruments and the development of good practices in environmental governance and participatory territorial management.

12

The challenge of securing land for housing and economic investment constitutes a major concern for spatial development, in particular the management of pollution, waste, waste and rainwater and accessibility to decent housing and at lower cost, etc.

13

The phenomenon of interaction between man and his environment is one of the two main problems which have generated the need to be more interested in the impact of space on the activities of men and the intensity of activities carried out in different points. Thus, faced with demographic growth and the changes taking place, the resulting improvement in the living environment is uncertain but not impossible.

14

Rational and efficient management of space presupposes the reduction of spatial disparities in development, taking into account regional development poles, infrastructure and socio-collective facilities, as well as the development of border areas.

governance, institutions, peace and security

15

The democratic process in Benin is still in motion, despite certain difficulties linked to the development of good practices respectful of the separation of powers of each institution and the obligation to account for the management of public affairs at all levels in all spheres of institutions. Security has improved and a climate of peace has been established thanks to the holding of social dialogue sessions even if the commitments of stakeholders are still not respected. In terms of citizen participation, the multi-party game has not yet fully developed the spirit of involving populations in the management of public affairs at the national and local levels. Civil society tries to occupy its space to improve the participation of populations and the development of the culture of transparency.

16

Despite these real advances, **governance in Benin** still remains characterized by political governance that is under strain, a rule of law where individual and collective freedoms are sometimes threatened, an inefficient public administration, a justice system that is poorly effective and not very transparent, insufficient quality of the allocation of public resources, corruption still present in several spheres penalizing economic activities.

17

This context highlights the persistence of numerous challenges to which appropriate responses must be provided:

- **Improving political governance:** the principle of separation of powers is put to the test by the functioning of institutions, due to the method of designating their members. Furthermore, after more than 25 years of experience, the poor organization and slowness in the management of electoral disputes (communal and local elections) are still deplored, which could lead to conflicts detrimental to national cohesion, peace and the strengthening of constitutional legality which are the determinants highlighted by Vision Benin 2025 Alafia.

- **Strengthening the rule of law and freedoms:** the country has made great progress in terms of respect and enjoyment of rights relating to individual and collective freedoms, thus contributing to Vision Benin 2025 Alafia, particularly in its ambition to make Benin a country of peace.
- **Transparency and efficiency of judicial services:** justice which is supposed to protect citizens has a low level of operationality, due to its efficiency and performance which are sometimes limited by: political influence, corruption, the insufficiency and quality of human resources as well as its inability to cover the national territory.

- **Modernization and efficiency of public administration:** public administration, despite several initiatives and programs implemented, lacks efficiency in improving the quality of public services and governance. An efficient administration capable of managing resources with transparency and efficiency, and of formulating effective policies and strategies is one of the determining factors which underpin the orientations of the PND.
- **Strengthening the fight against corruption:** progress has been made, but the country is still far behind in the Doing Business ranking. The areas in which corruption is often criticized are land, tax and customs administrations, procurement and the implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) contracts.

- **Improving the quality of the system of allocation and management of public resources:** the lack of consistency between investment decisions and projections of current expenditure in the medium term, the growing gaps between forecasts and achievements of expenditure on the one hand and the lack of realism of the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks at the sectoral level (MTEF), the inefficiency of the budgetary arbitration process, the weak accountability strongly involving CSOs on the other hand are the expression of the need to improve the quality of the allocation of public resources necessary to strengthen the alignment of sectoral strategies with the Development Objectives. The public finance reforms undertaken by Benin with the support of partners as part of the UEMOA public finance reforms, including those relating to the LOLF, must be strengthened to guarantee the dynamics of Results.

› **Deepening the decentralization process to make it a real development tool:** the insufficiency and imprecision of the texts on decentralization do not promote the proper functioning of the different levels of articulation and good planning of activities. The sharing of roles and responsibilities between the central, intermediate and local levels will facilitate the coordination and effective and coherent consideration of development policies and strategies.

Challenges and issues

18

Based on this diagnosis, the challenge for the development of Benin is to achieve strong inclusive, sustained and sustainable economic growth by 2025 thanks to overcoming the challenges linked to the diversification of productive bases and innovations in certain promising niches , accompanied by incentive measures aimed at the informal sector in its transition to the formal sector and structural transformations affecting human capital and modes of production and consumption.

19

Thus, the economic and social structural transformations, integral parts of the development process in Benin for the coming years, will be based on i) improving the productivity of the primary sector, ii) the development of processing activities focusing on a diversified and modern industrial sector as well as on services integrating ICT, iii) raising the level of human capital and iv) good governance (economic, administrative and local). More specifically, this will involve making the change in the current sectoral composition of GDP effective, while taking into account the fundamentals of the green economy, the blue economy and sustainable development.

20

The PAG is already laying certain foundations for this type of transformation through certain structuring projects. The PND will extend and amplify this movement while ensuring that the manufacturing industry and services (tourism and ICT) fully play their role as key levers of endogenous growth. Through their multiplier effects on the different sectors, highly productive agriculture, manufacturing industry and services will contribute to generating more wealth and jobs with more and more qualified jobs.

Choice and strategic orientations of the PND

21

Based on the comparative advantages of Benin in connection with the aspirations included in the Benin 2025 Alafia vision, the evolution of international and regional trends, the strategic option retained is to make agro-industry, **tourism and services, the engine of inclusive and sustainable economic growth within the framework of more effective national and local governance by focusing on the development of human capital and infrastructure.**

22

Thus, in the hope of a flagship Benin, well governed, united and peaceful, with a prosperous and competitive economy, cultural influence and social well-being, the general objective targeted by the PND is to : **"achieve sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of at least 10% in 2025 focused on the development of agro-industry, services and tourism within a more effective national and local governance framework by focusing on the development of human capital and infrastructure.** Achieving this objective must be materialized by 2025 through the following major changes:

› healthy, competent and competitive human capital;

› a competitive and diversified economy based on agro-industry and Services ;

› mastery of space management and urban development and adaptation to climate change;

› effective national and local governance reinforced by an administration sustained development.

23

These changes will manifest themselves through: **i)** a significant increase in the level of human development, **ii)** strong, inclusive and sustainable growth, **iii)** an improvement in the quality of political, administrative, local and environmental governance and **iv)** a contribution to rapid gains for achieving the SDGs. Achieving medium-term changes requires that in the short term the results from the combined implementation of the 2016-2021 PAG and the 2018-2021 PC2D are very satisfactory.

24

To do this, the PND has set four strategic objectives which are:

› develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital;

› sustainably increase the productivity and competitiveness of the Beninese economy;

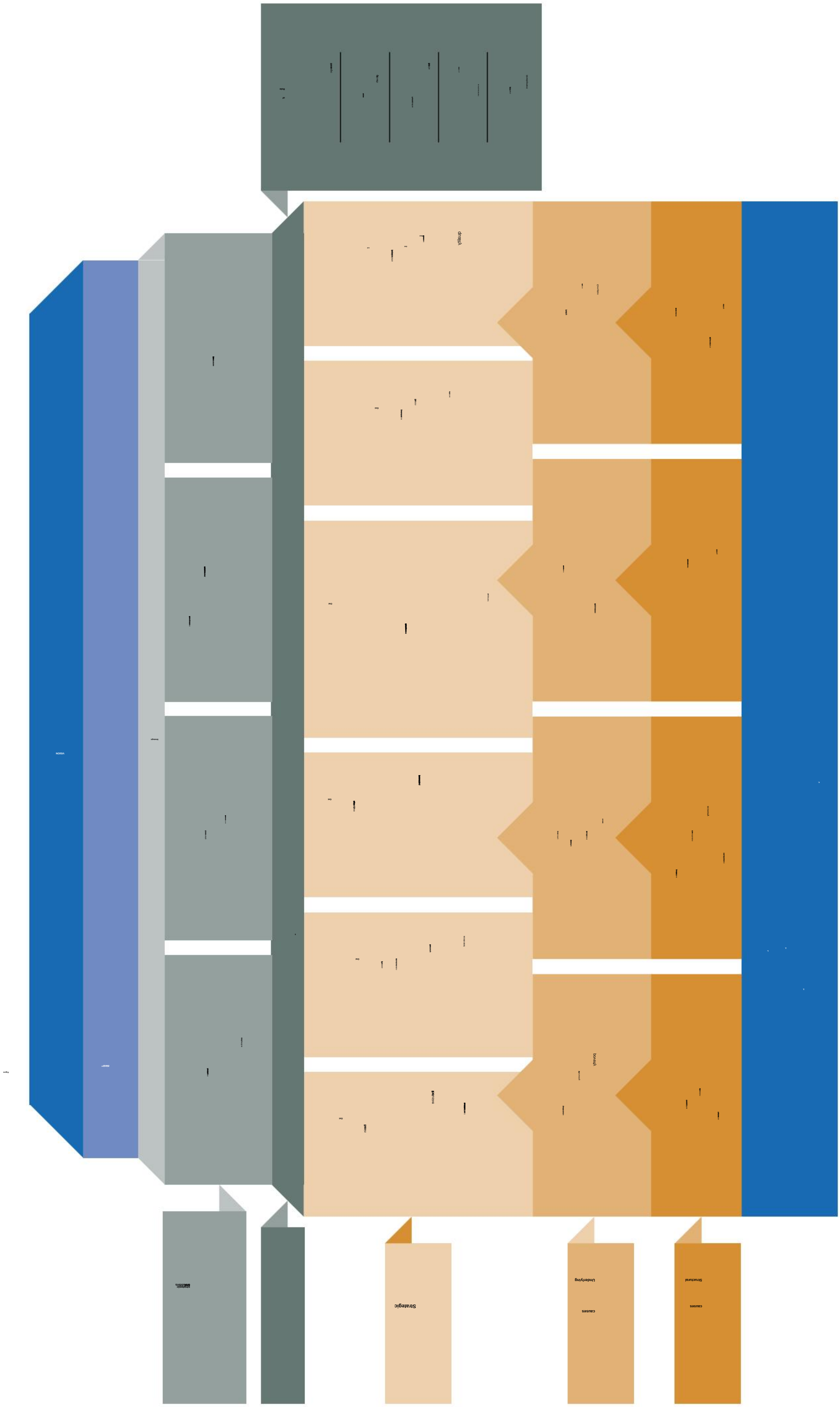
› ensure sustainable management of the living environment, the environment and the emergence regional development centers;

› consolidate the rule of law and good governance.

25

The figure below presents the development issues and changes expected from the PND.

Machine Translated by Google



26

These strategic objectives are based on three fundamental pillars which are i) the diversification of agricultural production with supporting development of services (rural infrastructure, logistics, innovations, biotechnologies, regional centers); ii) agro-industrial transformation and increased development of services (special economic zones, business environment, tourism, transport logistics, digital, innovations) and iii) export of knowledge through innovations and biotechnologies .

27

Thus, achieving the desired impacts requires obtaining a group of six effects, namely:

- Benin has healthy, qualified and competitive human capital for the development sustainable and inclusive development;
- the process of structural transformation of the Beninese economy is accelerated;
- diversified productive agriculture ensuring food security and synergy with processing industries is effective;
- mastery of urban development and management of rural areas reflected in the emergence of regional development centers and resilience to the effects of climate change and natural disasters is supported;
- governance in Benin is inclusive, peaceful and effective;
- Beninese populations have access to quality public services.

28

To have healthy, qualified and competitive human capital, Government interventions must produce the following results:

- quality health services are accessible to all and improved in all the regions of the country;
- health infrastructures are well distributed and equipped with appropriate equipment and human resources;
- the provision of the education sector, vocational training and adult literacy is improved quantitatively and qualitatively and accessible to all;
- populations benefit from a better quality of living environment, especially in the areas of sanitation and energy services;
- populations have easy access to a social coverage and protection system adapted to the diversity of professional situations and in all sectors (formal and informal);
- the nutritional status of populations, easy access to food and drinking water are strengthened; › the income of women and men, particularly young people, has increased; › populations have access to financial services;
- an environment and conditions conducive to the development of activities sports and cultural activities for young people are brought together;
- social and gender inequalities are reduced and the socio-economic and women's policy is promoted and supported.

29

Observation of the effects depends, among other things, on public awareness of the benefits of education and health, financial accessibility to these services, taking into account socio-cultural factors and adaptation education programs to meet the needs of the labor market.

30

To accelerate the process of structural transformation of the Beninese economy for the creation of decent and sustainable jobs, the interventions of the Government must produce the following results:

- diversification and expansion of the productive bases of the Benevolent economy noise are effective;
- added value, generated by the growth sectors of the Beninese economy in particular; industry, tourism and services, increased significantly;
- the productivity of production factors has increased;
- the competitiveness of the economy has strengthened;
- agriculture and agro-industry are integrated and value chains are effective;
- rural populations benefit from modern and reliable infrastructure for economic exchanges and market access;
- agro-industry, services and infrastructure benefit from more open financing adapted to the requirements of transforming productive bases;
- the informal sector benefits from financing adapted to its migration.

31

To do this, it is essential to ensure intersectoral synergy and strategic monitoring to strengthen the resilience of the economy in the face of shocks.

32

Sustainable management of the living environment, the environment and the emergence of regional development centers presupposes that the State ensures compliance and effective application of all legislative and regulatory texts adopted in this area. In this case, Government interventions must produce the following results:

- populations protect and enhance natural resources;
- resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climatic hazards and climate-related natural disasters are reinforced;
- populations benefit from a better quality of living environment, especially in sanitation and energy services
- land use planning and more efficient and less unequal regional development are well taken into account by sectoral policies and supported to revitalize regional and local economies;
- populations have access to decent housing.

33

To ensure inclusive, peaceful and effective governance at the national and local levels, Government interventions must produce the following results:

- the legal and physical security of people as well as the rights of expression democratic are improved;

› quality services are offered by the public administration to support the country's development dynamics;
› communities have basic social services and sanitation quality ;
› local governance is strengthened and revitalized;
› populations exercise their rights and duties in an efficient judicial system effective, accessible and credible;
› public resources are better directed, managed and used towards priority development needs thanks to more efficient administration;
› the fight against corruption is effective;
› the protection of populations and property and the strengthening of national cohesion are ensured;
› the efficiency of institutions is strengthened and the quality of public services is improved.

34

Efforts must also be made to ensure the resilience of governance to regional socio-political instability.

Macroeconomic framework

35

The PND has retained three scenarios. The **PND-SDG** scenario is based on satisfactory speed in the implementation of the Government Action Program and its economic reforms as well as the four-year programs, PC2D. This scenario is therefore oriented towards a strengthening of investment, particularly private. To this end, it takes into consideration the updated phasing of projects registered in the PAG at the end of 2017, following feasibility studies. It also assumes a favorable development in the prices of raw materials on the international market as well as advantageous climatic conditions. The model assumptions for the next eight (8) years are:

› Accelerating the pace of growth by highlighting the ambition to achieve sustainable inclusive growth thanks to the dynamics of the process of structural socio-economic transformation and certain levers of action such as the creation of income opportunities in the spheres poverty and the informal sector as well as the establishment of inclusive financing instruments for the agro-pastoral sector and processing industries and reforms for more efficient administration;

› The development of private investment to reach 33% of GDP by 2025 with emphasis on the development of SMI/SMEs, the promotion of PPPs and the increase in FDI;

› A stable evolution of the global and regional economic environment as well as factors of national economic development. It is part of the optimism displayed in the diligent implementation of the seventeen (17) targets of the

Machine Translated by Google

SDGs prioritized by Benin. It is also part of the effort to strengthen capacities to accelerate growth through investment retained in the 2016-2021 PAG;

› These macroeconomic hypotheses are based on the real improvement in the business climate and progress in the implementation of major reforms, notably the modernization of public administration, the fight against corruption, the modernization of the social protection system and the effectiveness of the public financial management system and inclusive access to financial services.

36

On this basis, it is expected that:

› the economic growth rate would reach 10.2% in 2025, compared to 5.6% in 2017ÿ;

› the investment rate would increase from 29.1% in 2017 to 33.2% for the period 2022-2025ÿ;

› revenue excluding grants would represent 22.3% of GDP during the 2022-2025 period compared to 17.6% in 2017.

Table 17: Major quantified objectives of the PND 2018-2025

INDICATORS	2015	2025
Rank in Human Development	167	150
GDP/capita in dollars	789	950
Economic growth rate	2,1ÿ%	10ÿ%
Monetary poverty rate	40ÿ%	23,2ÿ%
Non-monetary poverty rate	29,1ÿ%	< 10ÿ%
Investment rate (in % GDP)	24,6ÿ%	33ÿ%
GDP from tourism as a proportion of total GDP (2011)	2,6ÿ%	8ÿ%
Share of added value of the industrial sector/GDP	12,5ÿ%	20ÿ%
PIB informel/PIB	62ÿ%	< 50ÿ%
Life expectancy (2013)	62	65
Population growth rate	3,5ÿ%	3ÿ%
Literacy rate	43,1ÿ%	55ÿ%
Lower secondary completion rate	45ÿ%	70ÿ%
Upper secondary completion rate	28ÿ%	45ÿ%
Secondary school enrollment rate	47ÿ%	70ÿ%
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births (2013 RGPH)	335,5	< 200
Infant-juvenile mortality rate (2014 MICS)	115ÿ‰	< 100ÿ‰
Doing Business Classification (World Bank)	155	130
Rank in the Corruption Perceptions Index (2017 Transparency)	85	< 50
Road network condition index	73ÿ%	80ÿ%
Accident rate linked to the state of road infrastructure	9ÿ%	7ÿ%

INDICATORS	2015	2025
National electrification rate (%)	34,7ÿ%	51,3ÿ%
Proportion of households using improved stoves for cooking (%)	17,64ÿ%	52,97ÿ%
Coverage rate of broadband internet services businesses and individuals		80ÿ%
e-Government Development Index		0,5
Banking rate (2017)	19ÿ%	> 25ÿ%
Internet penetration rate	19,4ÿ%	> 50ÿ%
Precarious employment rate (2005-14)	87,7ÿ%	< 60ÿ%
Health insurance and social protection coverage rate	8,4ÿ%	> 40ÿ%
Electricity access rate	38,8ÿ%	> 60ÿ%
Rate of access to drinking water in rural areas	41,4ÿ%	100ÿ%
Linear rural tracks developed (2017)	4,958 km	> 8,000 km

PND financing plan

37

To achieve the objectives indicated above and observe the consequent effects and impacts, the PND will be operationalized through the PAG, the PC2D 2018-2021 and 2022-2025, sectoral policies and the PDCs, ensuring their alignment. The effective implementation of the PND also requires increased mobilization of domestic revenue, the development of the Public Private Partnership (PPP), recourse to the financial market and Technical and Financial Partners (PTF), NGOs, Foundations, participation active diaspora, the exploitation of innovative financing instruments, and the establishment of specialized financing windows (environment, health, education, etc.). Beyond the mobilization of financial resources, Benin must have a critical mass of human resources made up mainly of public administration personnel (central State and local authorities) without neglecting technical assistance from international organizations. Benin is part of the initiative set up by the United Nations for the evaluation of development financing within the framework of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing development, and which aims to explore all sources of potential financing accessible to the country (internal, external, diaspora resources, sovereign funds, financial markets, foundations, innovative financing including those linked to climate, PPP, etc.). The study will help refine strategies and action plans for financing the PND.

Monitoring and evaluation system

38

The monitoring and evaluation system includes:

at national level: strategic direction and technical management

› the National Orientation Council (CNO): it is the highest body of the steering system;

› the Government-Development Partner Committee (CGPAD); › the Technical Steering and Monitoring Committee (CTPS).

at the strategic monitoring level

39

The General Directorate of Development Policies (DGPD) will provide technical secretariat for the Technical Steering and Monitoring Committee of the PND and will support the Progress and Effects Monitoring Framework (CSPE) for the implementation of the PND through the four Groups of Work, the Sector Committees (CS), and the Departmental Development Committees (CDP).

at the performance monitoring level sectors and expected effects

40

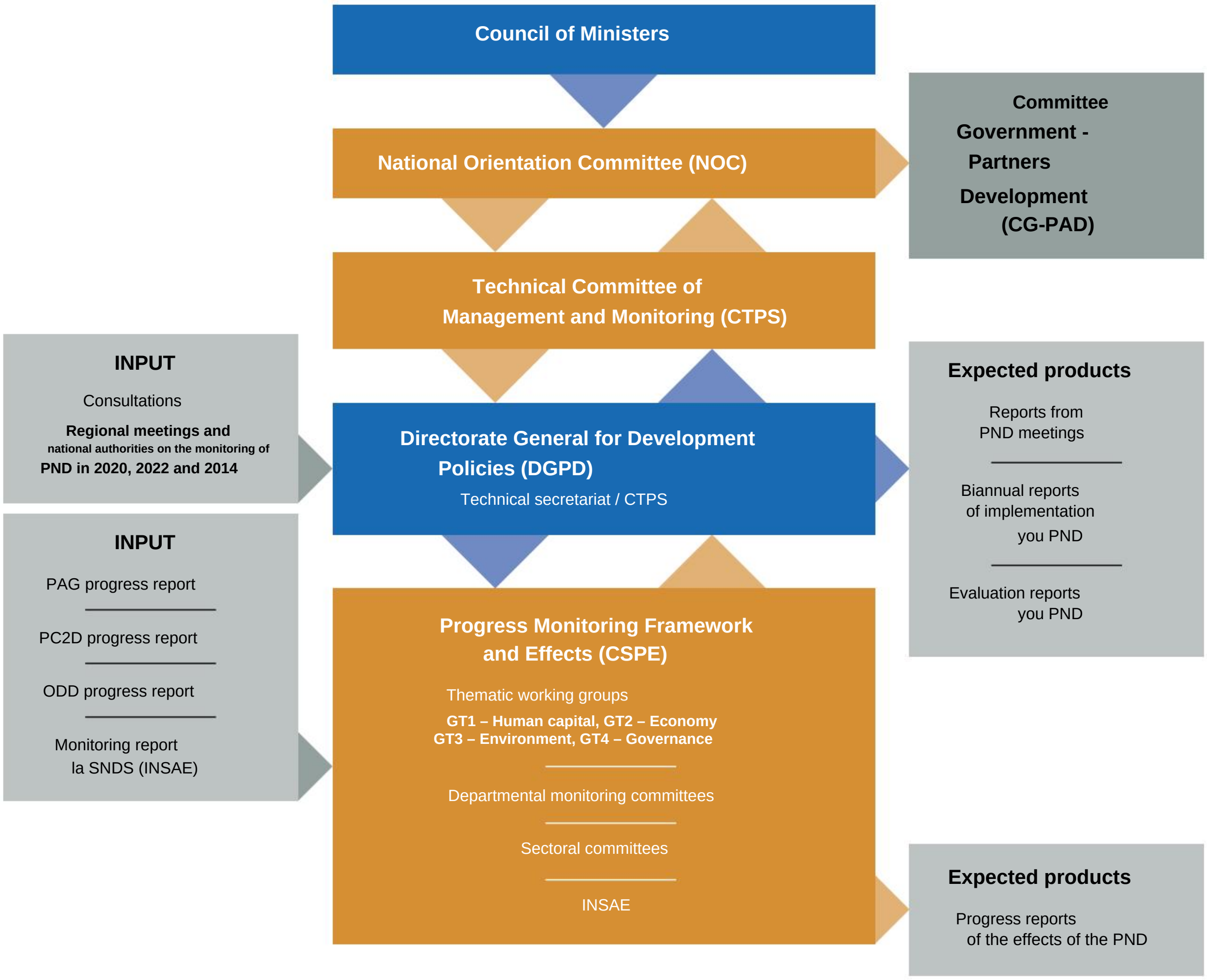
Three structures are concerned:

› **Four Working Groups** which will meet every two years will be set up to analyze the performance reports for each strategic objective of the PND.

› **A Sectoral Steering and Monitoring & Evaluation Committee** in each Ministry and Institution will monitor performance at the sectoral level according to the indicators defined by the PND results framework.

› **Departmental Development Committees,** chaired by prefects bringing together departmental services and municipal development committees to monitor the progress of various programs and projects implemented artwork.

Figure 28: PND 2018-2025 monitoring and evaluation system



41

Benin initiated several planning exercises and adopted, in December 1991, during the national development day, a model of the development planning process at three levels articulated with each other: i) the pros- long-term outlook, ii) medium-term planning and iii) rolling three-year investment programs. From the year 2000, the country adopted a prospective vision “Benin 2025 Alafia” which planned three key moments in the process of socio-economic structural transformations, namely: i) strengthening of institutional and economic bases (2000 -2010), ii) economic growth in the service of development (2011-2020) and iii) restoration of social values and reconquest of the external environment (2021-2025). These choices were unfortunately not respected due to the absence of a link between Foresight and Operational Planning.

42

It is in this context that the Government has demonstrated its desire to make bold reforms to sustainably revive the economic and social development of the country, including those relating to the strengthening of the national planning system, in particular the re-establishment of the “Strategic Planning” link between Foresight and Operational Planning, by adopting the development of the National Development Plan (PND) 2018-2025 to operationalize Benin 2025 Alafia, the objectives of the 2030 agenda and the 2063 agenda of the African Union.

43

For several decades, thanks to a succession of several development policies within the framework of a planning system very weakly articulated with the Benin 2025 Alafia vision, Benin has weakly undergone structural changes in its productive bases identified by the strategic directions of the vision. The limits of the growth model based on the absence of an inclusive growth strategy, a human capital development strategy integrating the question of demographic dividends, the very low valorization of agricultural products, the development of agricultural activities import-export with very low added values, the lack of initiative of Beninese companies in broadening their productive bases and the poor performance recorded in terms of governance, over the last twenty years, have not made a difference. major structural transformations which would have enabled the improvement of people's income, the development of an efficient private sector and a reduction in poverty at a more accelerated pace.

44

The PND 2018-2025 is part of this dynamic of renewal of Benin's planning system by integrating the main challenges and issues of the SDGs and Africa's 2063 agenda which highlight the issues of growth inclusive, industrialization, strengthening the resilience capacities of the economy, the development of human capital and sustainable development as well as the effectiveness of governance in its multiple dimensions. To lead the PND development process, the Government has established an institutional framework at four levels, namely a National Steering Committee, a Technical Steering Committee, a Technical Secretariat and Thematic Groups. The operational bodies of this institutional framework operated following a participatory and inclusive approach, in accordance with the requirements of such a process.

45

The work was organized around four major themes, namely: i) human capital and the well-being of populations; **ii)** economic growth: productivity and competitiveness; **iii)** the environment, climate change and territorial development and **iv)** and governance. The definition of these themes is based on the concepts of the SDGs and Human Security, all in relation to the Benin 2025 Alafia vision. The results of this work provide a structure for the document presented as follows: the strategic diagnosis of economic and social development accompanied by development challenges and issues, the general development objective based on the strategic option retained and broken down into strategic objectives accompanied by strategic orientations, the macroeconomic and social framework and the implementation and monitoring-evaluation framework.

46

The PND will serve as a reference framework for the orientations of development objectives and strategies for the next eight (8) years, including the PAG strategies, by more fully integrating the quadruply winning interrelationships between:

- Economic growth and structural transformation;
- Reduction of inequalities and improvement of social inclusion;
- Environmental sustainability;
- Effective and inclusive governance.

Machine Translated by Google

33

CONTEXT AND PROCESS PREPARATION YOU PLAN NATIONAL OF DEVELOPMENT 2018-2025

1

47

This chapter focuses on the dynamics of the planning and development process in Benin, the drafting methodology and the time horizon of the Plan. It therefore describes the process of developing the PND 2018-2025 and gives the composition of the institutional framework responsible for its development.

1.1

Basis and importance of the PND 2018-2025

48

Different development planning documents have been developed and implemented since the adoption in 2000 of the Benin 2025 Alafia Vision. Among these, the Strategic Development Guidelines (OSD) 2006-2011, the different generations of the Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (SCRP) 2003-2005, 2007-2009 and 2011-2015, the Benin Spatial Agenda 2016, the international Agenda of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015 and sectoral strategy documents.

49

The Benin Spatial Agenda 2016 served as a basis for defining planning and development options compatible with State policies at the economic, social and environmental levels. It aims to make Benin “a well-developed country, equipped with infrastructure and services for the benefit of society, and a competitive economy, rewarding for the whole country, respectful of the environment and open to the Africa and the world" through three options, namely: i) the strengthening of development poles and the improvement of structuring networks, ii) the development of border areas of Benin, so as to maximize the economic and social advantages that can be derived of its geographical position and iii) the promotion of sustainable economic development which protects and enhances both the natural environment, cultural heritage and human capital.

50

The evaluations of Vision 2025 carried out in 2011 and 2017 reveal that, on the one hand, all these documents made reference to the Vision and, on the other hand, they are credited with good coherence and relevance with the latter. However, the level of their operationalization remains low to induce a significant evolution towards the realization of their respective visions and of Benin-2025 Alafia.

51

The need to strengthen the development planning system with a view to achieving the Benin-2025 Alafia Vision, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and achieving Africa's 2063 agenda has led the Government to adopt in the Council of Ministers, on July 27, 2016, a roadmap for the development of the Government Action Program (PAG) 2016-2021 and the National Development Plan (PND).

52

The PND is the first level of variation of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision in accordance with the planning system adopted by Benin during the national days of reflection organized on this subject on December 5 and 6, 1991 and adopted by the Government in Council of Ministers in 1992. It aims to specify the strategic benchmarks for development action for the eight (08) years which separate 2025, the deadline chosen for achieving the vision.

53

The PND 2018-2025 will be operationalized in two phases: the first from 2018 to 2021 through the Growth Program for Sustainable Development (PC2D) and the Government Action Program whose axes it integrates and the second phase from 2022 to 2025. The implementation of the PND 2018-2025 will contribute to consolidating the achievements of the PAG 2016-2021 by ensuring the continuity of development action from one Government to another and also offers the opportunity -tunity to ensure the achievement of the priority targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's 2063 Agenda at all levels of the development management process (central, sectoral and local levels).

54

These choices are part of the current dynamic of reviving the Benin economy, making it possible to consolidate and extend the development actions of the PAG within the framework of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision which should lead to the acceleration of the transformation process socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Beninese society, integrating certain vectors of change such as inclusiveness, equity and sustainability.

55.

Thus, the PND is distinguished by:

- taking not only the Benin 2025 Alafia vision but also the SDGs and the Africa 2063 Agenda through the quadruply winning integration between: i) reduction of inequalities and improvement of social inclusion; ii) economic growth and structural transformation; iii) environmental sustainability and iv) effective and inclusive governance;
- its character as an instrument of excellence for the orientation and management of the choices of strategic development objectives, structuring investments and major economic and social reforms;
- its flexible and evolving implementation and monitoring framework integrating results-based management tools and indicators for measuring the performance of the dynamics of change carried out as well as the assessment of the level of progress of key reforms and the impact of structuring socio-productive investments on the reduction of poverty and inequalities.

1.2

PND 2018-2025 development process

56

The Government's decision to provide the country with a National Development Plan resulted in a series of works carried out in ten (10) major stages following a participatory and inclusive approach mobilizing all components of Beninese society. Chronologically, these are:

- **the adoption by the Council of Ministers, on March 15, 2017, of the institutional framework for developing the PND** with the mission of guiding, supervising, supervising and monitor the implementation of all actions relating to the process and ensure the mobilization of all stakeholders;
- **the official launch of the work by the Government on April 28, 2017 Palais des Congrès in Cotonou,** which made it possible to inform and obtain the support of all components of the nation;
- **the development and validation of the concept and orientation notes of the PND 2018-2025** which made it possible to obtain consensus on the detailed methodological approach, the analysis and evaluation tools to be used during the process as well as the resources to be mobilized;
- **technical workshops for drafting, enriching and consolidating the strategic diagnosis, strategic objectives and orientations as well as the macroeconomic and social framework.** This work, carried out following a participatory and inclusive approach, bringing together key development actors (sectoral ministries, private sector, civil society, social partners,) at the central level, made it possible to have a first draft of the PND project;
- **Consultations in the twelve (12) departments of the country and with other institutions of the Republic** which made it possible to collect the aspirations of grassroots development actors and other components of state power for the enrichment of the previous draft of the PND project;
- **the national technical workshop to examine the second draft of the draft PND, held on November 14 and 15, 2017 at the Palais des Congrès in Cotonou,** resulting in a preliminary draft of the document for which **the progress report was approved by the Council of Ministers, December 13, 2017;**
- **the government seminar, held on February 8, 2018, at the Presidency of the Republic to examine the objectives and main directions of the preliminary draft of the document;**
- **consultation with the Financial Technical Partners, on March 16, 2018, on the objectives and main orientations of the preliminary draft of the document;**
- **national technical validation of the preliminary draft of the document, on May 3, 2018 at Infosec in Cotonou** for the provision of the PND project to be adopted by the Council of Ministers;
- **Adoption of the PND by the Council of Ministers** at its meeting of October 24, 2018.

40

DIAGNOSTIC STRATEGIC OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMIC ET SOCIAL

2

57

To set the objectives and strategic directions for the economic, social, cultural and environmental development of Benin, an inventory is necessary in order to accurately identify the various challenges and major issues facing the country. This strategic diagnosis which makes a retrospective analysis of the development process of Benin is structured around a review of the lessons learned from different development benchmarks implemented in recent years and four themes which are: i) human capital **and** good -be populations; **ii)** economic growth: productivity and competitiveness **iii)** the environment, climate change and territorial development; and **iv)** governance, institutions, peace and security. These are themes based on the concepts of the SDGs and Human Security, all in relation to the Benin 2025 Alafia vision.

2.1

Lessons learned from the main development benchmarks

58

The main lessons learned from the implementation of the SCRP 2011-2015 are:

› Analysis of Benin's socio-economic performance over the period 2011-2015 shows: **i)** average economic growth of 5.3% over the period 2001-2015 but it remains insufficient in a context where demographic growth is 3.5% per year and has been very insufficiently inclusive since the poverty worsened from 36.2% in 2011 to 40.1% in 2015; **ii)** a persistence or even a slight increase in inequalities in the distribution of per capita household consumption, inequalities mainly caused by imbalances between departments, differences in education levels and household sizes; **iii)** a 16.5% increase in the cost of basic needs which constitutes the poverty line. Economic growth does not seem to have benefited the poorest; this observation raises several questions about the effectiveness of the implementation of public policies designed to be pro-poor but which ultimately have very little impact on the equitable distribution of the fruits of growth and the inclusion of vulnerable populations. responsible for creating wealth.

› In the area of consolidating the macroeconomic framework, much progress has been recorded in terms of controlling inflation and debt service and improving the investment rate, unlike the overall budgetary deficit which is deteriorated to -8.4% in 2015 against a forecast of -3.90%. This trend is also found in the ratio of payroll to GDP; a deterioration of the situation

2014 and 2015 after very good results obtained from 2011 to 2013. Efforts must be made to control the overall budget deficit, the current balance of the balance of payments and the payroll. Since 2016, the prospects for budgetary stabilization have been palpable, in particular, within the framework of the establishment of a program with the IMF within the framework of an Extended Credit Facility agreement.

› For the revitalization of the private sector and business development, despite the positive dynamics noted in terms of results indicators, the level of achievement of the targets set still remains generally low over the period 2011-2015, especially at the level of the various Doing Business parameters (from 173rd in 2011 to 151st in 2015), because the reduction in the tax rate, as well as the duration of execution of contracts, still needs to be improved.

› With regard to the diversification of the economy, the target values of the performance measurement indicators have not been achieved despite the efforts made to cover food needs of plant origin and cotton production: coverage rate of food needs of animal origin is 49.36% in 2014 against a target of 82%; the coverage rate of food needs of plant origin is 139.52% in 2014 against a target of 168%; the growth rate of agricultural GDP is 6.5% in 2014 compared to a target of 17%.

› In terms of energy infrastructure, 342 new localities were electrified out of 1,467 new localities planned for the period. As for hydraulic infrastructure, notable progress has been recorded. However, challenges remain significant for the access of populations and the private sector to reliable, low-cost energy.

› In terms of strengthening human capital, the results vary depending on the sector. Analysis of performances recorded during the period 2011-2015 in the health sector highlights that the overall level of achievement of health indicators is low, with an average level of achievement of 69.4%; the overall rate of attendance of health services by the populations is 50.30% against a target of 80% in 2015. At the level of the education sector, the overall level of achievement of indicators is low in terms of quality of education and vocational training although significant progress has been recorded for certain access indicators.

› In terms of governance: **i)** the quality of public finance management has been strengthened with the institution of parliamentary and citizen debates on budgetary orientations, the preparation of the analytical note on the development program, the Document of Multi-year Budgetary and Economic Programming (DPBEP), available models of the DPPDs and their PAPs as part of the implementation of UEMOA public finance reforms; the reduction of average times for awarding public supply and service contracts financed by the national budget (26 days compared to 55 days for the first and 20 days compared to 65 days for the second).

On the other hand, the execution rate of current expenditure excluding salaries of the BGE (commitment basis) deteriorated and stood at 70% in 2015 against a target of at least 80%, as well as the execution rate investment expenditure from the BGE's own resources; **ii)** Mo Ibrahim's accountability index stagnates at 36.1/100 (2017), the Participation and Human Rights Index at 63.4/100 (2017), the Transparency International index on corruption at 85/180 (2017) the World Bank's Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) at 3.5 points. With regard to the promotion of human rights and the strengthening of the legal capacities of the poor, the efforts undertaken did not make it possible to achieve the targets of the indicators selected to assess progress in this area of intervention: according to the satisfaction index in the judicial system (Gallup survey), 45% of Beninese do not trust the system judicial and courts (RDH 2016; the average duration of preventive detention of detainees in investigating offices remains high and well above the target of 8 days to be achieved in 2014; the occupancy rate of prisons is increasing is set at 189% in 2014 compared to a target of 125%.

› For the balanced and sustainable development of the national space, the objectives sought, through decentralization and territorial planning, were achieved only at the level of three targets out of eight; the execution rate of FADeC transfers stood at 101.8% compared to a forecast of 100%; with regard to the environment, out of three indicators retained, only the level of achievement of the reforested area has come closer to its target (3-4-6). Effectiveness resulting from the implementation of the SCRP Priority Action Program (2011-2015); significant losses of assets and deterioration of the well-being of populations caused by natural disasters remain significant, respectively 0.26% and 0.53% of GDP in Benin; each year, 1,468 people per 1 million inhabitants are deprived of shelter and the low share of renewable energies in overall energy consumption was 3.4%.

59

At the MDG level, out of the seventeen targets monitored and evaluated in Benin, only two targets will have been achieved: the target aimed at reducing the incidence of HIV/ AIDS and that concerning debt service. Notwithstanding these results, the practice and implementation of the MDGs make it possible to indicate some lessons to be learned. The main lessons learned are: **i)** appropriation of overall development objectives, **ii)** design of instruments for implementing development objectives, **iii)** financing of objective-sensitive policies from internal resources following programming and efficient budget execution, **iv)** monitoring the implementation of interventions beyond results, **v)** independence of the statistical system, and **vi)** increased accountability with strengthened leadership (UNDP, 2016).

Table 1: Assessment of the seventeen (17) MDG targets in Benin

MDG TARGETS	situation
1.A Reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of population whose income is less than $1/day	Non
1.B Ensure full, productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Non
1.C Reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the population suffering from hunger	Close
2.A Give all children the means to complete a full cycle of primary studies	Close
3.A Eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education	In part
4.A Reduce the mortality rate by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 children under 5 years old	Non
5.A Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the rate maternal mortality	Non
5.B Ensure universal access to reproductive health	Non
6.A Have stopped the spread of HIV/AIDS and started to reverse the current trend	Close
6.B By 2010, ensure access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it	In part
6.C Have malaria and other major diseases under control and started to reverse the current trend	Close
7.C Reduce by half the percentage of the population that does not have sustainable access to a supply of drinking water or basic sanitation services	In part
7.D Significantly improve living conditions by 2020 at least 100 million slum dwellers	Non
8.B Address the particular needs of least developed countries	Non
8.D Deal broadly with the debt problems of developing countries development through national and international measures to make debt sustainable in the long term	Achievement
8.E In collaboration with the pharmaceutical industry, make essential medicines available and affordable in developing countries	Non
8.F In collaboration with the private sector, ensure that the benefits new technologies, in particular information and communication technologies, are granted to all	Non

Source: MDG evaluation report in Benin, 2016

With regard to territorial planning, the public investment program did not sufficiently take into account spatial concerns, which accentuated the disparities between towns and the countryside on the one hand, and between different geographical areas on the other hand. The low valorization of potentialities and assets has not made it possible to reduce the imbalance observed in territorial development.

61

Furthermore, the first elements of the recent evaluation of the first decade of implementation of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision revealed: i) the non-existence of a formal framework for its operationalization, ii) the non-existence of a system for monitoring and evaluating the achievement of the selected targets, iii) the imperfection of democratic governance and its deviation from the projected development, iv) the non-existence of a macroeconomic framework strategies and growth scenarios adopted and v) the non-existence of a formal information system for monitoring and evaluating the programs implemented.

62

Finally, the development and implementation of policy and strategy documents have not sufficiently taken into account threats to human security2.
Indeed, the essential measures to strengthen human security revolve around seven (07) components, namely: i) economic security, ii) food security, iii) environmental security, iv) personal security, v) community security, vi) health security and vii) political security.

2.2

Human capital and population well-being: slow progress in human development and worsening inequalities

2.2.1 – poverty and inequalities: worsening monetary poverty and inequalities

63

The underperformance of public policies of the growth model which prevailed for several years produced, on the one hand, limited effects on the reduction of poverty, social inequalities, slow progress in the development of human capital and the socio-economic vulnerability of certain categories of the population, with impacts on the level of human development and, on the other hand, regional disparities. Influenced by a very slow demographic transition process and the difficulties of a real change

---

2 see human development report 2010-2011

structural aspect of the Beninese economy, Benin's growth model and its sectoral policies have had repercussions on the pace and level of human development.

64

The Human Development Index (HDI) , which takes into account indicators sensitive to income distribution to better reflect income inequalities (HDI), shows for 2015 that the normal HDI of Benin increased from 0.485 (165th rank out of 188 countries) to 0.304 (IDHI adjusted for inequality) or a loss of value of 37.4%. This loss is mainly due to inequality in schooling (-44.8%), inequality in health (-37.0%) and inequality linked to income (-29.4%). With this new calculation method adopted since 2010, the IDHI becomes the "potential" human development index to be achieved in the absence of any inequality; This opens up, for Benin, prospects for the development of targeted programs and strategies to accelerate the achievement of certain SDG targets aimed at improving the performance of the education and health systems and reducing social inequalities. . The drop in the value of Benin's HDI is greater than that recorded in the world average (-22.1%) and in the average of Sub-Saharan African countries (-32.2%).

65

Over the period 1990-2014, the average annual growth rate of the HDI in Benin was 1.40% compared to 1.08% for Sub-Saharan Africa. However, since 2010, Benin has been in decline compared to the rest of African countries, with an HDI growth rate of 0.64% between 2010 and 2014 compared to 1.08% for Sub-Saharan Africa. Benin's underperformance is mainly attributable to the very low contributions of monetary income, the low level of development of human capital linked to the inadequacies of the educational system and the strong demographic growth (3.5%). Average monetary income per capita recorded a growth rate of 0.8% resulting from income inequality and the high poverty rate. Progress in economic growth (an average of 5% over the period 2010-2015) is largely annihilated by the high level of population growth rate which puts strong pressure on basic social services and youth employment.

Table 2: Comparison of HDI, IDHI and losses due to inequality in 2015

PAyS	idh	idhi % of losses	
World	0,717	0,557	-22,3ÿ%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0,523	0,355	-32,2ÿ%
Benign	**0,485**	**0,304**	**-37,4ÿ%**

Source: global human development report 2016, undp

66

The incidence of monetary poverty (P0) increased to 40.08% in 2015 compared to 36.19% in 2011; 35.21% in 2009 and 33.26% in 2007; between 2011 and 2015, poverty increased by 3.9 points. **The depth of poverty (P1)** also experienced a worsening, going from 0.098 in 2011 to 0.18 in 2015 respectively. This poverty is fundamentally rural, affecting 43.6% of rural populations.

67

The impact of monetary poverty shows that it is a structural factor in child vulnerability. In 2015, 43.3% of children aged 0 to 17 (on average 2 million) lived in poor households.

68

In 2015, non-monetary poverty3 is declining, unlike **monetary poverty, and in line with improved access to basic infrastructure.** Indeed, from 39.84% in 2007, the incidence of non-monetary poverty stood at 29.41% in 2015 compared to 29.57% in 2011 and 30.84% in 2009. Regarding the he non-monetary poverty gap experienced two peaks over the period.
It rose from 25.2% of the non-monetary poverty line in 2007 to 41.2% in 2009; then from 40.2% in 2011 to 27.4% in 2015. This change in the non-monetary poverty gap over the period 2007-2015 is coupled with a decline in inequalities among the poor. However, over the period 2011-2015, rural households saw their living conditions deteriorate with the incidence of non-monetary poverty which increased from 32.88% to 35.86%. The regional disparities in this non-monetary poverty are very contrasting: Atacora (45.2%), Couffo (43.7%), Mono (40.7%), Alibori (37.7%), Zou (33.8%) and Plateau (30.8%).

69

Non-monetary poverty places children in a context of worrying deprivation. Thus, nearly 97.3% suffer from at least one deprivation (food, drinking water, sanitation, basic health care, housing, education and access to 'information) and 64.5% of children experience at least 3 at a time and only 2% escape all deprivations4.

70

The hard core of poverty in Benin, made up of people combining monetary poverty and non-monetary poverty, affects 15.3% of the population in 2015 compared to 13.6% in 2011, 11% in 2009 and 12, 48% in 2007. People combining these two forms of poverty have both low consumption expenditure and deprivation in terms of assets and living conditions. It appears that on average, 12.9% of the population presented both forms of poverty over the period 2007-2015 with a widening of the hard core of poverty between 2011 and 2015. Households combining these two forms of poverty are 14.76% in 2015 compared to 13.36% in 2011.

71

In 2015, more than half (59.9%) of the Beninese population lived in extreme poverty if we refer to the global threshold of an annual income of $1.90 per day in Purchasing Power Parity (PPA). At the spatial level, all departments present a worrying situation with a proportion of more than 60% extremely poor with the exception of the departments of Littoral, Ouémé, Atlantique and Plateau.

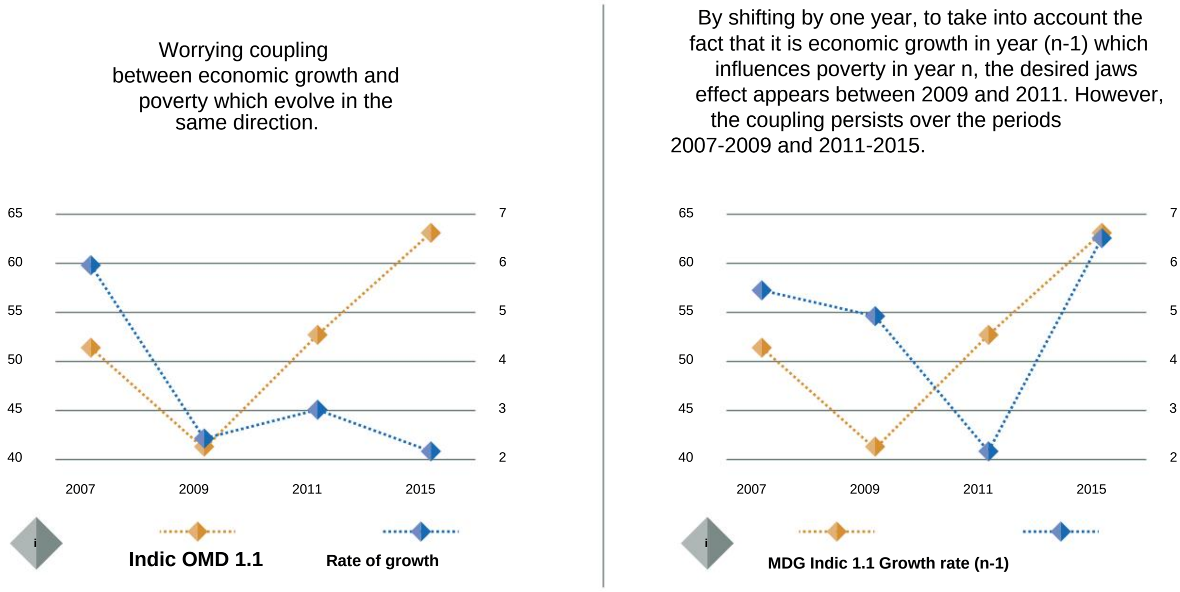
72

The worsening of monetary poverty contrasts with the trends observed in the economic growth rate which went from an annual average of 4.2% between 2000-2005 to 3.8% between 2006-2010 and 4. 6% between 2011-2015.

3 this form of poverty is measured by a composite index which reflects the extent of deprivation in terms of general housing comfort, possession of durable goods, and access to basic social services

4 report on child poverty and deprivation in Benin, mpd/unicef, October 2016

Figure 1: Contrasted evolution of economic growth and poverty (NG)



Source: working document for the development of the new development strategy, mpd, undp August 2016

73

Data from various surveys (EMICoV 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2015) show **a persistence, or even an increase, inequalities in the distribution of** per capita consumption expenditure in households during the period 2007-2015. Indeed, the Gini index remains high over the period and went from 0.4715 in 2007 to 0.4996 in 2015 after a drop in 2009 (0.4688) and in 2011 (0.4638). A differentiated analysis according to the environment of residence allows us to note that the increase in the concentration of wealth of the richest at the national level results from that of the urban environment where the Gini index increased from 0.4646 in 2007 to 0.4906 in 2015 after a decline between 2009 and 2011 (0.4679 to 0.4517). However, the downward trend in inequalities observed between 2007 and 2011 is remarkable in rural areas where the Gini index increased from 0.4162 in 2007 to 0.3733 in 2011.

74

The analysis of the distribution of intra-regional spatial inequalities reveals that, over the period 2007-2015, inequalities increased in all departments, with the exception of Alibori, Atlantique and Mono where they declined over the same period. Inequalities in per capita spending are higher in Borgou (0.499), Ouémé (0.485), Collines (0.460) and lower in the departments of Atlantique (0.345) and Plateau (0.375). Compared to 2011, inequalities have increased more in the departments of Zou (0.115 points), Collines (0.082), Couffo (0.058) and Alibori (0.053).

75

Furthermore, **inequalities at the national level** result more from inequalities between departments than from inequalities within departments. Indeed, with a growing contribution of 22.2 points to national inequality (contribution of 82.9% in 2015 compared to 60.7% in 2007), departmental disparities crystallize the weakness of the implementation of the different policies and strategies initiated since 2007, notably those of the various poverty reduction strategies, to ensure balanced development between regions.

76

Finally, **an increase in inequalities** is observed both within households headed by women (from 0.4621 in 2007 to 0.4827 in 2015) and within households headed by men (0.4724 in 2007 to 0.5051 in 2015).

77

The analysis of the determinants of growth and poverty shows that insufficiently inclusive economic growth, reflected in the worsening of social and territorial inequalities, forces human development to make slow progress due to the impact of inequalities relating to multiple deprivations affecting the poor, especially in terms of access to basic social services. These impacts mainly affect rural populations in all dimensions of poverty (monetary and non-monetary) while, in urban areas, it is monetary poverty which is more accentuated. Then, the poverty profile in Benin highlights the strong correlation of poverty with the main characteristics of households which are: household size, area of residence, level of education, sectors of activity and the sex of the head of household. Thus, several factors are at the origin of the increase in poverty in its two measurable forms (monetary and non-monetary) in Benin. Among these factors, there are: i) the decline in per capita income in rural areas linked to low productivity resulting from cotton monoculture, the fall back on subsistence production methods and soil degradation; ii) the low pluriactivity of the rural world; iii) the predominance of the informal sector in urban and rural areas (nearly 90% of total employment in 2015) and iv) the low coverage rate of the social protection system.

78

Spatial imbalances also appear to be a real determinant of poverty, particularly in rural localities, linked to differentiated geographical and climatic constraints. The challenges of reviving growth and reducing poverty therefore involve taking into account, on the one hand, the question of regional disparities with a view to greater territorial equity in the distribution of social and economic investments. and, on the other hand, the environment to guarantee the sustainability of resources.

79

State action focused more on reducing non-monetary poverty with significant resources devoted to free policies. In order to continue efforts to reduce poverty, the Government implemented a Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (SCRP) which covers the period 2011-2015. The national statistical system regularly produces statistical reports and tables which enable the monitoring of the execution of the SCRP. In particular, the annual progress report on the implementation of the SCRP disseminates updated information on performance indicators by sector. According to the MDG Monitoring Report, UNDP, 2014), cesarean section is still operational in the 48 approved hospitals. The resources devoted to free cesarean section, made available to the National Agency for the Management of Free Cesarean Section (ANGC), amount to nearly 15,517,500,000 FCFA between April 1, 2009 and 30 September 2015. To date, 155,175 women have already benefited from the free cesarean section measure. Concerning education, state subsidies for operating costs of public nursery and primary schools have doubled in 7 years, going from 3,094,529,200 FCFA in 2006-2007 to 6,329,700,000 FCFA in 2013-2014 . And in the first cycle of secondary

In fact, public financing of girls' school fees (15,000 FCFA per unit) was multiplied by 1.7 in 5 years, going from 2,001,315,000 FCFA in 2007-2008 to 3,377,790,000 FCFA in 2012-2013 (May 2014). To reduce monetary poverty, the State is spending nearly 1 billion FCFA in 2015 (USD 1.61 million) in grants intended for the indigent. Likewise, between 2001 and 2010, agricultural expenditure financed by the State to achieve the MDG 1.C target is on average 14,849 billion FCFA for a total over the entire period which stands at 148,489 billion FCFA through the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, given that the majority of poor employees are employees of the agricultural sector. However, the needs to achieve a more effective impact are three times greater than the allocated amounts. Poverty reduction was also addressed through microcredit programs. Thus, more than 1,702,526 microcredits were granted as of December 31, 2014.

80

Despite the policy measures implemented to accelerate growth, in particular support for income-generating activities through the distribution of credits to the poorest populations (microcredit program for the poorest), it appears that growth has not been sufficiently inclusive to allow Benin to reduce poverty. Significant constraints are linked to the nature and quality of jobs held given that the promotion of employment income is one of the factors of inclusive growth and that employment is the primary determinant of accumulation of income. However, the promotion of decent jobs is subject to various constraints.

In Benin, it is the informal sector, most of which has precarious working conditions, which accounts for 89% of jobs, particularly in agriculture and services. Despite efforts in its favor, the informal sector faces low productivity linked to insufficient investment in appropriate technologies and difficult access to financial services with credits still distributed at insignificant levels compared to needs. The weakness in the efficiency of the Administration has also been an obstacle to the production of collective public goods in quantity and quality. Promoting productivity at all levels through significant investments in training and equipment, access to financial services and the provision of public education and health services in quantity and quality will be necessary to effectively combat monetary and non-monetary poverty.

2.2.2 – population and development: strong demographic growth and demographic dividend UNDER CONSTRAINTS

81

The delay in the development of human capital and the absence of a national strategy to control demographic growth do not allow the productive sectors to benefit from a qualified workforce or to ensure recovery. of the well-being of the populations and the real integration of women into the social and political dynamics of the country.

82

According to the latest population census, Benin had, in 2013, 10,008,749 inhabitants compared to 6,769,914 in 2002, i.e. an annual intercensal growth rate of 3.5% between 2002 and 2013, slightly higher than that obtained between 1992-2002 (3.25%). This increase is linked to the high birth rate, the drop in mortality and a positive international migration balance. With an estimated life expectancy of 62 years in 2010 (compared to 41 years in 1960) and a fertility rate of nearly 5 children per woman in 2013, the first phase of the demographic transition characterized by the drop in mortality is well established. initiated; but the second phase, the decline in fertility, is only just beginning. This strong demographic growth varies depending on the region. The departments that experienced high growth rates between 2002 and 2013 are Atlantique (5.05%), Borgou (4.68%) and Alibori (4.61%).

83

According to the results of the RGPH4, 51.17% of Beninese are female; 46.65% are under 15 years old, 65% under 25 years old and 55.43% live in rural areas. The highest concentration is observed in the Atlantique department (14%) and the lowest in the Donga department (5.43%).

This unequal distribution poses significant development problems.

84.

Indeed, according to the results of the RGPH4, the Synthetic Fertility Index (SFI) went from 7.1 children per woman in 1982 to 5.7 children per woman in 2006, then settled at 4.8 children per woman in 2013, a drop of around 2.3 children per woman in 31 years. The same is true for the crude birth rate which went from 43.4‰ in 1960 to 40.1‰ in 2010, and 33.3‰ in 2012, a drop of 10 points in 52 years.

85

Regarding mortality, the results of the Demographic Health Survey (EDS) in Benin reveal that the infant and child mortality rate increased from 243.0‰ in 1982 to 70.0‰ in 2012, while the adult mortality rate fell by 3.89% and 19.9% respectively for men and women aged 15 to 49. This result is easily explained by the success of all the actions undertaken through the various programs in favor of the health of children and women.

86

Furthermore, the age of the mother has an impact on the chances of survival of the children she gives birth. Indeed, the analysis of mortality, according to the age group of mothers, reveals that the highest mortality rates are recorded among mothers under 20 years old and that mothers aged 20 to 29 are those who record the minimum number of deaths of children under 5 years old. The risk of infant mortality is very high for mothers under 20 years of age (mainly cases of early pregnancies) and those over 40 years of age (mainly cases of late pregnancies). These are preventable causes of death. The risk of infant mortality varies depending on the birth interval. Thus, when this interval is less than two (02) years, almost one child in seven (07) dies before their first birthday. This risk is lower when the interval is between two (02) and three (03) years, and is higher for 4 years or more. Finally, life expectancy, over the last decade, has evolved linearly.

87

Concerning migrations, and contrary to the internal or interurban observations observed in the context of RGPH 1, 2 and 3, the results of RGPH4 reveal a remarkable increase in international migrations (immi-grations), with a significant increase in proportion of non-Beninese immigrants. The total number of immigrants in Benin, according to the RGPH4, is 188,563 people, or 1.9% of the Beninese population. Niger remains the most represented country (35.6%), and the rest of Europe (0.2%) the least represented.

88

The scale of international migration reflects an increasingly high degree of openness of Beninese borders since 1990. Indeed, the Constitution of Benin, in its article 39, guarantees foreigners the same rights and freedoms as to Beninese citizens under the conditions defined by legislative and regulatory texts. Likewise, Benin has subscribed to international and bilateral commitments through treaties, conventions, agreements and protocols to ensure the free movement of people and goods on the national territory.

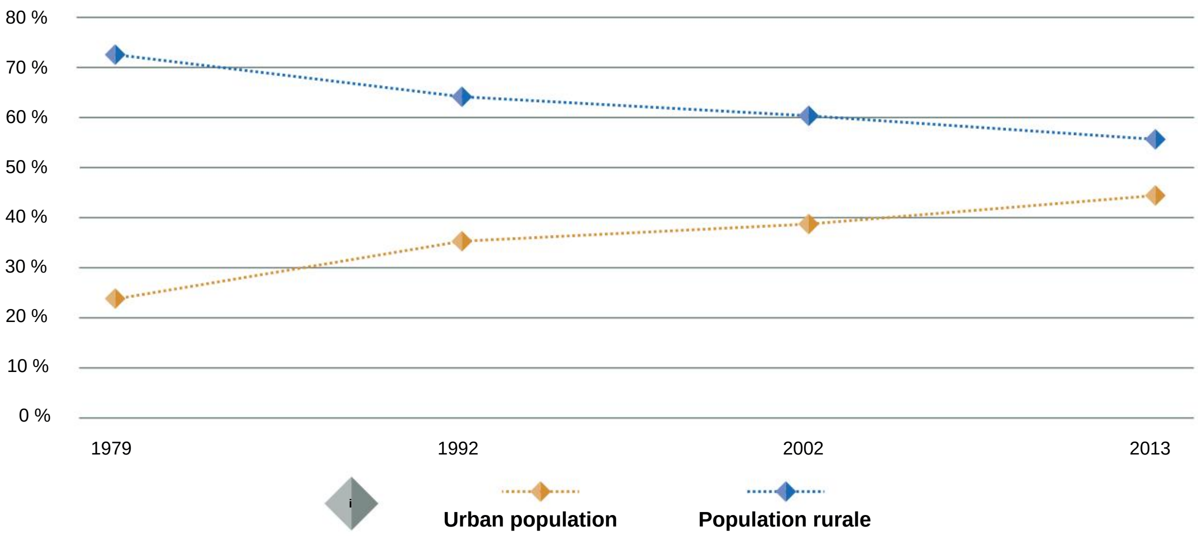
89

In terms of emigration and according to the report on the 2011 national profile of migration as well as the study on migration, several reasons are cited by Beninese emigrants to justify their emigration: i) search for better be, ii) inequality of opportunity in terms of employment (excessive politicization of socio-economic sectors, in particular), iii) non-recognition of merit, iv) administrative blockages, v) weak application of laws and regulatory texts, etc. To this must be added the consequences of climate change which affect agricultural and fishery production, etc., for example destructive floods. According to this data, ECOWAS countries are home to 98% of Beninese in the diaspora.
The funds sent by Beninese emigrants largely come from Africa (88.71% of the amounts transferred), followed by Europe (10.13%).

90

Internal migration is largely driven by rural exodus and the high rate of urban growth. The various general population and housing censuses of 1979, 1992, 2002 and 2013 show that the Beninese population remains predominantly rural. However, the proportion of the rural population decreased sharply between 1979 and 2013, going from 73.47% to 55.43%.
These developments indicate rapid and strong urbanization, confirming the importance of the internal migratory movement.

Figure 2: Evolution of the population (urban and rural) from 1979 to 2013



Source: inSae/rgph 1, 2, 3 & 4 June 2017

91

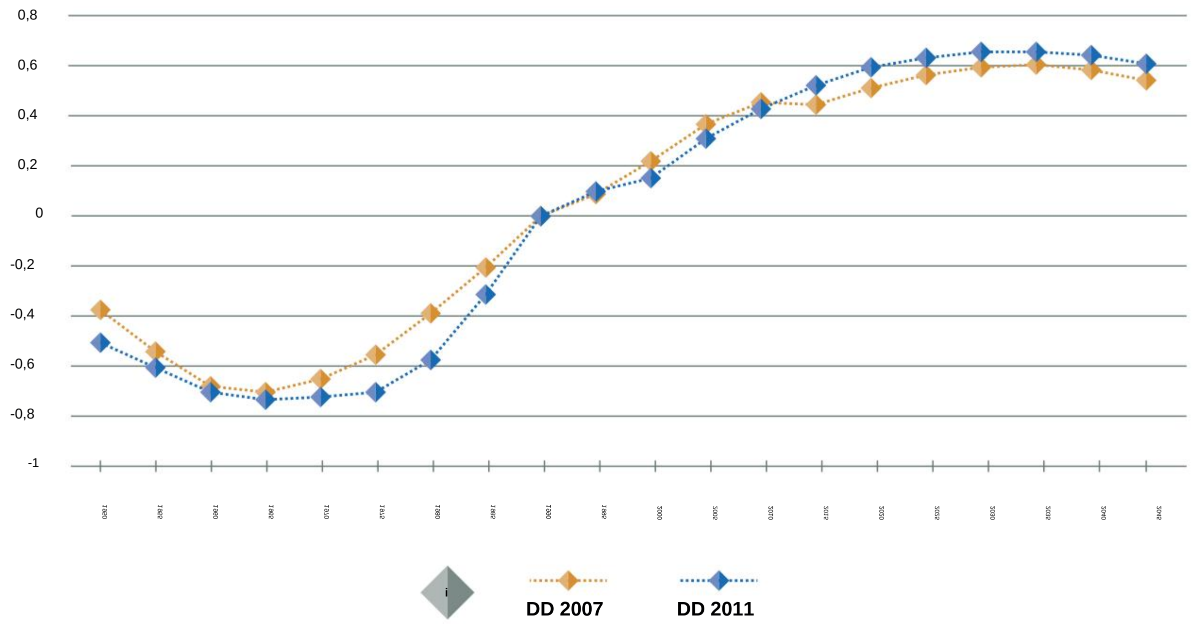
The results of the 2013 RGPH reveal the extent of movements at the level of the country's twelve departments, through their respective migratory balance. Four (04) of the twelve departments show a positive migration balance5 in the sense that they recorded a greater number of immigrants than emigrants. These are the Atlantic, Ouémé, Borgou, and Collines. The eight (08) other departments show negative migration balances, the largest of which is that of the Littoral department.

92

The population of Benin remains a very young population with a high dependency ratio. This ratio was 1.3 in 1979; 1.2 in 1992 and 1.1 in 2002. To increase the possibility of a demographic dividend in Benin, progress in health and education must be accelerated and significant investments must be made in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, education of young girls and strengthening the economic and political role of women. Thus, the gradual control of mortality and then fertility is one of the benchmarks of the new strategy intended to accelerate the process of demographic transition with a view to reducing the percentage of young people dependent on active and controlling health and education spending. It must also be accompanied by an active policy of creating decent and sustainable jobs for people of working age with a view to generating income with strong multiplier effects on growth.

5 net migration (or migratory growth) is the difference between the number of people who entered a territory (immigrants) and the number of people who left it (emigrants), most often calculated over the course of a year. (Source: National Institute of Demographic Studies, 2017 https://www.ined.fr/fr/lexique/solde-migratoire/). this notion does not take into account the nationality of migrants within the territory

Figure 3: Evolution of the demographic dividend from 1950 to 2045



Source: 2015 profile report using the national transfer accounts (NTA) approach

2.2.3 – human capital: level poorly adapted to the requirements of the development work desired by Benin

education and training: lack of coordination effective in the face of sector fragmentation, insufficient resources and unequal access depending on the level of education

93

In Benin, thanks to the State's budgetary efforts, the number of students is constantly increasing, except in technical and vocational training, but the quality of education is declining due to governance problems in the sector. The education sector has a ten-year education sector development plan (PDDSE) for the period 2006-2015.

Its implementation in 2015, the last year of the Plan, as in previous years, benefited from financial efforts from the national budget and technical and financial partners for financing investments and subsidies in favor of education. The gross enrollment rate (GER) stood at 124.82% against a target of 103.9%. Among girls, the same trend is observed with a GER at 123.37% against a target of 109.3%. The primary school completion rate in 2015 stood at 79.2% for a target of 73%. Government efforts to promote private initiatives in the field of education have made it possible to increase the percentage of students educated in the private sector.

This indicator increased from 18.48% in 2014 to 22.1% in 2015 for a target of 15.44%. In secondary education, however, progress has been less. In higher education, the student/ teacher ratio experienced continuous growth between 2011 and 2015, going from 69 to 117, therefore largely above the target value of 65. Furthermore, there has been strong growth in the number of students in higher education, which is increasingly dominated by academic and literary courses (literature, arts, social sciences, commerce and law represented 72% in 2011 compared to 68% in 2009 while the science, engineering, industry, agriculture and services sectors represented only 15% in 2011 compared to 20% in 2009); which does not correspond to the needs of the economy and accentuates the need for skills in promising sectors such as agro-industry, energy, ICT, construction, health, etc.

94

Fragmentation of the sector and insufficiently effective coordination: the structuring of the education sector in Benin has evolved according to political changes which have not made it possible to preserve stability in the organization of national education. Managed by a single Ministry from 1960 to 1975, then four ministries (1975 to 1990, 2001 to 2016), then by two ministries (1990 to 2001) including literacy, the education sector has been managed and ensured since 2016 by three ministries. However, other ministries such as those in charge of the civil service, agriculture, livestock and fisheries manage educational initiatives, training, retraining and support centers and agencies. towards youth employment. This administrative organization and the mode of governance of the sector presuppose proactive action of intra-sectoral coordination (between the three ministries which make up the sector) and effective inter-sectoral coordination with a view to ensuring synergy with the actions carried out by the other ministries. Non-formal education is very diverse and can be understood through the different activities that make it up: i) artisanal apprenticeship in the workshops of different trades; ii) alternative education offers which generally aim to catch up with school or guide them towards learning a trade for children over the school entry age. The sectoral coordination of the education system is still experiencing dysfunctions despite the establishment of four steering bodies created as part of the implementation of the Ten-Year Development Plan for the Education Sector, to contribute to coherence and effectiveness of the various actions of the ministries, namely: i) the Education Sector Steering Committee (CPSE); ii) the Education Sector Coordination Committee (CCSE); iii) the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the PDDSE (STP-PDDSE) and iv) the Disbursement and Contracts Monitoring Committee (CSDM). In addition, since 2009 there has been the National Education Council (CNE) to which the State has assigned the coordination of the entire education system which is slow to be effective.

95

Decentralization and deconcentration of the sector are far from being effective. Indeed, it is easy to see that: i) the central level continues to manage and execute actions normally devolved to local authorities such as providing schools with textbooks, distributing prizes to the best learners, construction and equipment of school infrastructure ii) local authorities and decentralized structures (school districts and school management) do not operate in a concerted manner; iii) most municipalities are unable to fully assume their roles and responsibilities with a view to adequate management of human and financial resources in accordance with the National Decentralization and Deconcentration Policy (PONADEC).

96

Differentiated access according to education levels: student numbers are increasing, except in technical and vocational training. Over the period 2011-2015, numbers increased in kindergarten by 39%, in general secondary education by 35% and in higher education by 30%, while in technical education and vocational training , numbers decreased by 2.1%, linked to the restructuring underway in the 1st cycle of technical training. On the other hand, the workforce of trade centers and vocational training centers has evolved unevenly, going from 4,167 in 2011 to 1,758 in 2014 and 3,934 in 2015. The private sector's share is 32%. in kindergarten, 22% in primary, 33% in general secondary, 35% in technical secondary and 24% in higher education in 2015.

97

In technical and professional training, public provision is concentrated in industrial (35%) and agricultural (38%) sectors, while it is non-scientific sectors which dominate training in higher education (52% for social sciences, commerce and law, 17% for letters and arts and 16% for sciences). However, given its narrowness, technical and vocational training still fails to put enough average technicians on the job market to support the country's development objectives. The private sector contributes 33% to the dynamics of the technical and professional training sector (but to varying degrees).

98

In connection with the increase in enrollment, gross enrollment rates increased at all levels of education between 2011 and 2015. This increase demonstrates the capacity of the system to accommodate more and more learners . Furthermore, the number of TVET learners per 100 general secondary students increased from 4 to 2.8 over the period. Given the serious problem of youth employment in the country, the tendency of the latter to prefer the general course to the technical and professional course raises serious questions as to the attractiveness of this cycle. The number of students per 100,000 inhabitants increased from 1,293 in 2011 to 1,350 in 2013 before falling to 1,220 in 2015. Overall, the value of this indicator reflects a high demand for higher education that the State tries to satisfy with the promotion of the private sector.

99

Access to school is well correlated with places of residence and the status of each household. An analysis according to the area of residence shows that children living in urban areas are more likely to access school than those living in rural areas, and that disparities are observed between departments (EMICoV 2015). The access rate is 90% in urban areas compared to 75% in rural areas and this results in a primary completion rate of 67% in urban areas compared to 52% in rural areas. Furthermore, children belonging to households in the highest wealth quintile have a greater chance of accessing the different levels of primary school. For the extreme quintiles, the primary access rate is 68% and the completion rate is 39% for the poor; on the other hand, among the richest, these indicators are 94% and 79% respectively.

100

Weak performance and efficiency of the system: the academic career of students in the formal system reveals a problem of persistent wastage.
The pattern of the schooling profile shows that many children access school, but a significant proportion leaves before the end of primary school. Indeed, in 2015, the gross access rate to CI was 141%, but the same indicator for CM2 was only 74%. The system therefore suffers from a retention problem. As a result, the level of access in post-primary cycles is rather low. The gross access rate to the first cycle of secondary education is 66% while the completion rate to the first cycle of secondary education is 45%; that of upper secondary education is 28%.

101

The architecture of the education system, as it stands, does not offer the possibility of choice to learners when they find themselves in difficulty in a sector, which facilitates their ejection/abandonment, which is summarized in the following percentages: out of 100% at entry (primary level), approximately 60% of learners reach secondary school; 17% are in higher education and 3% are finishing their training at university.

102

In the field of literacy, the numbers, although increasing, have not followed a regular growth, going from 56,928 in 2011 to 32,352 in 2014 and to 65,613 in 2015 reflecting the fact that this teaching, to be put in place, depends both on the means available to the ministry as well as the willingness and availability of adults to be trained.

103

Under current schooling conditions, the Beninese education system requires on average 9 and 6 years to produce a graduate in primary and lower secondary respectively compared to a normal duration of 6 and 4 years.
The Beninese education system is characterized by a dropout rate of around 20% per cohort. In addition, in primary education, the average repetition remained almost stable between 2011 and 2015 at around 11%. At the level of general secondary education, the average proportion of repeaters was 23% in both cycles in 2015, with 31% in the 3rd year and 38% in the final year.

104

The internal efficiency coefficient which makes it possible to identify the impact of repetitions and dropouts is estimated at 0.65 at primary and 0.66 at secondary level. This means that nearly 35% of the resources invested in these two cycles are wasted by the combined effect of repetition and dropouts.

105

School time management in nursery and primary education
is ineffective. The results of studies carried out in 2012 by GIZ, in 2014 by PASEC and in 2015 by LARES show that: **i)** on average, only 50% of regulatory school time is actually devoted to learning in most schools; **ii)** on average, 41% of students have a teacher who is absent at least once a month; **iii) in** general, less than half of the teaching time is truly intended for learning the fundamental subjects of French (reading, written expression

and writing) and mathematics; iv) schoolchildren only benefited from 91 days of learning out of the 174 days planned by the Ministry, or 52.16%, a rate lower than those of other countries in the sub-region such as Burkina Faso (60%) and Niger (63%6). This situation is essentially due to repeated strike movements.

106

In terms of knowledge acquisition by learners, knowledge levels remain insufficient. Indeed, the results of the various exams confirm that a high percentage of children do not acquire the knowledge required for the level of study they are preparing to complete. For example, in the fundamental disciplines for the 2015 Primary Studies Certificate (CEP), the success rates are low: 32.5% in reading, 43.8% in written expression and 36.7% in mathematics. For the examination of the Brevet d'Études du Premier Cycle (BEPC) session of 2015, the success percentage by discipline is low (less than 50%) and extremely low in the scientific disciplines (Mathematics and Life Sciences and of the Earth) where success rates do not exceed 10%. As for the Baccalaureate, exam results fluctuate, with variations of between 15% and 55%.

107

These low performances are also linked to the qualitative and quantitative insufficiencies of teachers. The student/teacher ratio (REM) of 40 is far from being a reality in cities and even less in rural areas. The 2015 figures indicate an REM of 52; but considering only permanent State agents and Contract State Agents, the REM is 65. These averages hide significant disparities; for example, the departments of Alibori and Plateau (REM of 72 and 63 respectively) are the least well endowed with teachers, while the departments of Mono and Zou are the best endowed (REM of 44 and 63 respectively). 47). These figures, higher than the reference value, clearly indicate the needs for recruitment and strengthening of teaching human resources for the benefit of the sector.

Table 3: Evolution of the gross enrollment rate in formal education cycles

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Maternal	11,5ÿ%	11,4ÿ%	11,9ÿ%	12,6ÿ%	14,3ÿ%
Primary	107,8ÿ%	112,6ÿ%	113,6ÿ%	113,2ÿ%	116,2ÿ%
Secondary 1st cycle	60,3ÿ%	66,3ÿ%	69,4ÿ%	69,1ÿ%	69,5ÿ%
Secondary 2nd cycle	30,4ÿ%	34,2ÿ%	34,6ÿ%	34,7ÿ%	37,4ÿ%
Secondary 1st and 2nd cycle	48,7ÿ%	53,9ÿ%	55,9ÿ%	55,7ÿ%	57,2ÿ%
Higher (Students/100,000 inhabitants)	1ÿ293	1ÿ213	1ÿ350	1ÿ314	1ÿ432
Technical/Professional Training					
- Learners per 100,000 inhabitants	322	289	242	237	253
- Learners per 100 students general secondary	4	3	3	3	3

Source: education sector note, February 2017

6 Abadzi 2007 for Burkina Faso Ministry of Education, Literacy and National Languages, 2010 for Niger

108

Equity to be achieved between girls and boys: The chances of accessing each level of primary education are almost equal for girls and boys while the gaps are more marked in secondary and higher education. At the end of primary school, the differences in completion rates are also small according to EMICoV 2015 data (59.3% for girls compared to 59.9% for boys). Regarding secondary education, the access rate to 6th grade is 62% for girls compared to 70% for boys. In 3rd grade, the gap widens a little further: 39% among girls compared to 51% among boys. In final year, the access rate for girls is only 18% while that for boys is 37%. One of the determinants of girls dropping out of school is the occurrence of pregnancies in school7. In technical education, girls represent 26% of the public school population and are more present in the hotel, catering and medical-social sectors. They represent approximately 28% of those enrolled in higher education. This dropout of girls from school is linked, among other things, to early pregnancies, harassment in schools, lack of adequate sanitation, discrimination and family preferences.

109

In terms of territorial equity and depending on their schooling profile, the departments are classified into four (04) groups: i) Alibori with an access rate of 35% and a completion rate of 24%; ii) Atacora and Borgou with an access rate close to 68% for both and a completion rate of 56% for Borgou and 47% for Atacora; iii) the Atlantique, the Collines, the Couffo, the Donga, the Plateau and the Zou which each have an access rate of between 80% and 90% and a completion rate of between 56% and 65% and iv) the Littoral, Mono and Ouémé, each of which has an access rate of around 97% and a completion rate of 73%8.

110

Financing of the sector insufficiently aligned with certain priorities: successive Governments have shown a priority for the education and training sector judging by the level and evolution of expenditure in this sector. The share of the national budget devoted to the education and training sector increased by 34% between 2010 and 2015. Over this same period, all expenditure (current and investment) in the sector represented on average 28%. of the State's total public expenditure excluding debt service9. Current expenditure, for its part, represented on average 32% of the State's total current expenditure excluding debt services. This priority given to education is in accordance with the commitments made within the framework of the PDDSE and is even more visible when Benin is compared to other ECOWAS countries which devote on average 25% of their current expenditure, excluding the service of debt, education. However, it is noted the inefficiency of the internal system, an insufficiency of budgetary allocations towards technical education and vocational training although considered a priority sector for the formation of human capital in favor of agroindustrial transformation, with only 3.8% of all current public financing expenditure.

---

7 Report of the Study on Early and Unintended Pregnancy and Adolescent Behaviors in the school. unfpa 2015

8 the access rates used are those from emicov 2015

9 well above the 20% recommended by the international community as the benchmark towards which countries lagging behind in terms of education must aim

◆ health: low attendance of training health, morbidity and maternal mortality and high childhood

111

In the health sector several policy or strategy documents have been developed and implemented, in particular, the National Health Development Plan (2009-2018), which integrates the implementation of the malaria control program, via free care for children under 5 years old.
It also includes the fight against infant and child mortality as part of a program to improve reproductive health. Likewise, a comprehensive multi-year vaccination plan (PPAC) was deployed over the period 2009-2013 in order to promote decentralized implementation of vaccination for better community participation. A specific national strategy dedicated to the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality (MNCH) was also developed for the period 2006-2015, in order to accelerate the achievement of the target. Free policies, particularly cesarean sections introduced in 2008 in public, private, religious or association hospitals approved by the State, have helped to improve the indicators. Regarding the fight against HIV, Benin has developed a national program to fight HIV with a view to eradicating the disease.

112

Between 2010 and 2015, the funding gap for the entire health sector was more or less significant, depending on the year. This gap represented up to 40% of the necessary resources in 2012 and 2014. The mobilization of resources for financing the sector therefore remains a major challenge. Human capacities remain limited with health personnel still insufficient in quantity and quality.

towards more accessible quality infrastructure

113

In 2014, the national health system included a reference hospital (the HKM National Hospital and University Center), 42 hospitals including 27 Zone Hospitals, 571 comprehensive health centers, 2,197 private structures identified in 2012 and medical players traditional.

114

For first aid hospital structures, 79% of the planned area hospitals are functional. The intermediate and central levels also have socio-sanitary infrastructures which respond to the specific health problems of the populations. However, geographic accessibility still needs to be improved. Furthermore, a large part of the population resorts to traditional medicine. The importance of frequenting this source of care has led the Ministry of Health to initiate and implement the Traditional Medicine Promotion Program within the framework of which support is provided. Thus, 63 medicinal plant gardens were set up at the end of 2013 and training and standardization sessions were organized for those involved in this medicine. This medicine is increasingly developed in the departments, especially in the Atlantic, where a synergy of actions with modern medicine is observed.

115

Despite almost satisfactory health infrastructure coverage, estimated at 88.3%, the low level of income of the populations and that of the technical platforms partly explain the low attendance rate of health facilities which is 45.2% in 2016. The general operational capacity index of services was 63% in 2015 compared to 59% in 2013 (SARA10). Although the country's indicators for staff availability are relatively satisfactory (1.6 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, 3.2 nurses/midwives per 5,000 inhabitants in 2016), they are below global standards . The health system suffers from a lack of human resources in quantity and quality in hospitals and health centers and from poor management of these resources.

116

The availability of essential medicines and vital products is 43% (SARA 2015). The provision of services and care is characterized by fragmentation and weak integration which reduce the effectiveness and efficiency of the care system. Despite the efforts made with the implementation of health information management software (DHIS2), the health information system remains confronted, among other things, with the poor integration of data from the private sector, the

non-existence of cutting-edge technology, the low quality of health and civil status data and the insufficient consideration of climatic parameters. Furthermore, health research suffers from the insufficiency of equipped executives, financial resources, the problem of optimal management of human resources, coordination of interventions and exploitation of results.

mortality and priority diseases still worrying

117

Maternal mortality: The RGPH4 of 2013 indicates a level of maternal mortality of 335.5 deaths per 100,000 births, very far from the SDG3 target (70 per 100,000 live births by 2030). For this mortality rate, 52% are due to direct obstetric causes (hemorrhage, eclampsia, etc.) and 28% are due to indirect obstetric causes: malaria, HIV/AIDS, diabetes. The needs met in emergency neonatal obstetric care (SONU) are still very low (26%). Modern contraceptive prevalence is 12.5% (MICS 2014) for a target of 15% and unmet need is still estimated at 33.1%.

Furthermore, according to the EDS4, the number of unwanted or early pregnancies, among adolescents aged 15 to 19 and young people, is (17% had a pregnancy) recorded mainly in schools. In 2017, the Atacora department recorded the highest number (333 pregnancies registered, S0SP/DESG 2017). Adolescent pregnancies pose a high risk of death and obstetric fistula. It is worth mentioning the low contraceptive prevalence, the rate of which is 4.2% among women (15-19 years old) compared to 5.7% for those in the age group (20-24 years old). The SARA survey carried out in 2015 revealed low availability of maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services (MNCHS).

10 Service availability readness assesment (Sara)

118

Infant mortality: the infant and child mortality quotient at the national level remains high (106.3‰, RGPH4 2013; 115‰, MICS 2014) despite the efforts made in recent years, for a target of 65‰ in 2015 Neonatal mortality increased from 32‰ in 2006 (EDS3) to 37.8‰ in 2014 (MICS) for a target of 21‰ expected in 2015 and 12‰ by 2030 according to the SDGs. Neonatal illnesses, pneumonia, malaria and diarrhea are the main causes of death among children under 5 years old (32%, 13%, 12% and 11% respectively). Furthermore, only 41.6% of children are fully vaccinated.

119

Priority diseases: Among the three (03) priority diseases (Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV AIDS), malaria remains the leading cause of consultation (42.8% of cases) and hospitalization (52.3%) according to the 2016 health statistics directory. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the most vulnerable groups, namely, children under five (05) years old and pregnant women. The incidence of this disease could be exacerbated by climatic hazards (temperature, precipitation, relative humidity, drought, floods) and other natural disasters. In 2015, according to the MIS (Malaria Indicator Survey), the rate of use of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (LLINs) was 81% among children under five (05) years old and 79, 9% in pregnant women, against the intended universal use.

120

Regarding HIV/AIDS, prevalence in the general population has stabilized at 1.2% since 2006 (EDS), with pockets of concentration among key populations such as sex workers (15, 7%), men who have sex with men (7.7%), injecting drug users (4.7%) according to second generation surveillance surveys (ESDG) carried out in 2015. The prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 is 0.2% (EDS4) with the persistence of risky behaviors within this group.

121

Regarding tuberculosis, Benin is implementing the WHO “End tuberculosis” (END TB) strategy for its control. Significant progress has been made in the fight against this disease. Indeed, the incidence rate of tuberculosis in the population is decreasing regularly, going from 86 to 60 cases per 100,000 inhabitants between 2000 and 2016. The number of reported cases has been increasing regularly for 20 years, but it tends to slow down from 2011 to 2016, while the notification rate decreased from 46.5 to 36.6 cases per 100,000 inhabitants between 2011-2016. The target for the year 2030 is 0 cases. The impact of HIV is stable with seroprevalence among tuberculosis patients around 16%. The care of TB/HIV co-infected patients has improved since 2009, reaching a high level in 2016 (94% on anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs). Resistance to anti-tuberculosis drugs is limited with a prevalence of multi-resistance estimated at 0.5% among new cases and 13.3% among retreatments.

122

Finally, with regard to diseases with epidemic potential, the persistent threat of seasonal epidemic outbreaks, cholera, meningitis and other emergencies, disasters or climate change makes it necessary to maintain vigilance. Since 2014, episodes of Lassa virus hemorrhagic fever (Lassa virus hemorrhagic fever) have added to this picture.

123

Worsening non-communicable diseases: These diseases, especially those of civilization, have appeared in the epidemiological profile of Benin for several decades. These mainly concern high blood pressure and cardiovascular diseases, the mortality and morbidity rates of which continue to increase from year to year. This situation could worsen with the possible consequences of climate change. High blood pressure has a prevalence of 25.9%, obesity 7.4%, diabetes 12.4%, chronic alcoholism 2.4% and smoking 3.9%. These non-communicable diseases are claiming more and more victims in the population (STEP Survey 2015). The cost of treating these conditions weighs heavily on the population's health budget.

124

Traffic accidents too often result in deaths (670 in 2014 and 637 in 2015) and serious injuries (2460 in 2014 and 2216 in 2015) (CNSR, Ministry in charge of transport).

125

Having regard to the analysis of the health situation in the country, and taking into account the current deficits in achieving SDG3 in terms of reducing maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality, and fighting against diseases priorities (malaria, AIDS, tuberculosis), the fight against hepatitis, neglected tropical diseases, non-communicable diseases and the reproductive health of adolescents and young people By 2030, the establishment of a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) appears essential and urgent. The implementation of the ARCH project of the PAG Government Action Program addresses the issue of taking charge of social protection in a holistic manner which should help to face this challenge once the project is implemented.

water, hygiene and sanitation: contrasting results depending on the sector and regions

access to water net progress in

126

Overall, the rate of access to drinking water increased from 39.7% in 2002 to 48.4% in 2007 then to 70.1% in 2015. The increase in access to water has been faster between 2007 and 2015 due to the strengthening of actions carried out over the period in favor of the sub-sector. As a result, the rate of access to drinking water increased by more than 20 points between 2007 and 2015 compared to an increase of less than 9 points over the period 2002-2007 (39.7% to 48.4%).

127

Significant investments have been made in recent years to strengthen production and storage capacity, or the drinking water distribution network in large cities and their agglomerations, with particular attention to secondary cities. In terms of water production capacity, the volume of pumped water increased by 42.3% between 2006 and 2014, thus leading to an increase of 37.1% in the volume of water sold. These production efforts were accompanied by densification and extension of the distribution network, especially in the outskirts of large cities (Cotonou, Parakou, Porto Novo, etc.). In doing so, the length of the distribution network increased by 29.7% over the period. In rural areas, the sub-sector of drinking water supply (AEP) in rural areas has been marked by a series of structural reforms (promotion of the private sector, deconcentration, de-centralization), sectoral reforms (budgetary, accountability communities, involvement of civil society, etc.) and the adoption of integrated water resources management (IWRM). It is with this in mind that a new National Strategy for the Supply of Drinking Water in rural areas of Benin (2005-

2015) was developed to enable the sub-sector to adapt to the decentralization environment. Today, drinking water supply programs in rural areas systematically take into account all villages or localities with 250 inhabitants or more compared to 500 inhabitants in the 1990s. However, isolated villages with less than 250 inhabitants are considered within the framework of taking into account the social objective of drinking water. With municipal programming, these localities are prioritized with a view to reducing disparities in access.

128

In relation to access to water, the available data shows that two out of three indicators have been achieved, or even exceeded, compared to the target values planned under the 2011-2015 SCRP. On the other hand, the third (the breakdown rate) experienced a sawtooth evolution between 2010 and 2013 (9.6% in 2010, 10.1% in 2011, 9.0% in 2012 and 10.0% in 2013) before settling at 6.63% in 2015 for a target value of 9% over the period.

129

Concerning the rate of drinking water supply in rural areas, a regular increase in this rate is recorded overall over the period 2010-2014, going from 57.2% in 2010 to 68.1% in 2014, for an MDG target set at 67.3% in 2015.
It should be noted that this rate decreased in 2015, reaching 67.6%. This decline, which did not make it possible to consolidate the achievements of the sector's contribution to achieving the MDGs, is explained, among other things, by the virtual non-construction of water points in 2015 and by the annual increase Population. However, with the achievement of a service rate of 68.1% in 2014, the challenge of achieving target 2 of MDG 7 was achieved a year earlier. In urban areas, the service rate increased from 58.5% in 2014 to 84.80% in 2015 for a forecast of 75%. This performance was obtained thanks to the increase in water production as well as the extension and densification of the network in the peripheral districts which had a considerable impact on the number of the population served which was established at 3.2 million inhabitants. However, the quality and quantity of these water resources could be affected by climate change.

Table 4: Performance of the hydraulic sector

INDICATORS	realization						target
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Drinking water supply rate in urban areas (in %)	58,5	62,1	63,4	67,9	72	84,80	75
Drinking water supply rate in rural areas (in %)	57,2	61	63,7	65,6	68,1	67,6	67,3
Water point breakdown rate (in %)	9,6	10,1	9	10	7,6	6,63	9

Source: dg-eau, SoneB; July 2016

still limited access to basic sanitation infrastructure

130

Progress in sanitation has been less significant. The proportion of individuals who use a family latrine increased from 30.2% in 2002 to 33.8% in 2007, then to 68.9% in 2015. The rate of access to a family latrine has more than doubled between 2007 and 2015 while it experienced an increase of only 3 points between 2002 and 2007.

131

Only 830,000 individuals had at least one latrine in their family in 2007. But between 2007 and 2015, 3,560,000 new people from rural and semi-urban areas now have access to it, which increased the total number of individuals with basic sanitation services to 4,390,000 individuals in rural and semi-urban areas while it is 1,110,000 individuals in urban areas.

Despite this progress, the rate of use of adequate sanitation means remains low. According to MICS 2014, around 13% of the population used non-shared improved sanitation facilities.

132

Statistics show regional disparities in access to sanitation infrastructure. Indeed, populations in urban areas (73.5%) have greater access to basic sanitation infrastructure than those in rural and semi-urban areas (66.04%).

Table 5: Evolution of basic water and sanitation coverage (2002-2015)

NEEDS SOCIAL	medium	2002			2002			2002		
		Pop. (in thousands)	Pop cover (in thousands)	Rate (%)	Pop. (in thousands)	Pop. cover (in thousand)	Rate (%)	Pop. (in thousands)	Pop. cover (in thousand)	Rate (%)
Water (in %)	Rural and semi-urban	4,2	1,47	35	4,92	2,28	46,35	6,65	4,47	67,3
	Urban	2,63	1,24	47,15	3,09	1,6	51,78	4,07	3,05	75
	Total	**6,83**	**2,71**	**39,7**	**8,01**	**3,88**	**48,4**	**10,72**	**7,52**	**70,1**
Sanitized-cement (latrines family)	Rural and semi-urban	4,2	0,51	12,13	4,92	0,83	16,83	6,65	4,39	66,04
	Urban	2,63	1,55	58,99	3,09	1,88	61,02	4,07	2,99	73,5
	Total	**6,83**	**2,06**	**30,2**	**8,01**	**2,71**	**33,8**	**10,72**	**7,38**	**68,9**

Source: dg eau and mS/dhaB (Bpo execution report 2007 and 2015), May 2017

food and nutrition: worrying situations

133

According to the Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan, Benin loses 2% to 3% of its GDP each year due to nutritional problems11. Malnutrition represents the cause of 30% to 50% of deaths under 5 years old. According to the first advocacy carried out in Benin in January 2004, investing in nutrition means ensuring the country has healthy human resources, guaranteeing sustainable human development. Sustained investment can improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children, and help prevent: i) thousands of deaths of children and mothers; ii) a dramatic weakening of intellectual potential and iii) enormous losses in economic productivity.

134

Food insecurity constitutes one of the major development problems in Benin. Around 20.2% of households are food insecure (EMICoV, 2015). Generally speaking, the results of the Global Food Security Vulnerability Analysis (AGVSA) carried out in 2013 by the Government of Benin, with the support of the WFP, indicate that at the national level, 1.1 million of people are food insecure. Food insecurity is more pronounced in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (8%). The same is true for the risk of food insecurity which affects 43% of populations in rural areas and 25% in urban areas, or a total of 34% of the population at the national level.

135

In terms of the nutritional situation, Benin has recorded notable progress but efforts still need to be made. From 5.2% in 2011 (EMICoV, 2011), the rate of moderate and severe wasting fell to 4.6% in 2014 (MICS, 2014). Nearly 45% of deaths among children under five (5) years of age are due to malnutrition. Children with severe wasting have an approximately 11.6 times higher mortality risk compared to normal children. Chronic malnutrition or stunting increased from 32% in 2011 (EMICoV, 2011) to 34.4% in 2014 (MICS, 2014) and it is more critical in rural areas (35.2%) than in urban areas. -bath (25.8%). Coverage of daily energy needs barely exceeds, for more than a quarter of the Beninese population, 1,300 kilocalories instead of 2,400, the minimum necessary for an adult with an average weight of 65 kg for an active life.

This trend in nutritional status could worsen with a decline in agricultural production linked to climate variability.

136

The current food and nutritional situation requires strong actions aimed at the most vulnerable groups aimed in particular at reducing the isolation of certain production areas, food education, improving the productivity of the rural sector , land sanitation, improvement of post-harvest infrastructure and the establishment of resilience and social protection mechanisms for populations in areas at risk of food and nutritional insecurity. Aware of the burden that malnutrition represents for economic and social development, the Beninese State has developed, among other things, the Strategic Food and Nutrition Development Plan (PSDAN) which is part of the global partnership REACH (Renewed

11 Strategic food and nutrition development plan (pSdn, chapter 3, part a)

Efforts Against Child Hunger – Renewed Effort Against Child Malnutrition) actively supported by UN organizations such as UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO.

gender inequalities: gaps to be filled in several domains

137

In Benin, inequalities between men and women at decision-making levels in institutions, in access to resources (employment, finance, land, etc.), to justice, to basic social services are persistent. The low level of education of women is one of the major causes of their unfavorable position. More than 78% of women are illiterate compared to 44% of men. The presence of women in the public service increased from 26.6% to 18.6% between 2006 and 2011. The rate of representation of women in decision-making bodies remains very low. In the first half of 2017, 8.4% of members of the National Assembly are women, 4.4% at the municipal council level, and 14.2% at the Government level.

138

In the area of violence against women and girls, the situation remains worrying despite the existence of laws specific to the promotion of gender equality, notably the Personal and Family Code of 2004, which sets the the legal age of marriage at 18 and gives the same inheritance rights to daughters and sons, or the 2012 law on violence against women. The evaluation of the implementation of the multisectoral action plan to combat violence against women and girls revealed that in 2016, nearly 51.5% of women, compared to 69% in 2009, suffered at least once in their lives of different types of violence (physical, sexual, marital, moral and psychological violence, child trafficking and marriage, female genital mutilation, dispossession, etc.). Furthermore, the marriage rate for female children under 18 is 31.7% and 8.8% for those under 15. Most laws protecting women and girls remain unapplied due to lack of implementing decrees. Out of nearly 1,000 cases of violence, only 10% are brought before the courts and only approximately 10% receive a court decision.

139

Socially, women still experience serious health deprivations due to factors such as early marriage, physical and sexual violence, and persistent problems with maternal mortality. Women most at risk are those of childbearing age. The range of violence against women includes domestic violence, intimate partner violence, rape, genital mutilation, intimidation and additional threats to their personal safety. As an indication, we can note that in a sample of 09 listening centers spread across the entire territory[12], the number of cases of gender-based violence (GBV) recorded increased from 1,359 cases in 2014 to 1,554 cases. in 2015, an increase of 14.3%[13]. This situation has serious repercussions on the schooling, attendance and pursuit of studies of girls and women. In secondary school, the differences between the access of girls and boys to different classes are more remarkable. In fact, the further one evolves in the educational pyramid, the greater the differences in the access rate.

---

12 data provided from the listening centers of nine social promotion centers (cpS)

13 data provided by the mtfpaS in June 2017 between girls and boys are important. From 62% among girls compared to 70% among boys in 6th grade, this gap widens further with 18% among girls compared to 35% among boys in Terminal14.

140

At the local level, between 2003 and 2008, out of 1,287 elected municipal councilors, there were only 45 women, or 3.50%; out of 77 mayors, 04 women were elected Mayors or 5.19%. Between 2008 and 2013, out of 1,440 elected municipal councilors, there were 65 women, or 4.51%, with only one woman elected Mayor out of the 77. At the level of all Municipal Councils, three women were elected mayors. for the current mandate since 2015. The representation rate of women increased from 4.59% in 2013 to 4.80% in 2016.

141

Most laws protecting women and girls, however, remain unapplied due to the community's non-adherence to the principle of resorting to justice to resolve GBV issues. Despite women's knowledge of existing laws in this area, they do not exercise their rights to take legal action against the perpetrators and accomplices, reinforcing impunity. Out of nearly 1,000 cases of violence, only 10% are brought before the courts and only approximately 10% receive a court decision.

142

Several factors, in particular socio-cultural constraints, play a negative role in the strong inequalities between men and women. Actions to raise awareness and develop monitoring capacities on women's rights are to be carried out, with a view to promoting their empowerment and the promotion of equality between the sexes. Likewise, it is important to strengthen measures for access to economic resources and to develop prevention and protection services against violence against women, including child marriage and female genital mutilation. Given the scale of the situations, the portion of the budget devoted to promoting gender and reducing inequalities between women and men remains insufficient (less than 1% of the general state budget).

employment: underemployment and youth unemployment

143

The question of employment was considered, in “Benin 2025 Alafia”, as a primary concern in terms of the social determinants of the “Benin” system. Employment is at the heart of inclusive growth not only from the point of view of its socio-economic characteristics, its links with poverty and inequality, but specifically from the issue of long-term structural transformation of the economy which is anchored by the key question of sustainable improvement of agricultural productivity.

144

The problem of underemployment affects all categories of the population, but mainly young people, women and people living in rural areas.
According to data from the EMICoV 2010 and 2015 surveys, the active population represented in 2015, 68.0% of the total population compared to 75.2% in 2010. It is poorly qualified, with 56.0% of unemployed workers. schooled in 2015 despite the high school enrollment rate among young people.

14 data from the education sector analytical note (2015)

145

In addition, the active population is characterized by activity rates of around 76.5% in 2010 and 67.6% in 2015. Young people (15-34 years old) represent 66% of the Beninese active population and are the most affected by unemployment, underemployment and precariousness. Despite the fact that 98.0% of young people (15-34 years old) were employed in 2010 (EMICoV, 2010), 30.4% experienced visible underemployment and 63.2% experienced invisible underemployment, then 83.0% are vulnerable and informal jobs (94.0%). In 2015, the youth employment situation barely improved despite numerous measures to promote youth employment.

146

The underemployment rate increased from 74.8% in 2010 to 67.2% in 2015 and the unemployment rate fell from 2.6% in 2011 to 2.3% in 2015. In 2010, the rate visible underemployment is 29.1% marked by a slight increase going to 35.0% in 2015, including 43.0% observed in agriculture. On the other hand, the extent of invisible underemployment characterized by income from the main activity compared to the minimum wage is 57.1% in 2010 and 62.0% in 2015. Self-employment (81%) of active workers in 2015 dominates wage employment.

147

The formal sector occupies only 7.0% of the active population and nearly 93.0% of jobs are found in the informal sector. Agricultural productivity is particularly low and the non-diversification of labor income is made impossible by the weak development of non-agricultural activities. In fact, in 2010, agriculture occupied 44.3% of the workforce, commerce-logistics 27.6%, tourism and lucrative activities used 7.7%, cotton-textiles 4.6%. In 2015, agricultural employment fell to 42.0% of total employment followed by employment in commerce and logistics which fell to 19.0%, in favor of industrial manufacturing activities which recorded growth in employment of almost 15.0%. This drop in agricultural employment is not the result of an increase in agricultural productivity, much less that of other branches, but reflects a shift of workers towards less restrictive non-agricultural activities (industrial and artisanal activities).

148

The jobs created are precarious and vulnerable jobs due to the preponderance of the informal sector. Indeed, considering the employment numbers of each branch in 2010, the pockets of poor workers are high: agriculture 38.9%, agro-industry 31.2%, cotton-textile 28.2%, construction informal 28.0%, informal commerce-logistics 25.6%, tourism 26.6%, manufacturing industry and crafts 24.4%. The low absorption capacity of the formal sector leads to a preponderance of the informal sector which is a source of increased underemployment. The issue of unemployment and underemployment then becomes worrying with regard to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 8: promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and decent work for everyone).

Machine Translated by Google

Table 6: Characteristics of youth employment in Benin

	middle of residence		sex		age of young		total
	urban	rural	masc.	metal.	20-24	25-34	
Occupancy rate	97,3	99,1	98,4	98,2	96,9	98,6	**98,3**
Expanded unemployment rate	2,7	0,9	1,6	1,8	3,1	1,4	**1,7**
Unemployment duration (BIT)	35,9	43,3	30,4	43,5	31,2	42,1	**37,9**
Visible underemployment rate	24,8	34,6	24	35,2	32,2	29,7	**30,4**
Invisible underemployment rate	52,6	71,2	48,2	74,7	74,7	55,7	**63,2**
Non-agricultural wage employment	15	2,6	12 +7	4,4	6,9	9,2	**7,9**
Self-employment rate	60,1	63,9	58,6	65,1	49,3	75,1	**62,3**
Proportion of young people in precarious jobs (in %)	11	18,8	17,7	13,7	16,2	14,7	**15,4**
Young people in the sector informal (in %)	90,3	98,4	91,8	97,3	96,2	93,7	**94,9**
Vulnerable employment rate (in %)	73,3	91,7	76	89,6	79	87,8	**83,8**

Source: inSae, emicov 2010

149

This employment situation contrasts with the efforts made and the employment promotion policies implemented by the public authorities, namely: the National Employment Policy and its Action Plan 2010-2014; the creation since 1995 of the National Solidarity Fund for Employment (FSNE), transformed in 2003 into the National Employment Agency (ANPE) to facilitate the integration of young people into working life; the creation of the National Fund for the Promotion of Enterprise and Youth Employment (FNPEEJ). All of these policies have made it possible to focus efforts on the promotion of decent employment around areas relating to the promotion of self-employment; the promotion of salaried employment; developing the productivity of the informal sector and promoting information and communication on employment

social protection: very weak system inclusive and social safety nets to be rationalized

150

Since 1956, social protection has been provided by two major social security schemes, namely: the general social security scheme managed by the National Social Security Fund and the special scheme for civil and military civil servants managed by the National Pension Fund of Benign. By adopting a social security code in 2003 with its two modifications (in 2007 and 2010), the Beninese Government takes stock of the need to ensure social protection for the population by implementing international agreements following the fundamentals of the social protection floors defined by the ILO. The two current schemes are intended for employees in the formal sector, leaving workers in the informal sector behind.

151

For several decades, traditional social protection mechanisms in Benin have failed to provide adequate and effective protection in a context where 90% of the population carries out their activities in the informal sector. The modern protection mechanism developed by the State still remains very limited; Social security only affects 6.4% of the economically active population through the two social security schemes (Benin National Retirement Fund – FNRB and National Social Security Fund – CNSS). At the level of the informal sector, the Government established the mutual social security replaced by the Caisse Mutuelle de Prévoyance Sociale (CMPS) by decree 2013-
135 of March 20, 2013 which offers benefits (health insurance and retirement insurance) to workers in the informal economy throughout the territory.
Overall, only 8.4% of the population is currently covered by health insurance: 5.6% by the FNRB, 1.9% by mutual health insurance and 0.9% by private insurance. In terms of coverage of social safety nets, there is no permanent system of social safety nets addressing chronic poverty, combining social assistance and strengthening the resilience and livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups. vulnerable. In terms of social action services, the "non-monetary" branch of social protection, despite the efforts made by the Government and development partners, many vulnerable groups, particularly children, continue to be victims of violence. , exploitation, abuse and neglect.

152

To compensate for these inadequacies, several actions have been taken by the government in recent years in favor of social protection and the reduction of the socio-economic vulnerability of the most vulnerable populations. Benin developed and adopted a Holistic Social Protection Policy in 2014, and defined its national social protection base (universal access to health care, child care, improvement in household consumption; and care and promotion of specific groups). As part of the implementation of this policy, a Universal Health Insurance Scheme (RAMU) began to be operational in 2015. But, for a more integrated approach, the new government in place following the presidential elections of 2016, adopted a flagship project within the framework of the PAG "Insurance for the Strengthening of Human Capital (ARCH)". This project aims to offer a package of four services including health insurance, training, access to credit and retirement insurance. These services are intended primarily for the poorest in the informal sector (farmers, traders, transporters, craftsmen and artists).

153

Despite these efforts, the question of financing social protection programs remains one of the major challenges for Benin, constituting one of the fundamental pillars of inclusive growth that the PND wishes to promote in order to create the best conditions of social inclusion. Public spending devoted to social safety nets (excluding general subsidies) which represented only 0.3% of GDP and 1.1% of total spending in 2011, two-thirds of which was financed by international donors should be increased. mented and secure in order to better target the most vulnerable populations.

154

Furthermore, despite the efforts made to target vulnerable groups (especially the disabled) with specific needs, they are very poorly supported.

155

Despite the efforts made by the Government, there are very few state structures specifically dedicated to this segment of the population. When they exist, they are not adapted, do not meet needs and do not cover the entire national territory. The situation of people with specific needs is worrying on an economic level.

youth: lack of cultural, leisure and sports activities

156

Due to its demographic weight (more than 32.4% of the population) and its dynamism, youth have a leading role to play in the work of national construction. But, this youth is faced with numerous problems which tend to inhibit their participation in the development of the country. This is why the Government pays particular attention to its aspirations and concerns. Indeed, young people, whether rural or urban, in school or not, female or male, disabled or on the street, have specific problems of education, training, health, unemployment, underemployment, idleness, delinquency and various conflicts with the community.

157

Sport: Sport is a powerful mobilizing factor which facilitates the emergence of a feeling of patriotism in an atmosphere of relaxation and mutual understanding. Sports activities contribute not only to the physical well-being of humans and their psychological and social balance, but also to social cohesion, national unity and the economic development of the country and cooperation with other countries. The Sports Charter considers sport to be a fundamental right of every human being.

158

The competitiveness of Beninese sport remains to be boosted because the performance of the various sporting disciplines remains quite low, despite the efforts made by the public authorities. The problem of sports development highlights several inadequacies, in particular:

› an institutional, legal and organizational framework that responds very little to the development requirements of the sports sector due, among other things, to the insufficiency and/or obsolescence of legal and regulatory texts; › insufficient promotion of sports infrastructures and activities which is reflected in the physical well-being of the populations and the performance of Benin during national and international competitions;

› weak capacity to mobilize and manage financial resources necessary for the development of the sports sector;

› a low level of supervision and motivation of athletes and managers working in the sector;

› insufficient attention given to the promotion of education teaching physical and sporting cation in schools and colleges.

159

Leisure: Leisure is a factor in enhancing human capital for sustainable development. Leisure refers to free time and preferred activities to develop all cultural and artistic vocations. There are several types of leisure activities: cultural, sporting and outdoor, socio-educational, tourist, media, etc.

160

The problem of promoting the sub-sector reveals weaknesses such as:

- the non-existence of a National Leisure Policy;
- managerial inefficiency in the leisure sub-sector;
- the inadequacy of the legislative and regulatory texts governing the leisure sub-sector and the ignorance of the little that exists;
- empirical management of leisure associations;
- insufficient qualified supervisory and management personnel;
- the weak involvement of local authorities in the operation and management of leisure infrastructures.

2.2.4 – main challenges to be met

161

From the analysis of the diagnosis, it emerges that **the level of human development, still low,** is linked to strong demographic growth, low labor productivity, the worsening of the poverty rate and inequalities as well as the lack of decent employment opportunities and the increasing level of deprivation of several sections of the population from certain sustainable means of existence, in particular decent living conditions such as housing, sanitation services, water and health.

162

In terms of access to basic social services, deprivations are multiple and result in poor performance and progress in the sectors of education, health and social protection. The sectoral strategic diagnosis clearly highlights a massive movement of children dropping out of school, very low literacy rates, low output of the education system, marginalization of certain categories of the population with specific needs (especially the disabled), precariousness and health vulnerability of the population linked to the populations' poor access to quality health services. Despite progress, maternal and child mortality rates are still very high and certain chronic diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/

AIDS still constitutes the leading causes of hospitalization. Malnutrition, particularly chronic malnutrition, constitutes a major concern for public authorities, given its negative effects on the health of mothers and children.
In terms of access to drinking water, despite the notable progress recorded in recent years, certain areas still have difficulty obtaining drinking water.

163

The jobs created by the informal sector are generally the result of low-paying subsistence activities which do not require qualifications, and do not have sufficient returns to improve the living conditions of the households of those who work there. Decent employment remains a national priority and the exploitation of children and violence against women are two major challenges to be addressed. The question of gender in the economic, political, social and cultural fields remains unresolved. The weak extension of social protection accentuates the vulnerability of populations and the risks of maintaining or increasing the number of people in poverty.

164

The low level of human capital development in Benin as described above raises several challenges to be addressed.

165

Promotion and upgrading of human capital in the service of sustainable and inclusive development: To enable the majority of the active population to better contribute to economic growth and better benefit from the fruits of this growth, the quantity and productivity of its work should increase and improve. The formation and maintenance of **healthy and qualified human capital for development** constitutes one of the main pillars of inclusive economic growth as it is one of the main factors of development. This implies that we must have quality public services for the population, health services, social protection and quality education for all in a healthy environment. It is also about seizing opportunities to capitalize on the know-how and experiences of individuals in line with training and development needs and above all the establishment of a mechanism to accelerate achievement. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This challenge remains the one through which the country can truly engage in the structural transformation of its economy.

166

Furthermore, current skills, linked to the low level of education of workers, are insufficient to ensure adequate labor productivity and long-term economic inclusiveness. Thus, progress towards a modern and prosperous nation requires better management and equitable and sustainable development of human capital, hence the need to have healthy and qualified human capital at the service of development.

167

Strengthening the implementation of the National Population Policy (PNP) 2013-2025: Benin having begun its “demographic transition” (simultaneous drop in mortality and birth rate), the implementation of the PNP allows- tra to capture the “demographic dividend” which represents a strong potential for economic growth necessary to finance development.

168

Furthermore, the high rate of demographic growth (3.5% over the period 2002-2013) would lead to high social demand in the years to come if the current trend is maintained. Thus, maintaining this annual rate of demographic growth, in the current conditions of wealth creation, risks inhibiting development efforts. The demographic transition under-desired for Benin necessarily involves, on the one hand, the sustained decline in fertility and the increase in the level of education of women and, on the other hand, the creation of decent and sustainable employment opportunities for potential assets. This will involve the commitment of new investments in the social and productive sectors as well as the concomitant commitment of actions to strengthen services linked to family planning and the economic and social empowerment of women.

169

Significant reduction in poverty: The analysis of the components of the variation in the determinants of poverty revealed the determining role of income redistribution and economic growth in poverty reduction.
The large size of the household (08 people and more) appears to be a very limiting factor in this perspective. Furthermore, the analysis of the determinants of inclusive growth also places emphasis on remunerative jobs.
Thus, the poverty reduction strategies to be operationalized must, not only aim for strong economic growth but also and above all improve the quality of growth so that it is inclusive, induced by an increase in productivity distributed within the entire working population and implement policies to redistribute the fruits of this growth towards the poorest, in particular the most disadvantaged groups, combining the expansion of social coverage within the framework of the new ARCH project, development income-generating activities with a view to developing territories involving grassroots communities and local authorities.

170

Establishment of a coherent and effective system for the promotion of employment, and in particular youth employment: Young people constitute the most vulnerable section of the population and the most receptive to the influences of globalization and globalization, this situation is becoming more and more worrying. Despite all the initiatives aimed at facilitating young people's access to job markets, the results today remain mixed, mainly due to a lack of coherence and synergy in the actions of the various interventions in favor of youth.

171

Furthermore, the eighth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 8) invites States to implement vigorous and coherent policies that promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with effects on the creation of decent jobs in all areas. the productive spheres. To this end, it appears important to put in place a coherent and effective system within the framework of the development of qualifying professional training and the self-employment of young people and people in a situation of underemployment.

Machine Translated by Google

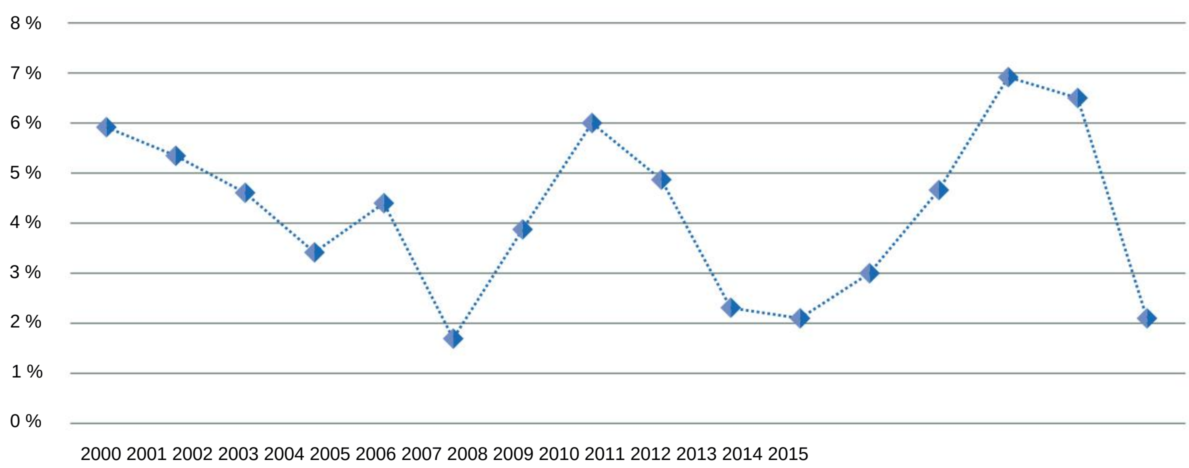
2.3 Economic growth and national productive system: the challenges of productivity and competitiveness in the service of sustainable and inclusive development

2.3.1 – ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SECTORAL INTEGRATION: A QUASI-STABLE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE WITH A PREDOMINATION OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR

172

During the period 2000 to 2015, the Beninese economy recorded an average annual growth of 4.3% with high levels of 6% in 2007 and 6.9% in 2013. This growth declined in 2009 (1.7%) then in 2015 (2.1%) following poor performance in agricultural production. The various projects and programs implemented during the period, likely to induce an increase in growth, did not make it possible to achieve the expected results.

Figure 4: Real growth rate



Source: inSae/dSee, 2017

Machine Translated by Google

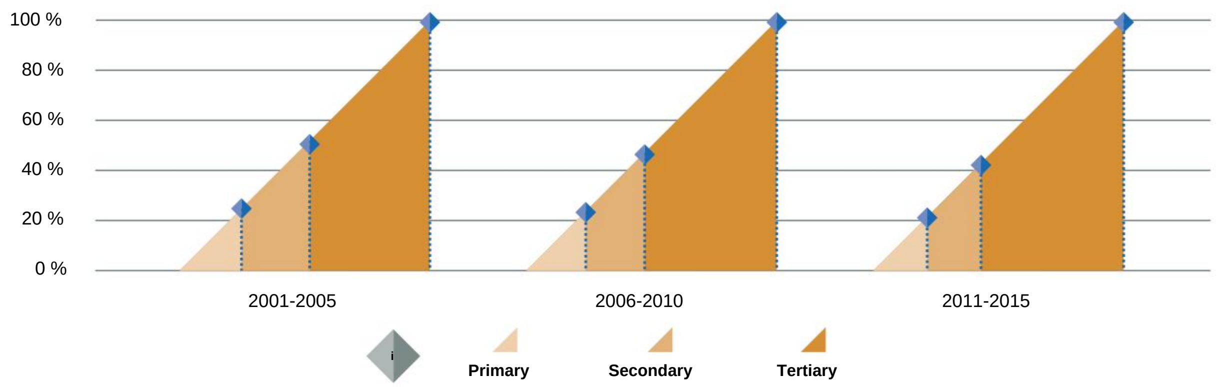
173

Although these rates are higher than the average growth of the world economy with the exception of a few years, the economy of Benin was not able to achieve the 7.0% growth retained for the period 2000 to 2010 in Benin 2025 Alafia.
Growth in GDP per capita remains low, due to sustained demographic pressure (3.5% per year between 2002-2013), and the poor performance of implemented policies, thus leaving little room for: i) reduce poverty, ii) create decent jobs, iii) reduce inequalities and iv) enable the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.
Instability and the moderate level of growth are are mainly explained by low productivity, low diversification of productive bases and low competitiveness of the Beninese economy. This situation does not allow the country to put itself on the trajectory of strong and sustainable economic growth.

174

Since the 2000s, the structure of the economy has remained almost stable, with primary and secondary sectors representing, on average, 23.3% and 24.7% of GDP respectively, and a predominant tertiary sector (52.0 %) of GDP15.

Figure 5: Structure of the economy



Source: inSae, 2017

175

The added value of the secondary sector still remains far from the performance of candidate countries for emergence such as Morocco (28.5%), Ghana (30%) and Malaysia (40%). In these countries, the share of the agricultural sector has gradually decreased in favor of the industrial sector, which testifies to the beginning of the structural transformation of the economy of these countries, a guarantee of improvement in productivity and Economic Growth.

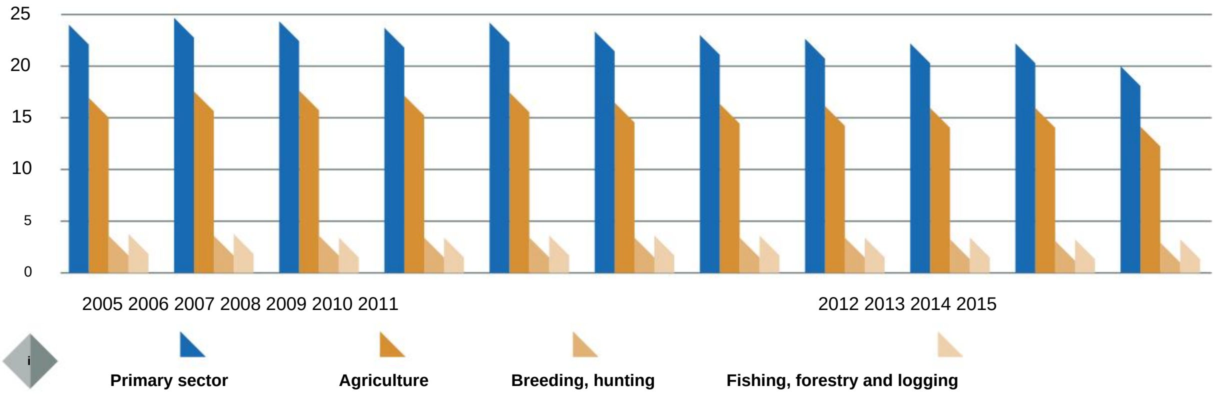
176

The primary sector presents an almost invariant structure. It is dominated by agriculture which is a branch of supply for agro-industry. Its share in value added fell from 16.9% in 2005 to 13.9% in 2015. Livestock breeding and hunting as well as fishing, forestry and logging have shares which have not decreased. -not dye 4.0% on annual average over the period (figure 6).

---

15 cf. national accounts, Scn/93, inSae, 2016

Figure 6: Structure of the primary sector



Source: inSae, 2017

177

With a structure that has also been quasi-stable over nearly a decade, the industrial sector is based on three important industries: **i)** the agro-food industries; **ii)** other manufacturing industries and **iii)** construction. Agro-industry is a branch of demand for agriculture on which it is dependent on inputs.

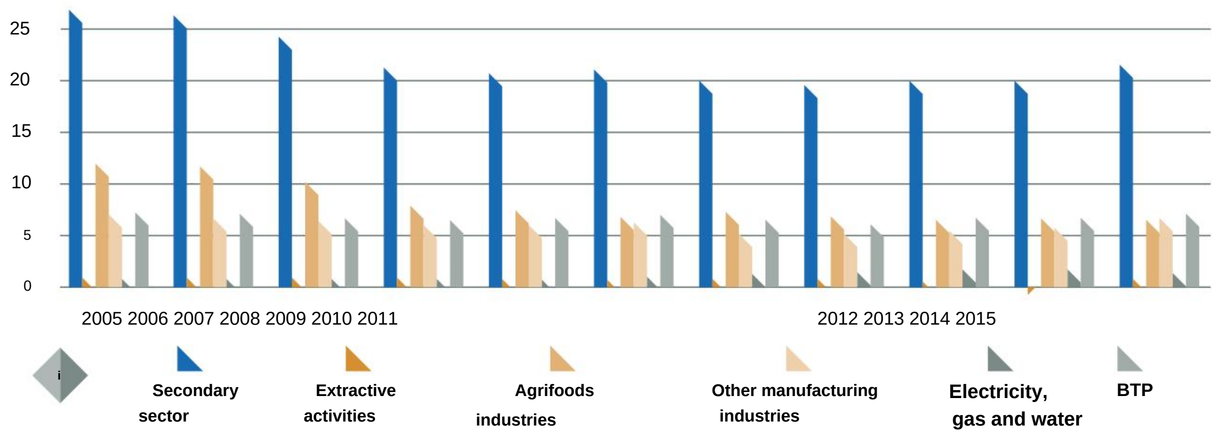
178

The agri-food industries recorded fluctuating contributory shares over the decade which showed a downward trend; the share of added value of this branch fell from 11.8% in 2005 to 6.5% in 2015. The second component of the industrial package is represented by construction, whose contributions barely exceeded 7 .0% of GDP on annual average over the decade. Other manufacturing industries also showed quasi-stagnant shares for almost a decade **(figure 7).**

179

Over the period 2005-2015, the industrial structure remained quasi-stationary, suggesting no prospect of structural change to promote growth and job creation by industry.

Figure 7: Structure of the industrial sector



Source: inSae, 2017

180

The added value of the tertiary sector in the formation of GDP is very important. Its share increased from 38.9% of GDP in 2005 to 44.7% in 2015.

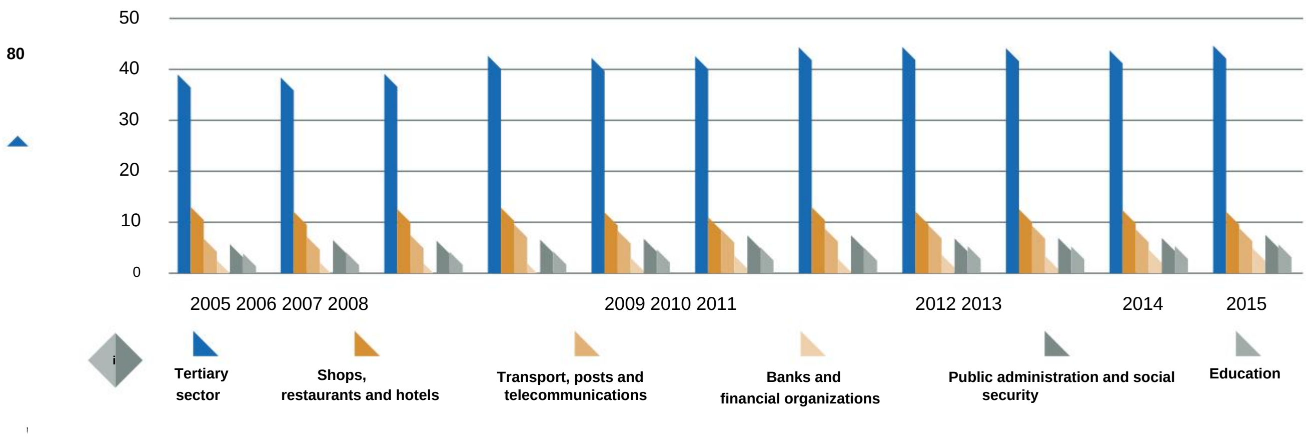
181

This structure is dominated by activities with low productivity such as the trade, catering and hotel sector whose contributions remained invariant over the decade, displaying an average value of 12.3%, then the transport, postal branch and telecommunications more dynamic due to the vitality of digital services which made it possible to increase the shares in the formation of GDP from 6.7% in 2005 to 8.9% in 2015, at a time when the shares of other services declined from 8.2% in 2005 to 7.2% in 2015. Notwithstanding the average profile of public administration shares which does not reach 8%, the shares of emerging financial services have shown a good upward profile over the decade (figure 8).

182

Digital services and emerging financial services constitute poles which are likely to improve the almost stable structure of the tertiary sector while allowing the transition to activities with higher productivity and added value.

Figure 8: Structure of the tertiary sector



Source: inSae, 2017

183

This situation is mainly explained by: i) weak integration of sectors; ii) the predominance of the informal economy; iii) the vulnerability of the macroeconomic framework; iv) the low valuation of strategic sectors despite the importance of their potential; v) insufficient production support infrastructure; vi) the low development of human capital and vii) the low productivity of sectors and branches vectors of economic growth.

184

However, the high potential of the country's agro-industry and measures to improve the business environment bode well for good growth prospects for the Beninese industrial sector.

185

It should be noted, in fact, the low diversification of the industrial sector confined to cotton ginning and the processing of some agricultural products and the low productivity of the tertiary sector. Despite the fact that the share of the secondary sector in GDP exceeded that of the primary sector, following the revision of the United Nations System of Accounts (SNA) in 2008, it contracted during the period. The added value of the secondary sector still remains far from the performance of candidate countries for emergence such as Morocco (28.5%), Ghana

(30%) and Malaysia (40%). The share of the agricultural sector has gradually decreased in favor of the industrial sector, thus demonstrating the beginning of the structural transformation of the economy.

186

Predominance of the informal sector: the informal sector is dominant, despite its decline between 2000-2015. Indeed, its contribution to the creation of added value stands at 57%; this situation has a negative impact on the general productivity of the economy

187

The sectoral composition of growth brings together several forms of transition towards emergence, inclusive growth; the first based on agriculture and its upstream and downstream links with agro-industry and the second which would arise from services.

188

The contribution of the informal sector to development depends on its contribution to growth and its capacity to induce a transformation process aimed at reducing poverty. Its contribution to poverty reduction would be all the more effective as it is the sector which houses the greatest number of poor households. Poverty being linked to the structural dynamics of the economy, with the corollary of the informal sector which is the main source of precarious employment and poor households, the action of integration and structural transformation will have as its anchor, the agriculture (entirely informal) and services.

189

The stagnant structure of the economy refers to the major challenge of modernizing the Beninese economy, thus putting on the agenda the problem of its structural transformation given that the growth model of the economy is fundamentally based on the duality between a predominant informal sector and a modest formal sector with a weakly structuring core.
A strong, inclusive and sustainable growth path will depend on changing the sectoral composition of growth to reverse the current trend.

190

In short, the major problems linked to the economic structure of Benin are essentially explained by: i) insufficient integration of sectors, despite the start of growth driven by levels of labor productivity that are still weak in agriculture and industry; ii) total factor productivity that is uncompetitive and strongly correlated with economic development in Nigeria; iii) the weak diversification of productive bases; iv) the predominance of the informal economy; v) the vulnerability of the macroeconomic framework; vi) the low valuation of strategic sectors, despite the importance of their potential, and the existence of key sectors intended to promote industrial growth through niche agro-industries for transformation and integration of the entire system agro-food and vii) the inadequacy of production support infrastructure.

2.3.2 – INTEGRATION OF SECTORS AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH: LOW PRODUCTIVITY AND INSUFFICIENT TARGETING OF THE MAIN PILLARS OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH

191

Interdependencies between agriculture and agro-industry are still weak in Benin despite the strong demand for food products induced by demographic growth, galloping urbanization, the existence of significant food and nutritional deficits in the country. The first challenge for the Beninese economy is to immediately prepare the appropriate conditions to be able to feed approximately 32 million inhabitants by 2050, in a context where its surrounding countries will house more than one billion inhabitants.

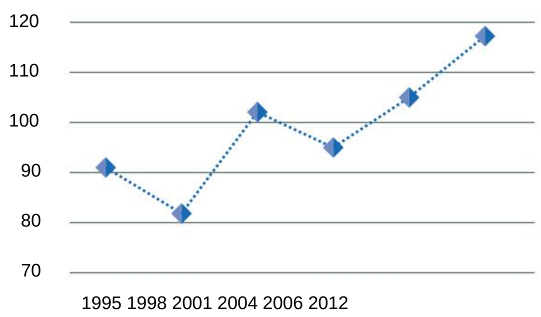
192

To achieve the SDGs, Benin will have to return to a path of inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth. The relationship between growth and poverty is not absolute, it depends on specific factors other than socio-economic inequality. The factors that hinder the linearity of the growth and poverty relationship are: **i)** social relations; **ii)** human security; **iii)** social and territorial inequalities; **iv)** the sectoral composition of growth; **v)** quality of governance and **vi)** climate change.

193

The diagnosis on the determinants of the inclusiveness of growth in Benin emphasizes a 28.6% increase in the inclusiveness index in Benin between 1995 and 2012, following the improvement in "health and demography » which contributes 63.6%, productive structures, 21.2%, access to ICT 11.3% and governance 10.3%16/17. On the other hand, the "education and gender" bloc in its current state (-9.4%) compromises the inclusiveness of economic growth. The inclusive growth initiated between 1995 and 2012 is then based on two pillars: human capital, health and demographics, and diversification of the economy. However, these two pillars show poor performance which can contribute significantly to making economic growth more inclusive if we take into account the high rate of population growth.

Figure 9: Evolution of the ISCI



Source: Study on inclusive growth in Benin, UNDP September 2017

Table 7: Contribution to ISCI

CATEGORIES	contri-butions
Health and demographics	63,6
Growth and structure of the economy	21.2
Telephony and internet	11,3
Governance	10,3
Access to water and sanitation	2,3
Unemployment	0,6
Education and gender	-9,4
Total	**100**

16 UNDP (2017), Study on inclusive growth in Benin

17 us & houngbeme (2015), construction of a synthetic indicator of inclusive growth journal of analysis of economic and financial policies of the dgae, vol. 1, no. 1 (August 2015), pp 69-105

194

The diagnosis underlines that the Beninese economy, characterized by low labor productivity, can hardly benefit from its demographic dividend unless reforms contribute to its improvement. This weakness in labor productivity is more pronounced in agriculture, which employs nearly 1,372,757 workers in 2013. Banks and insurance companies have the highest labor productivity but do not constitute significant employment pools. jobs in Benin.

195

In terms of contribution to inclusive growth, labor productivity in branches such as agriculture, fishing and hunting, commerce and catering, transport and communication hold the highest contributory shares; for other branches (manufacturing industry, construction, banking and insurance), they are in decline.

196

The second pillar of inclusive growth in Benin is decent employment without which there is no stable income to reduce poverty and overcome vulnerability to economic insecurity. In the absence of any growth in other factors of production, total factor productivity is what supports long-term growth. In Benin, the overall factor productivity of the economy, although low, was positive, on an annual average, between 2001 and 2015, i.e. 0.4%. Episodes of its decline often correspond to periods of crisis or economic downturn in the Nigerian economy, as was the case from 2002 to 2005, from 2009 to 2012, then from 2013 to 2015. Productivity in the years before emergence in Asian countries showed strong and positive values: 1.3% in China between 1960 and 1970, 0.8% in Indonesia, 0.6% in South Korea, 1.2% in Thailand, and 1 .4% in Taiwan.

Table 8: Contribution of factors to the growth of the Beninese economy 2000-2015 (in %)

INDICATORS	
Average effective growth rate	3,9
Effective employment increased by human capital	2,2
Effective private capital	1,3
Effective total factor productivity	0,4

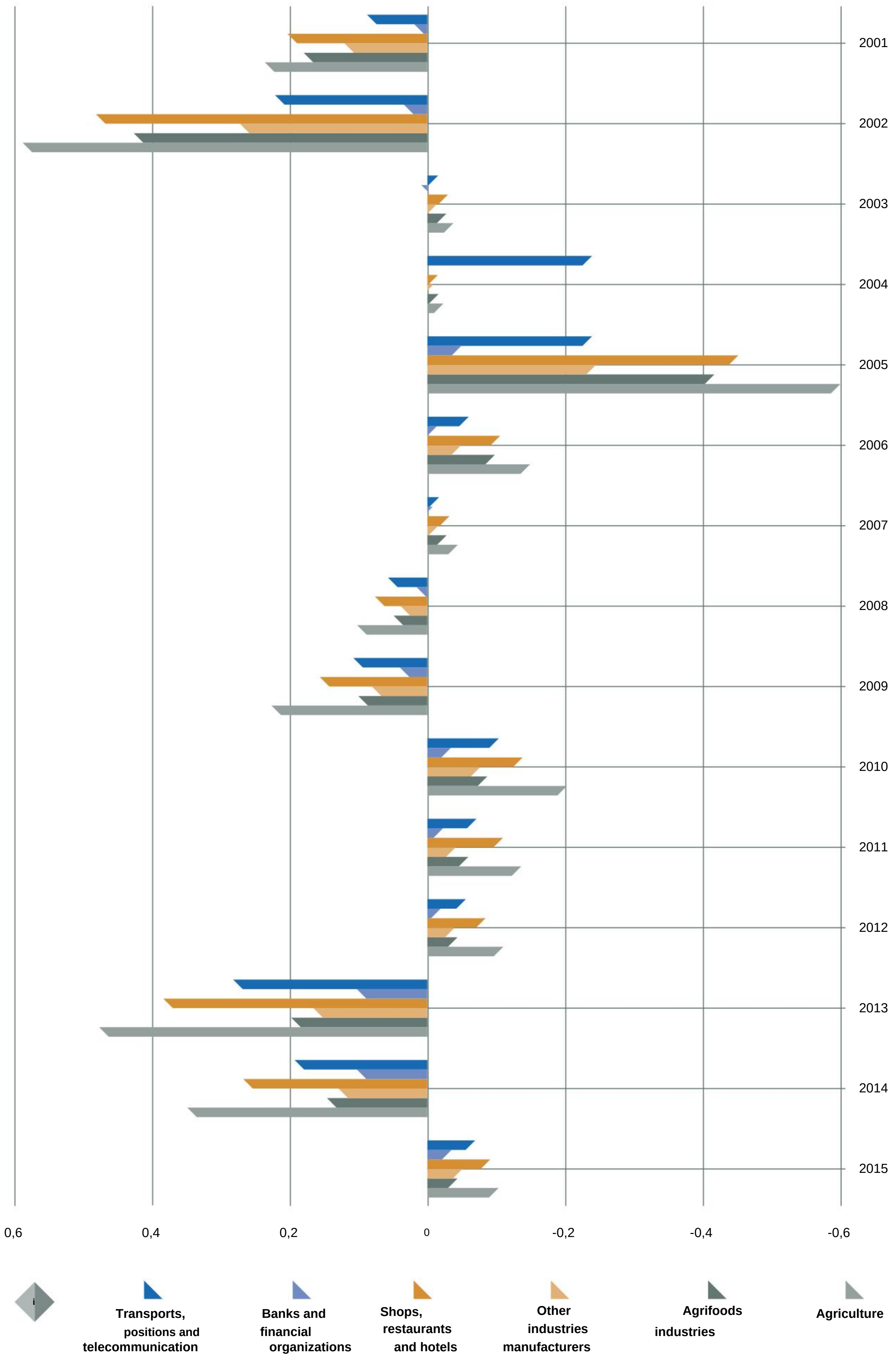
Sourceÿ: St/pnd, 2017

197

At the sectoral level, the key sectors of the Beninese economy have had an evolution which remains closely marked by the phases of instability of the Nigerian economy, thus illustrating the particular character of its specialization in "warehouse economy" of the Nigeria.

Machine Translated by Google

Figure 10: Evolution of total factor productivities of key sectors of the economy



Sourceÿ: St/pnd, 2017

198

Potential GDP growth represents the growth that the economy can sustain in the long term, without the influence of short- and medium-term imbalances between demand and the potential level of supply. The production gap, which reflects the difference between actual GDP and potential GDP, describes the excess or deficit of demand in relation to potential supply.

Table 9: Actual and potential growth and contributions of factors in Benin (%)

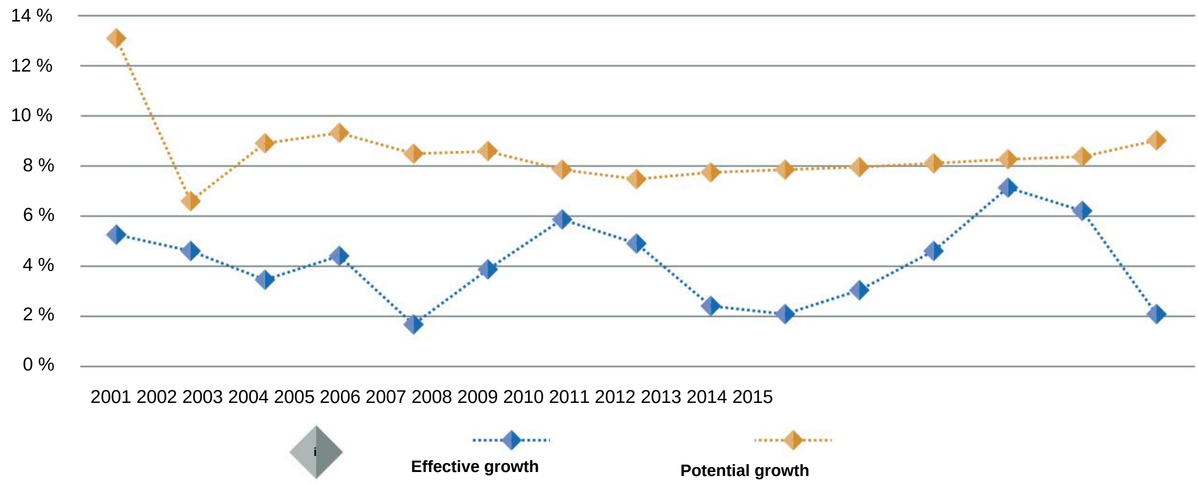
	2005	2015	average	target value18
Effective growth	**1,7**	**2,1**	**3,9**	**7**
- Effective work increased by human capital	3	2,1	2,2	
- Effective private capital	1,3	0,1	1,3	
- Effective total factor productivity	-2,7	-0,1	0,4	
Effective private capital	**8,2**	**8,5**	**8**	
- Effective work increased by human capital	3,4	2	2,6	
- Effective private capital	1,3	1,4	1,5	
- Effective total factor productivity	3,5	5,1	3,9	

Sourceÿ: St/pnd, 2017

199

The Beninese economy recorded an average effective growth of 3.9% between 2001 and 2015, for an average potential growth of 8.0%, showing a significant growth gap of 4.1%. Compared to the Benin 2025 Alafia growth path, this gap is 3.1% (table 9). The significant growth gap justifies the existence of significant structural imbalances in the economy that do not allow growth to reach its optimal (potential) level.

Figure 11: Actual and potential growth rates



Sourceÿ: St/pnd, 2017

200 The diagnosis of the sources of effective growth of the Beninese economy highlights the predominance of effective employment and human capital over private capital. Actual growth is driven more by these factors than by private investment. This profile is reversed at the level of potential growth, which is driven in the long term by total factor productivity (3.9% on average over the period, compared to 3.5% in 2005 and 5.1% in 2015). . Potential work adjusted for human capital (skills) comes second with an average contribution of 2.6% compared to 3.4% in 2005 and 2.0% in 2015. Potential private capital only contributes on average 'up to 1.5% compared to 1.3% in 2005 and 1.4% in 2015.

201 At the heart of this paradox, we find the low productivity of public capital, which does not make it possible to create critical thresholds of basic infrastructure, likely to ensure high productivity of private capital, to guarantee an increased contribution to growth whether actual or potential. The distortions linked to governance deficits and the predominance of the informal sector reinforce structural imbalances and further widen the gap between actual growth and potential growth, thus rendering ineffective all forms of long-term policies which aim to achieve convergence. actual growth towards its optimal (potential) level.

Table 10: Average level of investment from 1999 to 2015 (% of GDP)

TYPE OF INVESTMENT	rate
Total investment rate	25
Private investment rate	19
Public investment rate	6

Source : St/pnd, inSae

Table 11: Share of investments in the GDP of certain emerging Asian countries (in %)

PAyS	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
China	19,8	27	28,9	35
Korea	17,6	26,9	29,6	34
Indonesia	ND	ND	24,4	26,7
Thailand	18,8	23,8	28,6	32,3
Average emerging countries	17,2	22,2	24	26,4
Sub-Saharan Africa	ND	24,2	19,6	17,6

Source: Wdi, World Bank

2.3.3 – Informal economy: handicap but also a breeding ground for professions CARRIERS OF TRANSFORMATION EFFECTS Structural

202

The informal economy employs 95% of the workforce and represents approximately 60% of GDP and practically 100% of the primary sector (RGPH4). All categories of economic agents from all social strata of Benin find a place there. Women are in the majority, mainly in the agro-food processing and commercial sectors.

203

The informal sector contributes to the Beninese economy both in terms of: **i)** creation of added value, **ii)** job creation and income distribution. Between 2000 and 2015, the informal sector contributed 60% to the formation of real GDP; by 62.6% in 2000 and its weight decreased to 57% in 2015 (Table 12).
The primary sector (23.2%), subsistence agriculture (16.5%), industry (16.7%), services (19.6%), commerce-hotels-catering (10.5%) %) are the branches holding the largest average shares. Its contribution to growth declined from 10.1% in 2000 to -7.8% in 2015.

Table 12: Contribution of sectors to GDP

	2000	2015	average period
PIB informel	62,6	57	60
Primary sector	23,3	19,9	23,2
Subsistence agriculture	16,4	14	16,5
Secondary sector	20,7	14,4	16,7
Agro industry	9,8	6,2	8,3
BTP	4,2	5	4,2
Tertiary sector	18,6	22,5	19,6
Commerce, hospitality, catering	8,5	14	10,5
Transport, posts and telecommunications	2,1	2	2

Sourceÿ: St/pnd/mpd, 2017

204

The shares of the informal sector in GDP declined from 2000 to 2015 for the primary (19.9% in 2015), secondary (14.4% in 2015), subsistence agriculture (14.0% in 2015) sectors. , agro-industry (6.2% in 2015), services (22.5% in 2015), commerce, hotels and restaurants (14.0%) whose shares have increased, without this increase being justified by growth in productivity of the service sector concentrated on informal trade and transport with low productivity. This atypical migration of assets towards the informal service sector shows the complexity of the integration and transformation of the informal sector and that of the modernization of the entire economy.

205

The importance of the informal economy is due to several factors: i) the economic crisis of the 1980s which led to the closure of public companies, ii) taxation as the main public resource, tax harassment of taxpayers, in this case companies iii) the ineffectiveness of public policies and iv) the low level of education and professional training of a significant part of workers in the informal sector. This predominance of the informal economy makes structuring the economy and improving productivity complex.

2.3.4 – competitiveness of Benin's economy: business environment WEAKLY COMPETITIVE AND COSTS PROHIBITIVE FACTORS

206

Business environment: Over the last four (4) years, Benin has undertaken reforms which have focused in particular on: i) the operationalization of the Investment and Export Promotion Agency ii) the regulation of the formalization period companies at eight (08) working hours at GUFE except in cases of force majeure; iii) free publication of extracts from the Trade and Securities Register (RCCM) online on the GUFE website; iv) the removal of the obligation to constitute the minimum share capital for the creation of SARLs in Benin. Regarding the resolution of disputes, the country took a step in the establishment of commercial courts with the adoption in July 2016 by parliament of the law amending and supplementing law No. 2001-37 of June 10 2002 establishing judicial organization in the Republic of Benin. The law organizing competition in the Republic of Benin was adopted by Parliament on October 13, 2016. According to the 2016-2017 report on global competitiveness, Benin's score under the market efficiency indicator of work is at 4.4 on a scale of 1 to 7. Benin law guarantees the right to ownership and transfer of private property. According to the 2017 doing business report, Benin ranks 173rd out of 190 with a duration of 120 days for 4 procedures necessary for the transfer of ownership.

207

However, progress is insufficient and the business climate remains unattractive in a context marked by global competition between countries to attract more investments. The entrepreneurial landscape in Benin is very limited.

The few (industrial) companies that exist must instead face numerous internal and external constraints which hinder the economic take-off of the country. The job market remains inflexible with a Labor Code presenting weaknesses linked in particular to the rigidity of working hours and recruitment and dismissal difficulties. Benin's judicial system enforces contracts, but the legal process is slow. Little progress has been recorded regarding access to land.

208

The underperformance observed despite the reforms carried out is due, among other things, others :

› land insecurity;

› the dysfunctions of the judicial system and the non-compliance with contractual obligations (non-operational commercial courts, the competition law not yet in force, and the failure to establish a real framework for Public-Private dialogue) ;

› difficulties in accessing financing adapted to businesses;

› dysfunctions of the tax system;

› difficulties in accessing water and electricity;

› red tape and corruption.

› insufficient skills and expertise.

209

Prohibitive factor costs: the attractiveness of the Beninese economy is limited in particular by the cost of labor, energy and the exchange rate.

210

Labor force: the report on competitiveness in UEMOA countries produced by the BCEAO in 2012[19] traced for all UEMOA countries, the evolution of the SMIG which represents the legal minimum wage cost . The level of the minimum wage has improved in Benin, going from 31,625 FCFA in 2011 to 40,000 FCFA in 2015, a level considered unbearable by small and medium-sized industries, which therefore compromises their competitiveness.

Table 13: Share of investments in the GDP of certain African countries (in %)

YEAR	benign	burkina	side ivory	Guinea-bissau	they had	niger	Senegal	togo
2011	31ÿ625	32ÿ572	36ÿ607	30ÿ000	28ÿ460	28ÿ353	36ÿ174	28ÿ000
2015	40ÿ000	48ÿ255	60ÿ000	31ÿ625	35ÿ000	30ÿ047	47ÿ700	35ÿ000

Source: Bceao and ddp/mfpaS

211

Energy: The poor quality of energy supplied to consumers results from production, supply and distribution difficulties. Benin's low internal production capacity (1% of available supply) linked to the failures recorded in the implementation of policies in the energy sector (Adjarala, Mariagléta power plant, Dogo bis, Beterou, Vossa , rural electrification) puts the country in absolute dependence. These failures in the electricity sector lead to the supply of electrical energy being both costly and unreliable. The sector has also suffered from the absence of a clear development strategy and frequent changes in the actions implemented to recover the sector. The ongoing reforms of the legal and institutional framework aim to revise the Benino-Togolese Electricity Code on its clauses relating to the production of electrical energy to promote in particular the establishment of private producers; the revision of the national electricity code, the development of a tariff plan which reflects the real costs of electrical energy and

19 Bceao, (2012), report on the competitiveness of WAEMU countries, Bceao June 2012

determine a social bracket for low-income households. Strengthening the management of the sector also involves revising the statutes of the SBEE.

212

Effective exchange rate: the BCEAO report indicates that the nominal effective exchange rate is low due fundamentally to the anchoring of the CFA to the European currency (the Euro). The structural overvaluation of the CFA franc through its pegging to the Euro remains a permanent cause of the erosion of export performance of African countries in the franc zone including Benin. Thus, this overvaluation increases Benin's economic relations with partners such as Nigeria, China, the USA and Japan, etc.

2.3.5 – macro-economic and budgetary framework: progress but fragility AND PERSISTENT VULNERABILITY

213

Benin's macroeconomic performance has been mixed in recent years. We have witnessed a sustained increase in growth but with a certain instability in controlling the public deficit, current accounts and debt. Inflation was controlled within the limit of the 3.0% threshold required by the WAEMU convergence criteria between 2012 and 2016, in contrast to its surge during the years 2005, 2008 and 2012 due to crises linked to the rise in international oil prices, food prices, shortages and Nigeria's lifting of subsidies on fuel prices at the pump.

Table 14: Macroeconomic indicators of Benin from 2010 to 2016

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic growth (in %)	2,1	3	4,8	7,2	6,4	2,1	4
Inflation (end of period, %)	4	1,8	6,8	-1,8	-0,8	2,3	-2,7
Investment (% GDP)	23,1	24,1	22,6	27,8	28,6	25,6	24,6
Gross national savings (% GDP)	**14,9**	**16,8**	**15,1**	**20,4**	**20**	**16,6**	**15,2**
Overall budget balance, grants included (% GDP)	-0.4	-1.3	-0.3	-1.9	-2.3	-7.6	-5.9
- Public revenue, donations excluded (% GDP)	17,5	16,4	17,4	17,6	16,3	16,7	14,7
- Public spending (% GDP)	19,2	20,1	19,5	20,4	19,4	24,9	21,3
External current accounts (% GDP)	**-8,2**	**-7,3**	**-7,4**	**-7,4**	**-8,6**	**-9**	**-9,4**
- Export of goods and services (% GDP)	17,9	16	13,2	15,5	15,8	17,5	16,3
- Imports of goods and services (% GDP)	29,2	26,2	25,2	28,3	31	29,7	29,2
Net foreign direct investment (% GDP)	2,8	1,3	2,6	3,3	4	1,4	1,4
Public debt (% GDP)	**28,7**	**29,9**	**26,7**	**25,3**	**30,5**	**42,4**	**49,7**
- Official external debt (% GDP)	17	15,8	15,7	17,3	18,4	20,9	21,4
- This interior						21,1	27
GDP (billions of FCFA)						**8ÿ295**	**8ÿ576**

Sourceÿ: St/pnd/mpd

214

Public finances were consolidated over the 2011-2016 period by controlling the budget deficit including grants (2.2% of GDP on average) below 3.0%, generally respecting the WAEMU convergence criterion. . However, the years 2015 and 2016 recorded respective deficit levels of 8.0% and 6.2% above the community standard. This overall stability of the budget deficit results from the various public finance consolidation measures undertaken by the Government and which deserve to be maintained and reinforced to contain the surge observed in 2015 and 2016, in particular, within the framework of the implementation of UEMOA public finance directives.

215

The State's own revenues experienced a notable improvement, going from 266.2 billion FCFA in 2000 to 745.7 billion FCFA in 2016, i.e. an annual growth rate of around 7.0% and driven by reforms to improve the collection rate and broaden the tax base. This progression, however, hides slight declines observed in particular from 2014 to 2016. However, the rate of tax pressure (on average, at 14.1%) remains well below the standard of 20.0% set at community level.

216

Public spending has experienced an overall upward trend, marked by a growth rate of around 8.0% on average annually. This trend is largely explained by the increase in current expenditure, in particular that of transfers (free cesarean section, malaria, schooling for girls, etc.) and personnel (revaluation of index point of 26.5 points between 2006 and 2011 and payment of contractual agents). As a result, the ratio of payroll to tax revenue stood on average at 40.5%, thus exceeding the community standard set at 35%.

217

Capital expenditure also saw a notable increase linked to significant investments in the social sectors and in transport infrastructure. They went from 116.5 billion in 2000 to 299 billion in 2016 after reaching 376.9 billion in 2015.

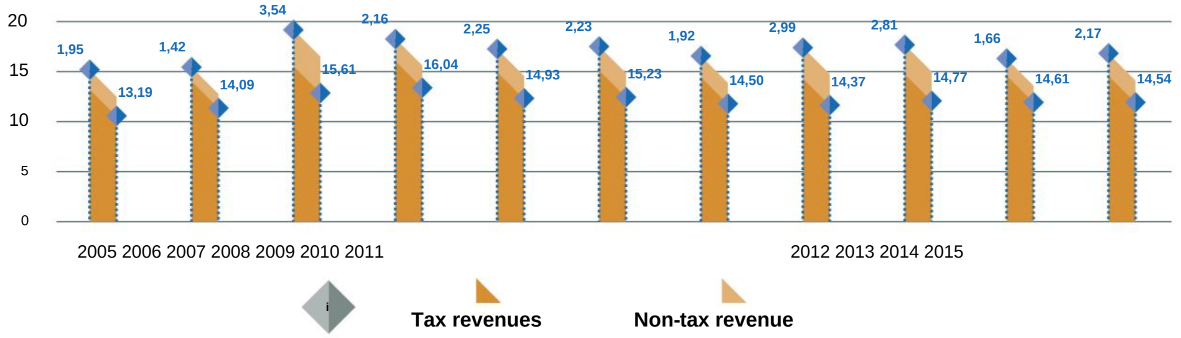
218

The average tax pressure of around 13.0% remains below the community average which is 20.0% recorded within the UEMOA.

219

This development places particular emphasis on the main challenge of improving the capacity to mobilize tax revenues, of expanding the tax space which remains a structural constraint to improving tax performance.

Figure 12: Budgetary Revenue



Sourceÿ: dgae / financeStat / mef

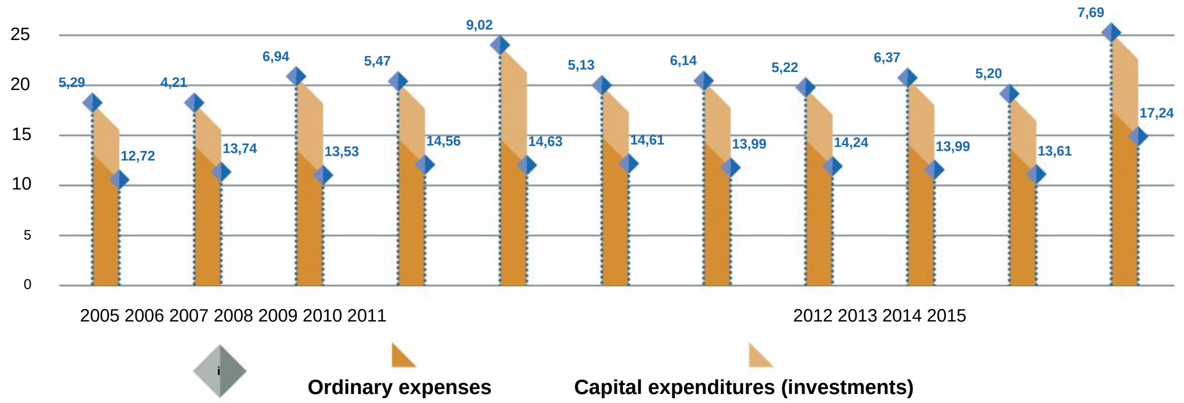
220

The evolution of public spending increased between 2005 and 2015; total expenditure amounted to 25.3% of GDP in 2015 compared to 17.9% in 2005. This development is driven by the increase in ordinary expenditure 17.2% in 2015 compared to 12.7% in 2005. Expenditure public investment, on the other hand, shows a moderate upward trend: 7.6% of GDP in 2015 compared to 5.3% in 2005 **(figure 13).**

221

Reforms in favor of the rationalization of current expenditure for better efficiency in allocation constitute the main challenge to be taken up to improve the share of investment financed by own resources.

Figure 13: Budget expenditures



Sourceÿ: dgae / financeStat / mef

222

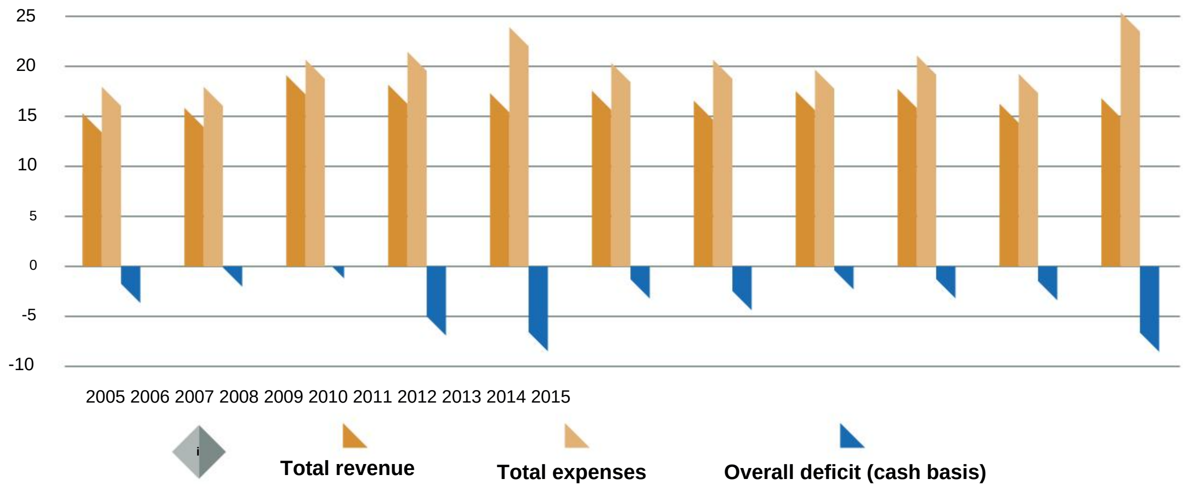
The budget deficit widened to 8.6% of GDP in 2015 compared to 3.5% in 2005 **(figure 14).** This deficit is financed by loans, project donations, budgetary support and issues of public securities on the regional financial market.

223

This high level of budget deficit constitutes a risk of vulnerability of public finances, which portends prospects for in-depth reforms aimed at the structural transformation of the economy, for an expanded fiscal space, the diversification of sources of growth, the modernization of agriculture and the sustained increase in its productivity.

Machine Translated by Google

Figure 14: Budget deficit



Sourceÿ: dgae / mef

224

The existence since 1998 of the WAEMU regional financial market offers member countries, notably Benin, the possibility of mobilizing resources in addition to those obtained from technical and financial partners.
The outstanding debt in 2016 is 2513.05 billion FCFA or 49.4% of GDP.
Overall, public debt remained sustainable throughout the period (below the 70% standard set by UEMOA)

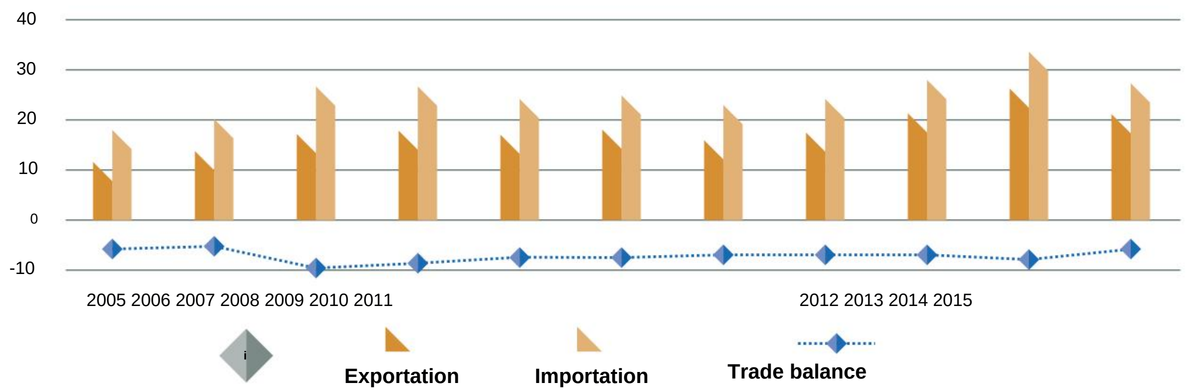
225 At

the level of external accounts, the current account also remained in deficit at 6.7% of GDP on average over the period, sometimes reaching 9.0%. The balance of payments remained in deficit with an average of 3.4% of GDP despite the improvement in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows linked to oil exploration, public aid and private investment.

226

Benin's trade balance remained structurally in deficit throughout the period with an average of 6.9% of GDP. The coverage rate of imports by exports is less than 80%.

Figure 15: Evolution of the trade balance from 2005 to 2015

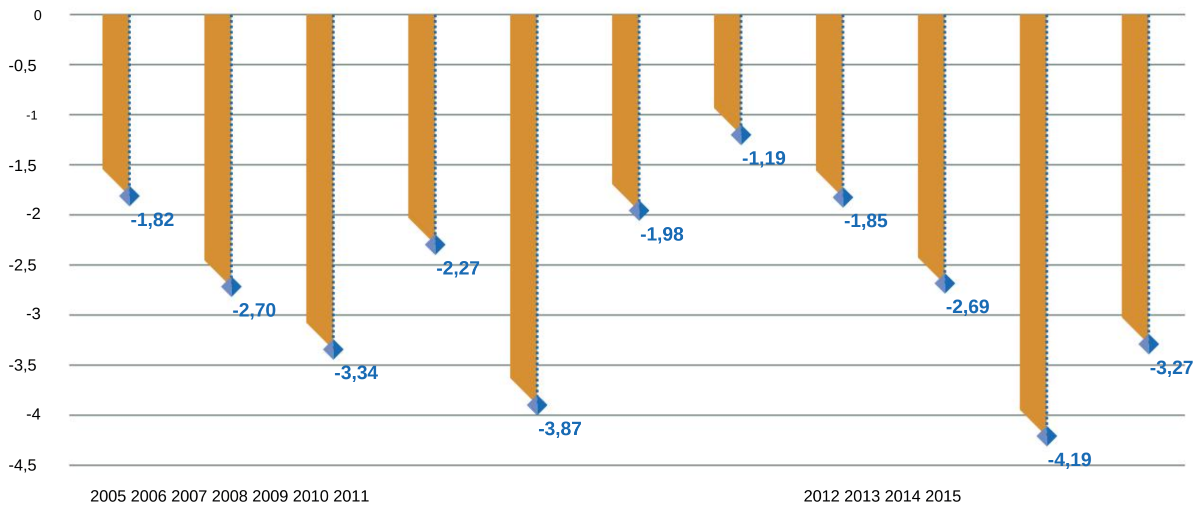


Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

227

The balance of services was also in deficit over the decade with deficit levels around 1.8% of GDP in 2005 and 3.3% in 2015 **(figure 16).**

Figure 16: Services balance deficit from 2005 to 2015

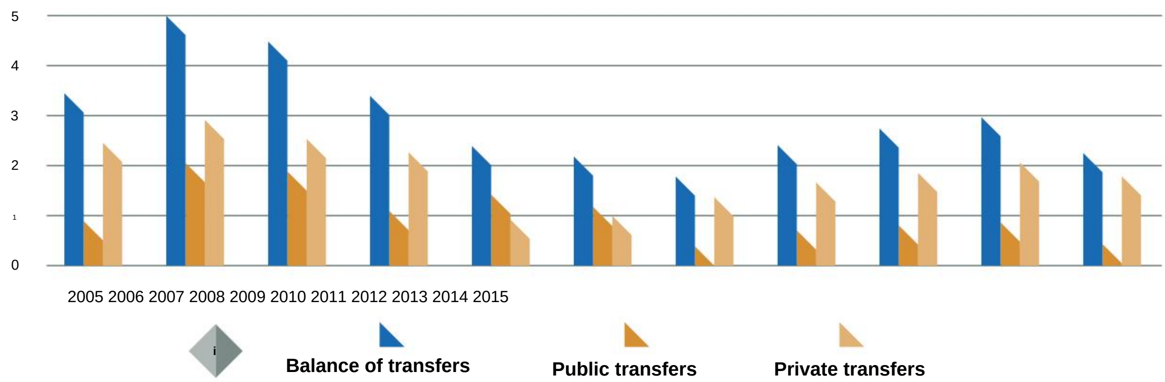


Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

228

Transfers experienced a favorable evolution between 2005 and 2015, in particular private transfers which alternated ups and downs, 2.5% of GDP in 2005 and 1.8% in 2015. Public transfers, although modest, tended to increase. drop. The balance of transfers is in surplus over the period, 3.4% of GDP in 2005 and 2.3% in 2015 **(figure 17).**

Figure 17: Evolution of the balance of transfers from 2005 to 2015

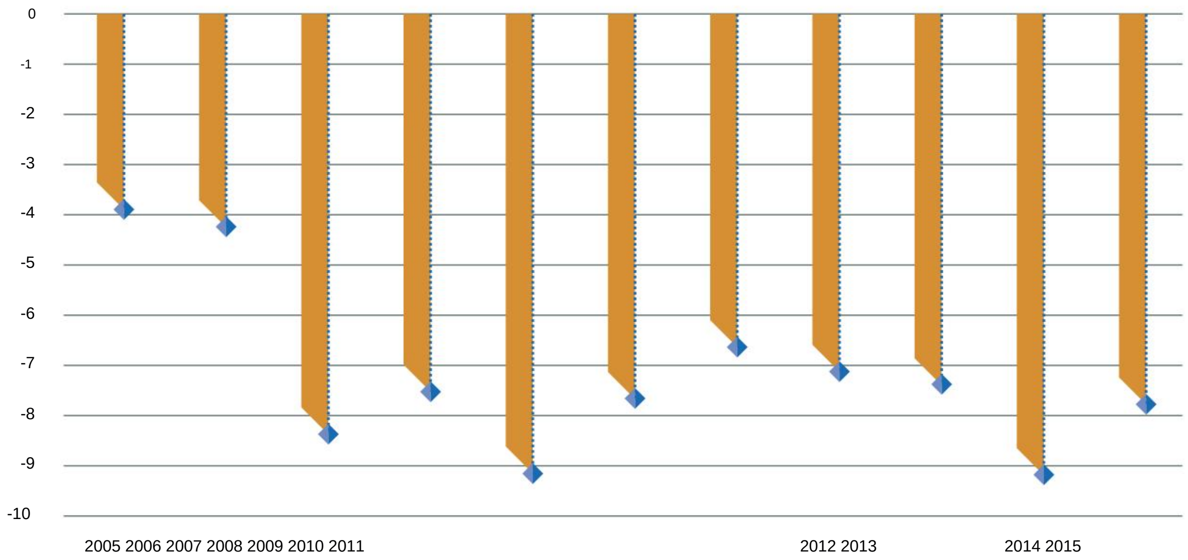


Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

229

The current account balance is in deficit between 2005 and 2015 with levels around 3.9% in 2005 and 7.7% in 2015. This deficit results from the trade deficit and that of services that the favorable evolution of transfers could not compensate **(figure 18).**

Figure 18: Current account deficit

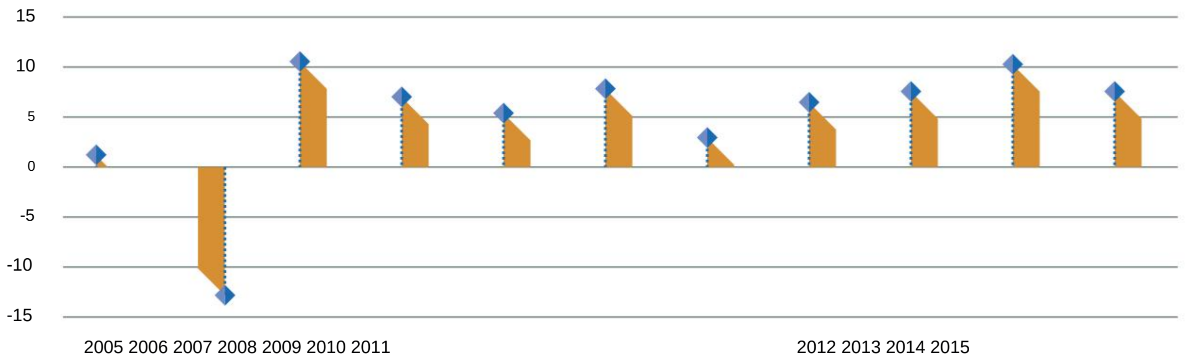


Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

230

Movements of monetary and non-monetary capital were favorable over the period, thus allowing the capital balance to be in surplus, i.e. 2.5% of GDP in 2005 and 1.3% in 2015. The non-monetary capital balance Monetary funds also show a surplus with the exception of 2006 **(figure 19).** 95

Figure 19: Balance of non-monetary capital balance



Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

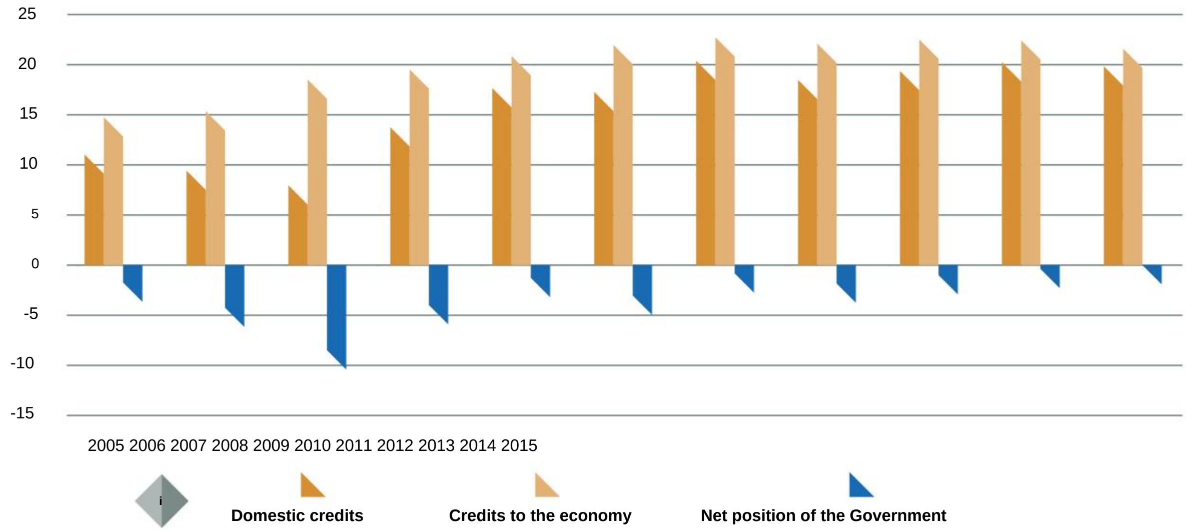
2.3.6 – financing the economy: expensive access and financing tools poorly adapted to needs

companies

231

Access to financial services has gradually improved but the level of credit to the economy remains insufficient and has stagnated since 2011. In fact, the ratio between credits to the economy and GDP is constantly increasing. This ratio would be around 25% in 2011 compared to 23% in 2010 and 22% in 2009. But, it still remains lower than the average for sub-Saharan Africa (40%). The interest rates offered by Beninese banks on loans granted to businesses and households remain the highest in the WAEMU (11.3% compared to 8.5% over the period 2009-2011). The share of long-term loans also remains low, like all WAEMU countries, standing at less than 5% on average. It is therefore important that efforts are made to reduce the cost of credit and promote easier access for businesses and households to financial services and long-term resources.

Figure 20: Evolution of net domestic credit



Sourceÿ: dgae / Bceao

232

In the microfinance sector, supervision and monitoring were strengthened following the failure of certain institutions in 2010, in connection with the Ponzi pyramid phenomenon which led to the robbing of populations of more than 300 billion of FCFA between 2006 and 2011. The National Assembly voted, in January 2012, the law empowering the BCEAO to supervise and intervene in decentralized financial systems which collect deposits or hold a loan portfolio exceeding 2 billion FCFA.

233

Furthermore, the monetary situation, over the period 2013-2015, is marked by: i) an increase of 29.2% in Net Foreign Assets (NEA) which rose from 885.0 billion FCFA in 2013 to 1143, 7 billion FCFA in 2015; ii) a 4.1% increase in credit to the economy taking into account the efforts to finance households and businesses by the banking system and iii) a debit situation in the Government Net Position (NGP) of -80 .9 billion FCFA in 2015 and -140.4 billion in 2013, reflecting the progression of the State's commitments to the banking system and the crowding out effect of the private sector.

2.3.7 – STRATEGIC SECTORS with high potential: agro-industry and Services

agriculture: low productivity and little of organized sectors

234

Despite the climatic and edaphic conditions favorable to the diversification of agricultural production, Benin continues to massively import certain products, notably i) rice from Asia, ii) off-season market garden products from neighboring countries such as Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Togo and iii) frozen products (poultry and fish products) and iv) table eggs and milk to cover the food needs of the population.

235

The agricultural sector occupies around 70% of the active population and contributes nearly 23.3% to GDP, provides around 75% of export revenues and 15% of state revenues (INSAE, 2015). Generally speaking, it is characterized by: i) low productivity linked to its strong dependence on rainfall, the use of rudimentary tools, the non-existence of Cooperatives for the Use of Agricultural Equipment (CUMA) and the low rate of use of climate-sensitive technologies (irrigation technologies, resistant varieties, etc.), the adoption of improved seeds due, among other things, to non-compliance with norms and standards agricultural production; ii) insufficient water control; iii) weak organization of the sectors; iv) low development of the valleys, v) a low level of technical supervision, vi) a significant deficit in hydro-agricultural infrastructure, storage and rural access roads, etc. and vii) low financing of activities of production. Furthermore, income from production is low and the related costs are high, which makes agricultural products very uncompetitive. Added to all this are problems relating to land insecurity and the unavailability of cultivable land.

236

The classification carried out as part of the PSRSA evaluation made it possible to identify three large groups of sectors, namely: i) cashew and market gardening sectors; ii) pineapple, rice, yam, corn and cotton sectors and iii) cassava and oil palm sectors.

237

Cotton is the main export product but its yield as well as its production have evolved unevenly. The cotton yield, which was 1,046 kg/ha in 2008, fell to 859 kg/ha in 2011 before rising to 970 kg/ha in 2014. It is at the cotton level that the fall in yields occurred. the most observed, this despite the multiple measures taken by the government over the period of implementation of the PSRSA. For its contribution to foreign trade, cotton exports were around 101.6 billion CFA francs; they fell to 49.69 billion in 2006 thanks to the crisis before rising to 75.0 billion in 2008, before falling again to 54.8 billion in 2011. It began its rise in 2012 with 82.79 billion , reached 124.73 billion in 2013, then 151.63 billion in 2014 before stabilizing at 150.1 billion in 2015.

238

Cashew nuts are the second largest export crop in Benin. This culture provides the State and the populations with significant income. Starting from a level of 12.37 billion in 2000, exports of cashew nuts increased to 71.64 billion in 2014 before falling to 42.12 billion in 2015 (figure **in appendix).** This sector benefits from significant gains in structural competitiveness which must be promoted through sustained investment efforts.

239

In terms of animal sectors, the 2015 targets were also not achieved for any of the sectors. However, it should be noted that a lot of efforts were made during the five years of implementation of the PSRSA to increase the production of table eggs which increased from 9,072 tonnes in 2008 to 14,746 tonnes in 2015. , an increase rate of nearly 63%. For the milk and meat sectors, the level of increase in production remained around 20% between 2008 and 2015.

240

The annual national production of fish (fishing and aquaculture combined) is estimated in 2015 at 39,500 tonnes while consumption of fishery products exceeded 113,000 tonnes in 2014, i.e. a deficit of more than 73,000 tonnes filled by imports frozen fish. The performance of the fishing and aquaculture sub-sector remains limited by a combination of factors, including: **i)** the less than rational exploitation of fisheries and other associated wetlands; **ii)** climatic fluctuations; **iii)** filling in of bodies of water and watercourses; **iv)** pressure linked to the increase in the number of fishermen, **v)** difficulties in accessing material and equipment specific to fishing and aquaculture; **vi)** the increasingly prohibitive cost of aquaculture equipment and feed and **vii)** the low adoption of technological innovations by fishermen and fish farmers. Despite the improvement in the level of production of various crops, the agricultural trade balance remains in deficit.

241

In view of climate projections, agriculture could be exposed to serious risks which would aggravate the vulnerability of populations by reducing agricultural productivity and threatening food security.

◆ crafts: modernization and diversification professions linked to agro-industry and services

242

The craft industry includes 8 branches of activity, 40 trades and 311 trades. Thanks to its capacity for the valorization of raw materials (cereals and tubers for the manufacture of flour, fishing and livestock products), it is par excellence a sector for the transformation of agri-food products, utility production (sand, earth bar, stones, cotton), art and decoration (bamboo, rattan, reed, lianas, stems, etc.). It contributes around 12% to GDP and employs 12.7% of the Beninese working population, occupying 3rd place in terms of job creation behind agriculture and trade.

243

Despite the efforts made by the State in the sector20, businesses in the craft sector continue to face productivity and market constraints which reduce their performance. It still remains subject to several obstacles or pitfalls, the main ones of which are: i) poorly modernized artisanal technology, ii) insufficient capital and difficulties in accessing credit for equipment and small tools, iii) difficulties supply of raw materials, iv) the low level of education and training of artisans, v) the low level of competitiveness of local artisanal products and vi) the poor governance of professional organizations leading to management difficulties shared collective equipment that can improve production. In addition to these main obstacles, there are climate risks linked to agriculture, which is the main supplier of raw materials.

industry: mainly underdeveloped sector agro-industry

244

The Beninese economy has a significant source of agricultural resources and potential for the development of agro-food industries which should serve as a basis for the industrialization of the country. Agro-industrial potential includes, among others, cotton, oil palm, pineapple, cashew, shea, soy, mangoes and citrus fruits, market gardening (tomato, onion, pepper). Possibilities in terms of bioenergy are based on sugar cane, cashew apple, castor oil and jatropha. Finally, certain medicinal plants are potentially usable: Aloe, Quinqueliba, etc. Benin also has mining potential: iron, gold, phosphates, peat, limestone, marble, clay, kaolin, gravel, glassmaking sand, construction sand, granite.

245

The industrial sector is dominated by establishments processing wood and furniture (54%), food industry (16%), cotton ginning (2%), printing, chemical, extractive, heavy industry and metalwork, textile industry, glass manufacturing industry and construction materials (1%).

246

The manufacturing industry contributes less than 10% to the formation of GDP and is mainly made up of grain work, smoking, drying, oil-processing, breweries, textiles, cotton ginning, chemical, mechanical, construction materials.

247

However, the industrial sector contributes little to the formation of GDP. The most important bottlenecks in reference to the results of the survey carried out among business leaders are: insufficient funds (capital, working capital, access to credit), the high cost of technological production factors -logical, (cost and quality of factors, notably labor which requires training , etc.), difficult access to markets and difficulties in supplying raw materials, low qualification of human resources, difficult access to financing for industrial investment, administrative hassles and insufficient support infrastructure and the environment (water, electricity, ICT, etc.).

---

20 Artisan Support Office (Baa), Swiss cooperation, Helvetas, Swisscontact and local NGOs

248

Favorable factors that predispose Benin to the development of industry are :

- demographic growth and the strong demand for processed food products in urban and rural areas and food security needs;
- the existence of cheap agricultural resources and labor;
- the existence of significant potential for agro-industries upstream and downstream value;
- the requirement for better integration and the possibility of promoting the arti- art ;
- the challenges arising from the rise of multinationals of the agri-food sector vis-à-vis small national producers;
- the requirement for the economy to transition towards sustainable food systems and inclusive.

249

In short, Benin has the potential to make agro-industry the first scale of industrialization, the engine of the structural transformation of the economy in Benin, which clearly meets the objectives of the Africa 2063 vision, and is in line with the perspective of inclusive sustainable development of the international community and the Paris climate agreement.

250

Although Benin is not yet an industrialized country, it has some factories such as cement factories, breweries, cotton and textile factories, paints and oil mills. Apart from the cotton and textile industries, the majority of industries are located in the coastal zone. The industrial sector is very modest with its performance eroded by insufficient infrastructure, the energy deficit, the insufficiency and obsolescence of installed capacities, the absence of skills for emerging sectors, technological lag, innovation is not sufficient to trigger the diffusion threshold effects necessary to initiate the industrialization process. It does, however, allow us to glimpse the possibilities of its diversification and modernization. There is a cluster of promising sectors which are: i) the cotton-textile sector, ii) the agro-food sector, iii) construction and construction materials, iv) the transport and logistics services industries, v) energy, vi) emerging digital industries and vii) cultural industries. The transition to industry, particularly manufacturing, is one of the solutions for creating a large number of decent jobs.

information and communication technologies (tic): insufficiently developed and not very available

251

The maturity of the ICT sector is relatively low but growing, as shown by the 2016 NRI ranking, positioning Benin in 128th position globally (out of 139 countries, +7 vs. 2014). More than 95% of the Beninese ICT market is made up of the mobile segment, itself largely dominated by operators MTN and Moov. Fixed telephony and internet are provided by Bénin Télécom Service and therefore remain to be developed.

252

The mobile telephony market is characterized by: i) a mobile Internet penetration rate of 20% (5% on mobile HD); ii) four mobile operators, with a market dominated by the MTN/ Moov duopoly which captures 91% of the market; iii) investments reaching 38 billion FCFA on average per year and iv) a large frequency resource for operators MTN, Moov and Libercom.

253

Regarding the fixed telephony market, it is characterized by: i) a marginal size (< 4% of the ICT market) and a significant number of inactive operators and ii) a good capacity situation (2 ACE and SAT3 submarine cables) but insufficient fiber infrastructure for an integral network of the territory.
The historic operator, Bénin Télécom SA, was restructured into 3 activities: BTI on infrastructure, BTS on fixed services, Libercom on mobile services and whose viability is in question.

254

Considering the insufficient quantity and quality of internet and telephone infrastructures, it is easy to note the low use of ICT in administration, education, health, commerce and in various socio-economic sectors as well as the virtual non-existence of ICT industries. This situation means that Benin does not take advantage of the opportunities to create added value linked to ICT.

tourism: insufficiently valued potential

255

According to statistics provided by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC, 2011), at the national level, the direct contribution21 of tourism to GDP amounted to 91.9 billion CFA francs , or 2.6% of GDP22 compared to 5.2% globally. Despite the different forms of terrorism which have led to the West African zone being declared a red zone for tourism over the last four years, the performance in monetary terms of this sector has improved. Although in 2016 its direct contribution to GDP increased in absolute value (126.6 billion CFA francs), its share in GDP fell to 2.4% compared to 3.1% globally. However, it remains the sector of activity which contributes the most to the integration of the national economy, since 71% of its intermediate consumption is of local origin (Benin 2025 Alafia) and thus promotes the development of sectors such as agriculture, commerce, transport, culture, crafts, banking, etc.

256

Tourism is one of the main sources of revenue linked to the export of services apart from cotton. In terms of employment, the tourism sector is one of the important job creation sectors. In 2011, tourism directly generated 42,500 jobs, or 2.2% of the employed workforce, and overall 111,000 jobs (including indirect and induced jobs), or 5.8% of the employed workforce, according to statistics provided by the Council. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) Thus, tourism is the 3rd labor-using sector.

---

21 direct contribution measures the primary effects of tourism, including economic activity generated by hotels, travel agencies, airlines and other tourist transportation services.
Also included are restaurant and leisure services directly consumed by tourists.

22 the contribution of tourism to GDP usually retained in Benin is 0.7%. However, given that it is usually accepted that tourism is the second source of budgetary resources after cotton, it is plausible that this level of 0.7% is significantly reduced, due to lack of availability of reliable professional and national statistical data.

work after agriculture and commerce. Although Benin has certain comparative advantages in terms of natural resources compared to other West African countries (Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Burkina Faso), the attendance rate of tourists seems weak. For these countries, tourist arrivals increased between 1998 and 2005 at an average rate of 10% per year compared to 2% for Benin. Benin mainly attracts visitors, the majority of whom are Europeans. This figure only represents tourists declared by hotel establishments and is sometimes unreliable.

257

Although Benin has numerous tourist potentials, the Beninese populations are very little aware of the opportunities they offer. In fact, they participate very little in leisure and sightseeing tourism activities while cultural, religious tourism, etc. mobilizes and draws people.

258

From 2006 to 2011, for a financial mobilization of 7,287 million FCFA from Public Investment Programs, only 29.73% was committed.
This low completion rate has disrupted the effective implementation of support infrastructure and the development of tourist sites in Benin. Many organizations and technical and private partners are willing to participate in financing private projects. The private sector's contribution to financing tourism development has for a long time been devoted to hotel renovations. In recent years, a significant effort has been observed in the construction of hotel and tourist infrastructures, the number of which increased from 10 in 1987 to 891 in 2012. This financial contribution comes both from financing by banks and Microfinance institutions that are self-financing.

259

In terms of cultural potential of tourist interest, Benin is competitive with its competitors for everything relating to tangible and intangible heritage. He included the site of the royal palaces of Abomey on the UNESCO world heritage list (1985), and the Gèlèdé oral genre on the representative list of the intangible heritage of humanity (2001).

260

Despite this favorable profile, the tourism sector in Benin currently exploits only 2 to 5%[23] of its economic and social potential. This low rate combined with the low tourist attractiveness of Benin for nationals and foreigners can be explained by several factors including: i) the degradation of tourist sites, ii) the low promotion of cultural and religious heritage, iii) the low quality of tourist services due to the insufficient professional qualification of tourism chain personnel, iv) the low capacity for tourism promotion, v) the poor quality of tourist infrastructure and equipment and road infrastructure making the difficult access to sites, vi) the country's poor air service, vii) the absence of specific incentive measures for investment in the tourism industry and viii) the absence of an information and production of tourism statistics; ix) insufficient planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation of major projects. Furthermore, the tourism sector could be affected by climate change given the damage that infrastructure (roads, hotels, tourist sites, etc.) and tourism ecosystems may suffer.

---

23 of 2016-2021, p. 21

261

The major challenges to be met are: i) the development of tourist sites, ii) the improvement of the institutional, legislative and regulatory framework, iii) the improvement of the quality of the tourist product and iv) the financing of the sector .

commercial activities: predominance of transit

262

Commerce constitutes a very important branch of the tertiary sector. It contributes on average 18% to the formation of GDP24. It is poorly integrated into international trade with an openness rate of between 30% and 55%.

263

The reforms implemented in the trade sector are:

- the implementation of a Single Expense Slip and a Tracking Slip Electronics of Goods Cargo;
- the creation of the Single Window for Foreign Trade Operations, an electronic platform for issuing all pre-customs clearance documents for goods (certificates, licenses, permits and authorizations);
- the establishment of a Computerized Control Center for truck management large aircraft by STTB;
- limiting checkpoints on the corridor to reduce vehicle inspection time;
- the dematerialization of pre-customs clearance procedures (delivery of cences, approvals, authorizations or even certificates);
- the promulgation by the Government of Benin of Law 2017-21 relating to the amendment protocol relating to the insertion of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (AFE) in Annex 1 of the agreement establishing the WTO.

264

Despite these reforms, Beninese trade is still faced with poor performance such as: › smuggling and customs fraud,
especially for goods in transit;

- the weakness of basic infrastructures linked to trade, in particular the quality control system, storage capacity and judicial infrastructures;
- insufficient monitoring and regulation of competition;
- the insufficiency of magistrates and judicial officers in the field of commerce;
- non-compliance by companies with requirements in terms of standards and quality.

infrastructure: delay in upgrading and development of structuring infrastructures

265

Infrastructure plays a strategic role in the economic development process. They help to connect economic operators to markets, reduce factor costs, strengthen and consolidate the competitiveness and growth of the economy as well as improve the living environment of populations.

24 voluntary peer review of the competition policies of UEMOA, Benin and Senegal, unctad 2007

266

The overall state of infrastructure in Benin according to the dimensions of the reliability of the electricity network, the telephone network and digital coverage, the quality of the road, rail, air and hydrographic network is poor.

267

Furthermore, the lack of infrastructure specific to industrial activities such as industrial zones does not facilitate the installation of investors. The Industrial Free Zone started in 2002 does not yet offer all the amenities necessary for the harmonious development of the industrial fabric. The low density and poor condition of roads and railways limit access to raw materials and the transport of finished products. The port and the airport, despite the latest extensions, remain inefficient compared to the needs of the private sector.

268

Infrastructure in Benin is based on six pillars: **i)** logistical infrastructure: roads, railways, ports and airports; **ii)** energy infrastructure: electrical energy production and distribution equipment; **iii)** communication infrastructures: telecommunication and ICT networks; **iv)** administrative infrastructure: regulations, business climate, taxation, etc. ; **v)** financial market infrastructures: financial services, banking, instruments for financing the economy and **vi)** innovation infrastructure (cutting-edge technological products, promotion of ICT, environmental regulations).

energy: total dependence and chronic deficit

269

The current situation is characterized by a chronic deficit which does not leave enough prospects for industrialization in the short and medium term for the country. This deficit is combined with increased vulnerability due to Benin's dependence on its neighbors (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria) for its supplies. The specific energy consumption in 2012 is 0.435 tonnes of oil equivalent per inhabitant (toe/inhabitant), compared to 0.50 toe/inhabitant for Côte d'Ivoire, 0.41 toe/inhabitant hbt for Ghana and 0.73 toe/inhbt for Nigeria, all of which have an industrial base larger than that of Benin. This consumption represents approximately 3 times less than that of Brazil in 2012 and a little less than 12 times that of South Korea.

270

Energy demand is growing with a national electrification rate that is still low, but which increased from 13.10% in 1996 to 33.18% in 2015 with an average annual increase of 7.7%. In urban areas, this rate increased from 28.78% in 1996 to 61.19% in 2015 while in rural areas, it increased from 0.64% to 8.15%. The demand for electrical energy increased by 10.4% annually, from 105 MW in 2006 to 192 MW in 2014. In terms of coverage, few localities in the country are electrified. Recent statistics from the electricity sub-sector indicate that in 2015, 1,654 localities were electrified out of the 3,755 localities in Benin, representing a coverage rate of 45%.

271

Several projects and programs underway or in preparation to: i) increase the supply of electricity (BID project to construct a 120 MW thermal power plant in Mariagleta); ii) to diversify production sources thanks to renewable energies (MCA-Benin II Program for the construction of 4 45 MW solar power plants, Defisol Project financed by AFD for the construction of a 20 MW solar power plant); iii) modernize the distribution network and iv) implement reforms to strengthen the capacities of the ARE, implement a pricing policy and attract private investors in production.

272

However, Benin has a relatively large hydroelectric potential which can enable the installation of a capacity of at least 400 MW, for the main sites identified and evaluated, namely Adjarala 147 MW on the Mono River, Kétou Dogo 108 MW , Vossa 79.2 MW, Bethel 42.4 MW, Bétérou 30 MW and Olougbé 29.4 MW on the Ouémé River. In a context of climate change where forecasts show a probable increase or decrease in renewable water resources, hydroelectric production could be affected.

◆ maritime logistics services: services weakly competitive

273

The port of Cotonou has an operating capacity of approximately 2.3 million tonnes per year, which represents nearly 90% of foreign trade and more than 50% of Benin's national wealth. It serves the landlocked countries of the hinterland (Niger, Mali and Burkina-Faso), of which it is the main transit port, but also the relay port for the Nigerian economy. Despite the increase in goods traffic, the latest extension and modernization actions thanks to the MCA-Benin I Program, and the reforms undertaken in recent years, the port of Cotonou remains inefficient with regard to the needs of investors and with regard to competition from other ports on the West African coast (ports of Abidjan, Téma, Lomé, etc.).

2.3.8 – main challenges to be met

274

The diagnosis of the determinants of economic growth, the low diversification of the national economy and the gap between actual growth and potential growth highlight the obstacles limiting the acceleration of the structural transformation of the Beninese economy. However, Benin has several insufficiently exploited potentials, especially in agriculture, livestock and fishing. The commerce, tourism and digital sectors constitute a source of innovation and wealth creation. Thus, the PND must include the new growth plan based on inclusiveness and sustainability integrating demographic variables as parameters to be controlled. This new pattern of inclusive, strong and sustainable growth should be accompanied by a set of reforms aimed at the structural transformation of the Beninese economy and the raising of the level of development of human capital, the diversification and

the modernization of the economy in sectors with high development potential such as: agriculture, agro-industry and other industries, transport, infrastructure, services (logistics, digital, tourism, and financial).
Thus, several challenges remain to be met to make growth more inclusive and sustainable, including:

275

Structural transformation: The structural transformation of the economy is a sustainable process of transferring labor from low-productivity activities to more dynamic, high-productivity activities. It constitutes a prerequisite for sustainable economic and social development by inducing a new specialization of the economy so that it becomes more competitive, thanks to high productivity, capable of conquering regional and global markets at the same time. 'export. To this end, Benin could emphasize sectors with high added value such as agro-industry.

276

Improvement in overall factor competitiveness: The Beninese economy was confronted for several years with a trend decline in its overall factor productivity, which affected labor productivity both in agriculture and in industry. . To meet this challenge, Benin could in the years to come promote a massive transfer of appropriate biotechnologies in agriculture and industry to increase factor productivity growth to at least 3.0% between 2018 and 2025. This improvement must be supported by:

- research and development;
- innovation, appropriation and adoption of new disruptive technologies ture (biotechnologie, TIC)ÿ;
- the implementation of institutional reforms (promotion of the private sector, business environment etc.).

277

Diversification of financing sources: The Beninese economy is characterized by a banking sector with excess liquidity. Many businesses in the country are still struggling to find suitable credit to finance their activities. Despite the banks' efforts to cover the territory, the Beninese economy is underfinanced. Credits to the economy remain low despite their improvement over the last ten years (25% in 2011 compared to 23% in 2010 and 22% in 2009). The banking system is essentially made up of commercial banks which concentrate their assistance on financing short-term activities, particularly trade. Thus, medium and long-term loans represent less than a third of loans.

278

Funding for agriculture in Benin comes from several sources, namely : i) public funding; ii) private financing and iii) financing of TFPs.
Public investment in agriculture in recent years has increased from 7.05% of capital expenditure in 2008 to 8.39% and 6.61% in 2009 and 2010, respectively, reaching 6.33% in 2013. Private investments increased from 338.10 billion FCFA in 2009 to 722.1 billion in 2013. Funding from TFPs is a significant contribution to covering the needs of Benin agriculture. Microfinance only covers 50% of farmers' needs.

279

Despite its efforts, the resources invested are limited to ensure a structural transformation of agriculture. Beninese agriculture is underfinanced. The needs for productive investments in agriculture require medium and long-term resources that the local financial market cannot satisfy.
The underfinancing of agriculture explains the low rate of agricultural growth and the difficulty of its transformation.

280

The major challenge is the financing of agriculture through alternative sources other than conventional ones in the coming years through: **i)** better attractiveness of the sector to FDI; **ii)** the promotion of public-private partnership for major structuring projects; **iii)** the creation of an agricultural bank for the mobilization of long-term resources and **iv)** the strengthening and consolidation of microfinance.

281

Consolidation and amplification of the integration of agriculture and agro-industry: The strategic diagnosis of the structure of consumption demand of Beninese households makes it possible to understand these agricultural and agro-industrial sectors which are the vectors of growth and job creation, likely to support a process of industrialization and development which is part of sustainability.

282

In a context where imports are dominated by food products, the improvement of artisanal production techniques through the adoption of new technologies (biotechnology, modern production equipment and ICT), will make it possible to increase production and create employment and export opportunities. Thus, for Benin, it will be a question of meeting, by 2025, the challenge of the integration and articulation of agriculture with agro-industry and the greater development of value chains.

283

Development of rural infrastructure: Benin has made a lot of efforts in improving rural infrastructure through the implementation of several rural infrastructure development programs, the most important of which are: i) the Strategic **Plan** for Recovery of the Agricultural Sector, (PSRSA 2011-2015) and **ii)** the Agricultural Investment Plan (PIA) 2010-2015. The PRSA relied on financing of nearly 1,808.9 billion FCFA with an average annual need of 258.4 billion FCFA. The PIA had placed its priorities on transport and communication infrastructures and storage, conservation and marketing infrastructures.

284

Despite the investments made in rural infrastructure, the needs of the populations are not covered, particularly in terms of rural access roads, hydro-agricultural developments, agricultural mechanization, storage infrastructure and conservation of products.

285

The main challenge is to develop rural infrastructure through structuring investments in: i) hydro-agricultural developments; ii) transport infrastructure and iii) product storage/ conservation infrastructure, pastoral works, and energy.

2.4 Environment, climate change and territorial development: sustainable development weakly included in a prospective vision of regional development poles

2.4.1 – urbanization and land use planning: eSpace management and very urban development weakly supervised and supported

286

Development of socio-community infrastructure: the urban population, which represented 38.9% of the national population in 2002, increased to 44.6% in 2013 and is expected to exceed 50% in 2018, reaching 57% in 2025.
This demographic change requires the increase and improvement of the service offering in the country's cities. Population concentration has not always resulted from urban economic growth. On the contrary, most migrants flee the difficulties of the rural environment (low agricultural productivity, unemployment, under-equipment, accessibility to land, insufficient infrastructure, etc.) and prefer to live in towns deemed better equipped and offering more job opportunities. The demographic growth of Beninese cities has not

not led, as one might have expected, to economic growth based on the secondary and tertiary sectors. In reality, cities have been population centers without being real employment areas. Industrialization has neither preceded nor followed urbanization. This situation is further aggravated by the preponderance of informal activities in urban areas.

287

Such urbanization, which continues to concentrate on the coastal zone, creates significant pressure on social services and basic infrastructure and on urban job markets. Added to this are land speculation, environmental degradation, worsening poverty and violence as well as the lack of decent housing, the increase in health problems due to pollution and massive production of waste and insufficient investment in socio-economic structures in rural areas.

288

The various programs and projects initiated and executed did not allow the effective implementation of the Housing policy adopted in 2005, despite the strong demand for housing, estimated at 320,000 housing units between 2010 and 2020 (Agence Foncière de Housing). The result is that a large part of the population remains deprived of access to decent housing.

289

The provision of rental housing is mainly provided by households operating in the informal sector with rents whose cost varies from 200 to 10,000 FCFA/ m^2 depending on the standing of the city districts. Recent measures taken by the Government in the urban sector, namely: the release of public domains, the vote on the land and state code, the repositioning of the Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development in relation to all public works in terms of habitat bodes well for a good future in the sector. Energy demand is growing, going from 13.10% in 1996 to 33.18% in 2015 with an average annual increase of 7.7%. In urban areas, this rate increased from 28.78% in 1996 to 61.19% in 2015 while in rural areas, it increased from 0.64% to 8.15%. Although Benin has enormous potential in terms of renewable energies which remain underexploited, the current supply situation is characterized by a weak development of modern energy production capacities, thus generating a dependence of more than 90% of countries in the West African sub-region (Nigeria, Ghana and Ivory Coast) for electrical energy supplies.

290

Land management: For several years, the land situation has been characterized by growing insecurity and the development of a poorly or unregulated land market resulting from the non-existence of a land policy, a multiplicity of actors, and a coherent legal and institutional framework. To correct these inadequacies, the land policy white paper proved necessary in order to clarify land rights and put in place appropriate land regulation tools, in particular Law No. 2013-01 on the Land Code. and state property and its implementing texts.

291

Regional development centers: The disparities between rural and urban areas have increased, leading to low participation of certain regions in the production of national wealth and, at the same time, to an inequitable distribution of the fruits of growth. To improve this situation, the 2016-2030 space agenda adopts a territorial development approach which breaks with the essentially sectoral and economic logic implemented until now. The spatial agenda provides for around ten urban centers as driving cities to structure regional development poles. These are: Abomey, Cotonou, Bohicon, Djougou, Kandi, Lokossa, Malanville, Natitingou, Parakou and PortoÿNovo. Six regional hubs have been identified by Benin to contribute significantly to the balanced development of the national territory, to improving the level of attractiveness and competitiveness of the different territories. These are: i) regional development center of the South, driven by the city of Cotonou, ii) regional development center of the SouthÿEast, driven by the city of PortoÿNovo; iii) SouthÿWest regional development pole, driven by the town of Lokossa; iv) regional center development pole, driven by the AbomeyÿBohicon bipole; v) NorthÿEast regional development pole, driven by Parakou and the KandiÿMalanville bipole and vi) NorthÿWest regional development pole, driven by the DjougouÿNatitingou bipole.

292

The Government has retained in its 2016–2021 action plan, seven (7) agricultural development poles and the promotion of six (6) flagship agricultural sectors: cotton, corn, rice, pineapple, cassava and cashew nuts with the aim of ensuring regional balance, limiting the massive exodus of rural populations towards large urban centers and offering opportunities for job creation at the grassroots. However, this orientation needs to be clarified in its strategic axes and means of implementation in connection with the development of the regional poles of Benin's space agenda.

293

Border areas: awareness of the lack of organizational and technical capacity to secure border areas led to the creation of the Beninese Agency for Integrated Management of Border Areas (ABeGIEF) with the main mission of implementing the national policy on integrated management of border areas. Thus, since 2007, the approach to border area management adopted by the government aims to make border areas real areas of development, good neighborliness with neighboring countries, areas where the living conditions of populations are significantly improved.

294

Management of cross-border transhumance: still underexploited by Beninese breeders, Benin, thanks to its large pastoral areas and its climate, remains an attractive reception area for foreign breeders. Cross-border transhumance is experienced as a real plundering of natural resources even though it can contribute to intensifying the functioning of the Beninese market for the products of this exploitation (leather, milk, meat) and to the consumption of Beninese products. The future of this transhumance seems to involve a renegotiation of the conditions of access to natural resources, an application of defined rules and fair sanctions. Overall, breeders are very poorly represented in decision-making bodies and in public debates.

blics. In Benin, to the south of the parks, recriminations and declarations of conflict come from all sides. They result on the ground in a multitude of “small conflicts”. Farmers mainly blame herders for damage to fields caused by herd management practices that are considered unusual or unsuitable for the region, such as herding by children and night grazing.

2.4.2 – environment and climate change: poor governance

295

Benin is faced with the degradation of its environment which remains a recurring problem. This situation is characteristic of non-compliance with laws, norms and standards to which an appropriate response must be provided. This deterioration is accentuated in a context where climate change is becoming a global phenomenon which undoubtedly affects the lifestyles of societies at various levels and forms.

296

The work carried out as part of the concerted assessment of vulnerability to climate change in the most vulnerable geographical areas of the Benin (PANA, 2008) made it possible to establish the following results:

› drought, floods and late and violent rains constitute three major climatic risks in Benin;

› violent winds and excessive heat are also two climatic risks that can become very serious in certain localities;

› the rise in sea level which has a small geographical impact, but capable of major economic and social impacts.

297

As for future impacts (DCN, 2011), the projections indicate, among other things,

› a continued rise in sea level which could reach around 0.81 m by 2100 with the direct effects of coastal flooding and the intrusion of saline water into rivers and water bodies. Which could affect human settlements, health, fishing activities;

› a probable reduction in surface water flows by 2050 across the entire Ouémé River basin in a scenario of reduced rainfall in the north of the country;

› a shift in flood periods in the Beninese portion of the Basin Niger, following a significant drop in rainfall on a seasonal scale;

› a drop in corn yields in certain agro-ecological zones;

› a drop in the productivity of fisheries resources which could lead to a drop in catches and a scarcity of fisheries products at the national level.

298

Benin, like other African countries, is not immune to the effects of climate change. Indeed, it has been observed (McSweeney et al., 2008) an increase in the average annual temperature of 1.1ÿC since 1960, with an increase rate of 0.24ÿC per decade. It should be noted that this national average hides many zonal disparities in the country. In addition, recent studies (McSweeney et al, 2008, and Lawin et al., 2013) predict that by 2050, models predict an increase of around 0.5°C for the least likely scenario. pessimistic, at 3°C for the most pessimistic scenario. If annual rainfall remains stable in the South, the North could benefit from an increase in periodic rainfall of between 3.3 and 3.8%. A concentration of rainfall is also to be considered. On a seasonal scale, a decrease in precipitation from March to May is expected, which is synonymous with an increase in the length of the dry season.

299

Land degradation: The assessment of the state of land degradation presents a very worrying situation at the national level. Indeed, it is estimated that around 2.2 million hectares of land, or 19% of the national territory, have deteriorated (NDT Policy Note, 2017). This corresponds to a rate of degradation of 220,000 hectares per year, resulting from:

300

Erosion which in 2005 represented an annual loss of more than 49 million tonnes of soil, all departments being affected, i.e. 13.7 million tonnes for Zou and Collines; 10 million tonnes for Mono and Couffo; 9.4 million tonnes for Ouémé and the Plateau; 6.7 million tonnes for Borgou and Alibori; 5.4 million tonnes for the Atlantic and 4 million tonnes for the

Littoral (Benin's low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategy, 2016 –2025);

301

A negative dynamic of land use change which results in the massive conversion of forests, natural savannahs and wetlands into croplands and urban areas. The areas of forests and savannahs in Benin have declined by 21% and 15% respectively, corresponding to a total loss of around 1.5 million ha of the areas of these two plant formations, particularly for the benefit of agricultural land and housing. .

302

The continued degradation of plant cover, the drastic drop in ecosystem productivity, soil erosion, the filling of waterways, and deforestation constitute the consequences of the exploitation of natural resources.
Existing figures show a decline in forest and plant cover at an average annual rate of 1,000 km² and land degradation in the eight agro-ecological zones of Benin (PSI/GDT, 2012).

303

Effects on the agricultural sector and water resources: The agricultural productive sector is characterized by the predominance of small farms and shows its vulnerability to climate change and variability (PSRSA/PNIA, 2010-2015). The relative small size of farms, their almost complete dependence on rainfall, as well as the still rudimentary methods of exploitation, make Beninese agriculture particularly vulnerable to changes and climate variability. According to the conclusions of the Climate Conference with representatives of civil society, media and politics held in Cotonou (Benin) in February 2012, with a temperature increase of up to 2.5°C combined with less rain, almost 60% of the populations could suffer from hunger in the northern part, and 25 to 30%, in the central part of Benin.

304

In the central and northern agro-ecological zones, **i)** watersheds, subsistence agriculture and water resources and **ii)** small farmers, emerging market gardeners and farmers, and fishermen are strongly exposed to climate risks. At the level of the southern agro-ecological zones **i),** subsistence agriculture, land, water resources, human health, biodiversity, and **ii)** small farmers, fishermen and livestock breeders are more exposed to risks climatic.

305

Agriculture in Benin being essentially rainfed and extensive, therefore depends on climatic variability and by extension climate change. An analysis of agricultural yields shows a drop in harvest of around 3 to 18% by 2025 compared to the current period, all crops combined (CNIB-CC, 2001). A drop in the productivity of fisheries resources leads to a drop in catches and a scarcity of fisheries products at the national level.

306

Internal and external water supplies amount to approximately 13.106 billion cubic meters per year, not including contributions from the Niger River. These water resources are influenced by several factors: **i)** the filling of rivers, lakes and lagoons; **ii)** anthropogenic degradation of water quality; **iii)** modification of plant cover and **iv)** modification of land use, including the effect of runoff.

307

Projections indicate a probable decrease in surface flows by 2050-2100 over the entire Ouémé River basin in a scenario of reduced rainfall in northern Benin. The probable increase in precipitation expected in the North and Center of the country could be the cause of the occurrence of high water in the Ouémé basin. (Ahamédé et al, 2013).

308

Sea level rise is having a detrimental effect on coastal human settlements and has already destroyed hotels, homes, roads and crops. According to a study published in 2007 by a British non-profit organization, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), coastal erosion could wipe out the areas of Donatin, Tokplégbé, Finagnon, Akpakpa. -Dodomey and JAK, in the south-east of Benin, if nothing is done to slow down the advance of the waters. Added to this is the disappearance of natural ecosystems (mangrove) and plantations (coconut trees). Thus, in Cotonou, more than 400 meters of land have already been swallowed up, in places, by the sea (Low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategy of Benin, 2016-2025).

309

This rise in sea level could, among other things, have direct effects on coastal flooding and the intrusion of saline water into water courses and bodies of water. These effects can affect human settlements, public infrastructure, fishing activities and other economic activities along the coast, the physicochemical characteristics of inland waters (Ouémé and Mono rivers, Lake Nokoué, etc.) and the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems.

2.4.3 – adaptation/mitigation of territories to changes climate: achievements and progress to consolidate

310

The inventory of the implementation of actions to combat the harmful effects of climate change shows that Benin has a clear political commitment. Indeed, Benin has signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Paris Agreement.
Benin has a National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC), which is currently undergoing reform for better performance, but also a Designated National Authority of the Clean Development Mechanism (AND-CDM). In terms of climate finance, Benin created the National Fund for Environment and Climate (FNEC) accredited for the Climate Change Adaptation Fund; its accreditation for the Green Climate Fund is in progress. Furthermore, a Commission for Modeling the Economic Impacts of Climate and the Integration of Climate Change into the General State Budget (CMEICB) has been created and is operational. Adaptation: As a Least Developed Country, Benin has developed since 2008 its National Action Program for the purposes of Adaptation to changes which includes five priority measures: i) agriculture and **food** security; **ii)** biomass energy; **iii)** mobilization of water resources; **iv)** protection of children under 5 and pregnant women against malaria and **v)** protection of the coastal zone against rising sea levels. Despite the urgency of these measures, only the first two were able to receive funding from the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Development Program. Currently, Benin is in the phase of developing its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, which targets medium and long-term actions.

311

Several strategies, programs and projects have been initiated. Benin has developed its first and second national communication on climate change; the third is currently being developed. Likewise, Benin has developed **i)** its national strategy for implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; **ii)** its national strategy for strengthening human resources, learning and skills development to promote green, low-emission and climate-resilient development (currently being adopted).

312

Benin has implemented at the decentralized level, the Local Climate Adaptive Living facility initiative and at the national level, the Project "Strengthening Climate Information and the early warning system in Africa for climate-resilient development". climate and adaptation to climate change" called SAP-Benin. Likewise, a low-carbon and climate-resilient development strategy was designed and implemented; the same is true of its preparation program for the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund. In addition, Benin is transforming its "Intended and Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)" presented at COP21 into "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)" as recommended by the 2015 Paris Agreement.

313

Mitigation: Benin has made commitments under the Paris Agreement to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 16.17% by 2030.

314

Indeed, Benin's total GHG emissions stand at approximately 14.1 Mega ton CO_2 Equivalent (Mt $E\text{-}CO_2$), or around 1.5 ton $E\text{-}CO_2$ per inhabitant in 2012, Land Use sector, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) excluded. These emissions come from the energy (47.4%), agriculture (45.9%), waste (5.0%) and industrial processes (1.6%) sectors.

315

Taking into account the LULUCF sector, the balance sheet of GHG emissions (14.9 Mt $E\text{-}CO_2$) and absorptions (50.3 Mt CO_2) shows that Benin is overall a GHG sink with a net absorption capacity of 35.4 Mt CO_2 in 2012, that is to say that its GHG emissions are largely offset by the absorption of CO_2 at the level of its forest cover. Although Benin remains a sink, its carbon sequestration capacity is declining, going from (52.0) Mt $E\text{-}CO_2$ in 1995 to (41.3) Mt $E\text{-}CO_2$ in 2005, a decrease of 20.6%, and to (35.4) Mt $E\text{-}CO_2$ in 2012, a decrease of 32.0%.

316

Risk management and disasters: Over the last two decades, Benin has been marked by the more frequent occurrence of hydro-climatic disasters. Disasters manifest themselves as cycles of drought and/or flooding affecting production and community life. We can also count disasters resulting from human activities (production, exploitation of resources, industries, etc.) and calamities.

317

In the field of crisis and natural disaster management, Benin has: at the strategic level, a National Territorial Development Policy Declaration (DEPONAT), and at the operational level, a National Platform for Disaster Management, an Environmental Action Plan (PAE), a National Plan to Combat Desertification (PAN-LCD), a National Contingency Plan (PCN) and 36 municipal contingency plans (PCC). To these are added plans: response to pandemics, fight against animal epidemics (viruses) of the H1N1 type, civil-military cooperation for response in the event of a disaster, and Organization of the Civil Security Response (ORSEC). The real difficulty lies in the implementation of these strategies and the respect of these different texts by the populations and other stakeholders.

318

Despite the establishment of a national alert system for floods, the prevention and management of risks linked to agricultural calendars and phytosanitary attacks as well as the control of hydrological dynamics and loads of water bodies and the marine environment remain challenges in the face of the limited resources of the State.

2.4.4 – difficult waste management: growing urban unsanitary conditions and pollution of all kinds posing risks PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

319

Management of household waste: as part of decentralization in Benin, town halls were assigned responsibility for waste management, in particular "the collection and treatment of solid waste other than industrial waste and the collection and the treatment of liquid waste" (article 93 of Law 97-29 of January 15, 1999 on the organization of municipalities in the Republic of Benin). However, most of them have neither the expertise nor the means necessary to fulfill these new responsibilities. We also note an involvement of government actors in the sanitation and solid waste management sector. The expected technical support and supervision are not perceptible on the ground and there is an absence of a developed municipal landfill. It is in this context that the Household Solid Waste Management Project (PGDSM) supports the town halls of Cotonou and Ouidah, in order to help them develop the necessary expertise and know-how. Thanks to the support of civil society, represented by various pre-collection, recovery and composting NGOs, an effective management system for household solid waste is being put in place.

320

Importance of women in waste management: in this landscape, women play a vital role and constitute a strong link in the system.
They are active at three levels:

› environmental aspect: by collecting it, women save around 7 tonnes of waste from landfills every day;

› economic aspect: women earn their living by managing a micro-enterprise socket ;

› social aspect: women contribute to education for adequate public hygiene, but also and above all to the implementation of public health policy for a healthy living environment.

321

The nature and volume of household solid waste produced in the towns of Benin are poorly controlled for better waste management. This jeopardizes the choice of technology for recovering pre-collected waste and promotes the development of recovery and recycling sectors. The characterization of household solid waste was carried out in 1997 by Dessau Soprin and by the PGDSM in 2002. As for the city of Cotonou, BLALOGOE (2004) characterizes the waste as follows: 56.8% organic matter (paper and cardboard, fabric, wood, metals, glass, leather); 31.0% sand and inert materials; 4.4% for plastics and others.

322

Management of industrial waste or hazardous waste: faced with the multitude of informal businesses, it is difficult to evaluate qualitatively and quantitatively the volume of waste produced daily by the private sector in Benin.

323

Despite knowledge on the subject and Benin's adherence to numerous international conventions relating to it, the management of industrial or hazardous waste, particularly its prevention and reduction, remains at the level of intentions.
It requires organization of the sector, training of the agents involved, a demonstrated political will from decision-makers at the highest level and a well-established and better-funded program of activities. However, according to international provisions and the Environmental Framework Law, hazardous waste can only be treated for elimination or recovery in facilities authorized by the ministers responsible for the Environment and Health. Establishments and companies which produce, hold, transport or manage hazardous waste are required to periodically communicate to the Ministry responsible for the Environment all information on the waste they produce, export or manage, on their origins, their quantities, their characteristics, their destinations and the method of their management.

324

The absence of adequate resources and appropriate personnel does not allow the Beninese Environment Agency (ABE), the competent administration, to carry out regular or unannounced inspection operations of production sites, storage and/or treatment of this waste by the companies concerned.

325

Furthermore, there is a lack of control over the import, export and transit of hazardous waste in Benin. Authorization for any of these activities must be subject to authorization from the Minister responsible for the Environment under the conditions provided for by the texts in force in this area.

326

Waste recovery activities through sorting, recycling, reuse and composting are very little developed in Benin, although they constitute methods of elimination at source and waste recovery. The polluter pays principle is a regulatory mechanism for financing solid waste management activities, but poorly operationalized in Benin.

327

Management of medical and pharmaceutical waste: in Benin, around 20% of hospital waste is highly contaminating and can prove to be a source of major risks and nuisances, among which we can include the nosocomial infections and environmental pollution. The same applies to serious illnesses of viral or bacterial origin caused by medical and pharmaceutical waste, such as AIDS, hepatitis B and C, gastroenteritis and respiratory, blood and general infections. Thus, while drawing attention to the fact that this waste has a disastrous effect on the environment through pollution of soil, water and air, it is important to specify the need for intra-hospital management. medical and pharmaceutical waste through sorting, packaging, collection and storage methods. It should be noted that there is almost no data on biomedical waste (BMD); on adequate and permanent awareness and training programs for the benefit of health officials, hospital administrators, medical staff and agents responsible for health and the environment on the management of medical and pharmaceutical waste. Furthermore, we note a laxity in the legal framework for the management of medical and pharmaceutical waste in Benin to fill in particular the legal void still existing in this area. However, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), adequate management of this waste would require: **i)** adequate regulation; **ii)** an appropriate hygiene policy; **iii)** sufficient human, material and financial resources and **iv)** trained staff. A law has just been adopted to ban single-use bags and plastics.

2.4.5 – management of biodiversity, forest and wildlife resources: progress

REAL REQUIREMENTS REQUIRING CONSOLIDATION AND MASSIFICATION

328

Biodiversity management: currently, Benin essentially has three categories of protected areas. These are biosphere reserves, sacred forests and classified forests. There are also protected community or private forests as well as arboretums. The flora of Benin is rich in 2,807 species of plants with a forest cover estimated at 4,561,000 ha (or 47% of the territory in 2010) (FAO, 2011). The annual regression rate going from -1.3% (1990-2000) to -1.0% (2000-2010), testifies to the efforts of the Beninese State to slow down the degradation of the plant cover, especially from plantations. Wildlife investigations reveal several threatened species, some of which are reported extinct in Benin. Thus, according to the new red list established in 2011, there are 2 species of amphibians threatened with extinction, 15 species of reptiles, 45 species of birds and 49 species of mammals (Fifth report of Benin on the United Nations Convention on the biological diversity, 2014).

329

Benin has a very rich biodiversity but is prey to numerous threats which are essentially anthropogenic: deforestation, bush fires, water pollution, poaching, the introduction of invasive exotic species, overgrazing, overexploitation of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna linked to development activities, etc.

330

Biodiversity in general and forestry in particular are of vital importance to Beninese households, whether rural or urban. Indeed, despite the lack of precise figures, the study on the contribution of the forestry sector to the national economy carried out in 2009 with the support of the Program for Conservation and Management of Natural Resources (ProCGRN) revealed that the sector Forestry would contribute 6.64% to national GDP (compared to less than 2.8% often indicated in official or national documents). This estimate only took into account the wood energy and cashew sectors. As proof, the forestry sector, particularly the wood-energy sector, employs 200,000 people and has a turnover of nearly seven billion FCFA per year (DGFRN, 2010).

331

In addition, the services provided by ecosystems, such as watershed protection, pest control, nutrient recycling and pollination, maintain the productivity of agricultural ecosystems in Benin.
In addition to all of these listed actions, plant species and soils in water-related eco-systems, such as forests and wetlands, play a key role in water retention and purification. From 2004 to 2011, average fish production is 39,032 tonnes/year and average national fish consumption is 104,905 tonnes/year.

332

Degrading forest resources: the fauna of plant formations occupies a special place in the promotion of ecotourism. The habitats, diversified from South to North, explain the variety of species found there. The vegetation map established by the National Remote Sensing Center (CENATEL) and which covers the fringe of the National Territory between the area of the Akassato village from the parallel 6°30 north latitude and the Niger River indicates that the plant formations (forests natural areas, plantations, crop mosaics and fallows included) identified, are estimated at 10,983,415 ha.

333

Benin has a moderate vegetation cover, established on approximately 7.67 million hectares or 68.08% of the surface area of the national territory (IGN data, 2007). All plant formations including agricultural and forestry formations reach 99.33% of the territory. The forest formations are made up of a vast network of protected areas established over 2.7 million hectares, or 19% of the national territory (see figures below), and including 44 classified forests (1,292,543 ha); 7 reforestation areas (4,162 ha), two national parks (777,050 ha) and 2 wildlife reserves (580,000 ha). There are also 2,940 sacred forests of various sizes, totaling 18,360 hectares, or 0.16% of the national territory. Plantations, dominated by private properties, occupy approximately 223,521 ha or 1.98% of the surface area of the national territory. They are generally made up of cashew groves in the Center and the North; teak groves, plantations of gme-lina and acacia auriculiformis almost everywhere, and palm groves in the southern zone. The area reforested with teak is estimated at more than 60,000 ha, including nearly 21,000 ha of state plantations under management (FAO, 2010); more than 90,000 ha of palm groves including 29,125 ha of state industrial palm groves.

334

Wildlife resources: Benin has two national parks: the Pendjari National Park and the W Park. Transhumance constitutes one of the destructive phenomena of the parks. It concerns Beninese Fulbe breeders and Burkinabè and Nigerien transhumants who enter the hunting zones of the Parks and whose herds enter into competition with wild fauna on water points and pastures. Their cattle enter the territories reserved for wildlife and destroy their habitat and according to national statistics and those of the FAO, more than 40,000 cattle enter the W Park each year. The ineffectiveness of the Parks' monitoring system is linked to insufficient staffing, equipment and lack of motivation of the Forestry Services staff assigned to the said Parks.

335

To provide lasting solutions to this situation, the National Center for Wildlife Reserve Management (CENAGREF) was created whose mission is the rational management of wildlife reserves in all National Parks, hunting and wildlife areas. their buffer zones, in liaison with local populations and Civil Society.

336

These various actions carried out have had repercussions on the resources of the Parks and on ecotourism. However, not all expectations were met.
Indeed, the various problems mentioned above have not yet seen convincing results.

2.4.6 – main challenges to be met

337

The analysis of the achievements in terms of development of the country's territories highlights the various issues of territorial planning, decentralization and continued pressure on natural resources and the effects of climate change. Benin is called upon to adopt more targeted sectoral policies and to take supporting measures for the effectiveness of space management instruments and the development of good practices in environmental governance and participatory management of territories. However, the evaluation of the implementation of Vision Benin 2025 Alafia in terms of environmental management, climate change and territorial development over the period 2000-2010, as well as development strategies which followed this period until 2016, confirmed that the concern fit with the Government's priorities and the needs of the populations, despite the limited resources available. Indeed, the responses proposed to the fundamental challenges to be met to **“promote territorial planning which ensures regional development and rational management of the environment”** with a view to the effective implementation of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision were not sufficient, because they did not make it possible to considerably reduce the spatial disparities in development characterized by an unequal distribution of infrastructure and collective services and a continuous degradation of the environment. These elements of analysis contribute to the uncertainty of the reduction in the poverty rate by 2025 and the establishment of a healthy and sustainable living environment.

338

Thus, the continued degradation of the environment and the anarchic occupation of spaces unequally served by infrastructure and collective services, constitute concerns in terms of environment and territorial planning due to: i) the inequitable access to basic social services linked to decentralization; ii) a rapidly growing population, unevenly distributed across the territory with a strong tendency towards urbanization and accessibility to decent housing, but also to land security; iii) environmental incivility, accentuating the different types of pollution and climate variability; the reduction of spatial disparities (regional development centers and infrastructure) and finally, iv) progressive losses of biological diversity.

In view of these persistent findings, there is an urgent need to address the numerous concerns linked to the management of the environment, climate change and territorial development and which can be summed up in: "Demographic growth in the face of territorialization of development". The main issue is the availability and integration of environmental data into development strategies to ensure sustainable development.

339

Harmonious management of biodiversity and change: the strategic diagnosis has proven that Benin has a diversity of poorly maintained and/or poorly preserved ecosystems. However, its rational exploitation should contribute to better social and economic well-being of the population, despite the effects of climate change.

340

Furthermore, adaptation to the harmful effects of climate change constitutes a strategy adopted by Benin for a green economy oriented towards adaptation to the effects of climate change. This strategy is still far from satisfying Benin because of the behavioral attitudes of the population towards the environment, but also the combined harmful actions taken by the regional and international community on natural resources, in particular the uncontrolled harvesting of wood. leading to the retreat of the forest with consequences on the atmosphere, and in turn, on anthropogenic activities.

341

Sustained and effective sanitation of the living environment: the challenge of securing land for housing and for economic investment constitutes a major concern for spatial development, in particular the management of pollution, waste, water wastewater and rainwater, accessibility to decent and low-cost housing, etc.

342

The phenomenon of interaction between man and his environment is one of the two main problems which have generated the need to be more interested in the impact of space on the activities of men and the intensity activities carried out at different points. Thus, faced with demographic growth and the changes taking place, the resulting improvement in the living environment is uncertain but not impossible.

343

However, meeting these challenges could rely on the opportunities offered by the exploitation of the two major issues of environmental awareness and good environmental governance. The ongoing reforms constitute assets for changing the eco-citizen behavior of Beninese at all levels (local, municipal and central). Thus, the implementation of texts and guidelines governing the environment, climate change, both at national and regional level, decentralization and deconcentration, could contribute to better governance of environmental resources and adaptation to the effects of climate change. climate change.

344

Rational and efficient management of space: This implies the reduction of spatial disparities in development, taking into account regional development poles, infrastructure and socio-collective facilities, as well as the enhancement of border areas. This is an opportunity to promote space heritage.

2.5 Governance, institutions, peace and security: performance and accountability below the requirements of the rules of efficiency and good governance

2.5.1 – political governance: effectiveness tested by requirements

ROOTING GOOD PRACTICES democratic

◆ democratic system: fragile progress requiring consolidation and deepening

345

The democratic process in Benin accelerated with the holding of the Conference of the Forces Vives de la Nation in February 1990. It continued to take root and consolidate with the effective holding of three (03) municipal elections , municipal and local, seven (07) legislative elections and six (06) presidential elections organized in accordance with the electoral calendar as provided for by the Electoral Law. This has made it possible to mitigate the risk of political instability and the limitation of public freedoms despite certain tendencies to reduce spaces for express

346

The Beninese political context is also marked by the existence of around a hundred political parties whose creation is favored by the option of full multipartyism enshrined in the Constitution of December 1990. The other characteristics of the democratic context of Benin are : i) the positive development observed at the level of the institutional framework responsible for organizing elections, with the reforms which resulted in 2014 in providing the country with an electoral code and the establishment of an Electoral Commission National Autonomous (CENA) permanent and ii) the continuous process of improving the quality of the Permanent Computerized Electoral List (LEPI).

347

Despite the progress noted, the country continues to record i) the atomization and regionalization or even the "communalization" of political parties and the conflicting situations between the executive power and the institutions of counter-power already observed towards the end of the 90s in Benin 2025 Alafia and ii) the persistent weaknesses in the organization of electoral operations (haste in the organization of elections, unreliability of the electoral list, high cost of elections, politicization of the electoral process favored by the texts governing the structures in charge of elections) despite the experience accumulated by the country over more than a quarter of a century.

348

Based on the efforts made to strengthen the democratic system, all regional and international initiatives for country evaluation credit Benin with good performance in political governance.

This is the case with the very good performance of the "Political Rights" indicator on the scorecards published each year by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) since 2006. In addition, according to the Mo Ibrahim Index, Benin is ranked 9th out of the 54 African countries evaluated in 2016 behind Ghana and Senegal with regard to the "Participation and Human Rights" criterion. The progress recorded is the result of the interventions of the various actors which are the political forces represented by political parties, civil society organizations, the Institutions of the Republic which play their role of counter-power and the PTFs in their role of support and advice.

349

However, the little progress recorded over the decade 2006-2016, as revealed by the ten-year evaluation carried out by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, reflects the need for actions to be undertaken in order to improve efficiency of the work of institutions to achieve SDG 16 "Promote the advent of peaceful and inclusive societies for the purposes of sustainable development, ensure access for all to justice and establish, at all levels of institutions that are effective, accountable and open to all.

350

The institutions of the Republic are the President of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the High Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the High Authority of Audio-Visual and Communication. They operate within a framework established by the Constitution of December 11, 1990, according to the sacrosanct principle of the separation of powers.

However, the pre-eminence of the President of the Republic can undermine the autonomy of these institutions, periodically undermining the good functioning and good coexistence of the institutions of power and counter-power which occupy a good place in the foundations of the Vision 2025 and SDG 16.

The causes of this interference by the Head of the Executive on other institutions are to be found in the provisions of the Constitution and organic laws relating to the composition and methods of designating members of the different institutions which grant him a place of influence. choice. Furthermore, the lack of financial autonomy of certain constitutional institutions limits their intervention and facilitates the interference of the Executive on their power to act.

rule of law, respect for individual freedoms and collective: laudable but insufficient progress

351

The National Conference of the driving forces of the nation and Vision Benin 2025 Alafia, gave importance to the organization of a strong civil society and a private sector acting in complementarity and interaction with the public sector, to promote the rule of law, democratic freedoms and good governance based essentially on **i)** the guarantee and respect of individual and collective rights, opinion, expression, association, **ii)** the guarantee of freedom press, and **iii)** the guarantee of an efficient, transparent, fair and respectful justice system.

352

In Benin, civil society includes seven (07) components (according to the CSO Charter): NGOs, unions, media, associations (youth, women, development), socio-professional organizations, religions and traditional chiefdom. All these organizations contribute significantly to improving political governance through social dialogue and citizen engagement.

353

The enjoyment of freedom of the press is reflected in the high number of newspapers which appear (more than a hundred). The number of private radios and televisions broadcasting to the population increased from 55 in 2010 to 78 in 2015 for radio, and from 5 to 14 for television channels. To these bodies, we must add social media, with the democratization of access to the Internet, social networks and mobile telephony.

354

The vitality of the media landscape in Benin can be attributed to the actions and dynamism of the regulatory institution that is the HAAC, the commitment, the awareness-raising and training work of organizations and associations professionals which are: the Observatory of Deontology and Ethics in the Media (ODEM), the Union of Media Professionals in Benin (UPMB), the National Council of Audiovisual Employers (CNPA), without forgetting the laws and decrees which organize the profession.

355

However, the country's situation in terms of press freedom, which is one of the threats to human security, has been in a downward trend since 2002. Indeed, from 21st place in 2002 according to the Reporters Sans ranking Borders (RSF), Benin moved to 25th place in 2005 and then to 78th in 2016 where RSF includes Benin in the group of countries where there are sensitive problems with a score of 30.32 out of 180 behind countries from the West African sub-region such as Ghana, Senegal, Niger. This trend deterioration of press freedom is attributable to the various convictions for press offenses and the multiple sanctions imposed on press organs in recent years.

356

This situation is still far from the foundations, on the one hand, of Vision Benin, 2025 Alafia which gave all the importance to the organization of civil society and the private sector to promote the rule of law, freedoms democratic and good governance, and on the other hand, target 16.10 of SDG 16 “guarantee public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements”

social dialogue: dialogue put to the test effectiveness for social peace with unions

357

Trade union rights and freedoms are observed, with the existence of around a hundred unions and around ten trade union centers and federations, which carry out mobilization and training activities for their members.

358

The fragmentation of the union landscape makes the practice of social dialogue difficult, less and less effective, with the frequent recourse to strikes, particularly in the social sectors (education, health, justice). It should be noted that over the last few years, the government has on several occasions banned demonstrations organized by trade union centers, banned student associations and demonstrations, citing security reasons. A climate of distrust between trade union confederations and centers and the government sometimes makes dialogue difficult.

359

Apart from trade union organizations, there are other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), including municipal and local development associations as well as thousands of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which work to mobilize citizens in favor of development actions in their localities or areas of intervention or which inform, educate and raise awareness about the rights and duties of citizens. Some NGOs operate in the field of citizen monitoring.
Others, such as traditional chiefdoms, participate in the preservation of peace and religious and cultural values. Still others train and provide technical and sometimes financial support for carrying out income-generating activities. The lack of financial resources specific to CSOs gives the impression that they are subservient to PTFs and political and financial lobbies, which makes it difficult to distinguish between their opinions and those of their partners.

2.5.2 – local governance and decentralization: transfer of VERY SKILLS AND RESOURCES

partially effective

360

Since 1993, Benin began the decentralization process which resulted in December 2002 and January 2003, in the first communal and municipal elections. In order to better conduct this process, several texts and laws have been adopted as well as the National Policy of Decentralization and Deconcentration (PONADEC) with the general objective of creating the institutional and organizational conditions for sustainable and balanced territorial development based on concerted local governance and the development of the potential of local authorities in order to boost grassroots development.

361

Despite the progress recorded, several constraints reduce its economic and social scope, among which it is worth mentioning:

› the fragmentary nature of the legal arsenal of decentralization, de-concentration and planning of the territory ; the question of application of the texts arises and the social appropriation of decentralization is far from being really effective; the economic dimension of decentralization has not been sufficiently taken into account, thus limiting the possibilities for the development of regional growth poles; the intercommunality and the land code are lagging behind in their application;

› the weak articulation of texts specific to decentralization with those of sectoral ministries having a link with the responsibilities of municipalities;

› difficulties in mobilizing local resources which create real problems with the operation and continuity of local public services;

› the non-existence of a government directive imposing deadlines for the development of certain tools and the lack of budgetary resources for their development according to the required standards and accepted procedures;

› the low rates of implementation of municipal development plans (45 to 65ÿ%).

2.5.3 – Judicial SyStem: Efforts APPRECIABLE BUT ACCESS NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

362

The Beninese judicial system includes 80 Conciliation Courts (TC), 14 Courts of First Instance (TPI), 03 fully functional Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court. Despite the importance of the role of justice, access to Justice remains a major concern, due to the insufficient coverage of the national territory (50%) by the courts (8 in 2010; 12 in 2014 and 14 in 2015) with a view to achieving SDG target 16.6 aimed at establishing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

363

Regarding staff, from 93,478 inhabitants for a judge in 2005, this indicator increased to 65,489 in 2010 then to 70,315 in 2015. The retirements of almost 2/3 of the judges of the Courts of appeal and the Supreme Court between 2016 and 2018 will aggravate the already glaring staff deficit in the courts due to the insufficient implementation of the recruitment plan (40 justice auditors and clerks from 2011 to 2016) as well as the weaknesses noted in the initial training strategy for magistrates. In addition, judges do not receive enough training to enable them to be better equipped to resolve problems and certain specific questions.

364

Since 2000, the justice sector has been marked by several strike movements which are caused by the interference of the executive in the judiciary, the non-compliance by the Executive with the criteria for appointing judges in the courts , the non-payment of bonuses and allowances to staff and very recently the provisions to be modified in the Constitution of December 11, 1990. These walkouts combined with insufficient staff and the lack of adequate rolling stock resulted in the low productivity of several jurisdictions with the rate of files released by the TPIs which fell from 39% in 2005 to 32% in 2009 then to 31% in 2015. The ratio "detainees awaiting trial in relation to convicted persons" has evolved from 3 in 2005 to 4 in 2010 and 2.2 in 2015.

365

Furthermore, the country has only 10 functional penitentiary establishments, most of which are far from the courts of first instance (Savalou 120 km from Abomey, Djougou 90 km from Natitingou, Pobè 60 km from Porto-Novo, Aplahoué 90 km from 40 km from Lokossa). The problems of these penitentiary establishments which constitute some of the main weaknesses of the country in terms of respect for human rights are: i) **the** high occupancy rate of prisons, which increased from 350% in 2003 to 177 .15% in 2015; **ii)** poor detention conditions and **iii)** little interest in social reintegration and prevention of recidivism.

366

From the point of view of the quality of the legislative and regulatory framework, the problems identified are the lack of texts in certain areas, thus creating legal insecurity and delays in the process of development, adoption, promulgation , publication and popularization of laws and in issuing their implementing decrees.

367

Regarding judicial security, it is tested by; **i)** excessive delays in resolving investigations; **ii)** non-compliance with procedure by Judicial Police Officers (OPJ), particularly with regard to police custody periods; **iii)** poor conditions of police custody and mistreatment during this period, **iv)** corruption and lack of integrity of certain agents in the system, **v)** long delays in court decisions; vi) the delays or non-execution of certain court decisions and **vii)** the non-independence of the judiciary vis-à-vis the Executive, leading to selective justice.

368

At the level of the protection of children, youth and adolescents, its importance lies in the existence of a code and the extent of the economic exploitation of children, the phenomenon of children- commonly referred to as "Vidomegon", child trafficking and ill-treatment of children. The problems identified are: **i)** the non-differentiation of the care of the child victim from that of the child in conflict with the law and **ii)** the non-existence of a coordinated policy for the care of these two concerns .

2.5.4 – peace, security, defense and diplomacy: consolidation of individual security and strengthening of diplomacy in the service of development

369

Peace, security and defense: the importance of the correlation between peace, security and sustainable human development has led to the consideration of this problem in strategies at the continental, regional level (UEMOA, ECOWAS and African Union) and at the national level (Vision Benin 2025 Alafia, SCRPIII 2011-2015), at the international level through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, in target 16: "promote the advent of peaceful and inclusive societies for the purposes of development". It also made it possible to move from the traditional conception of security centered on the State which favored territorial integrity and national sovereignty to a broader notion integrating human security.

370

The state of available data indicates that the individual security situation is not worrying in Benin. However, a deterioration in the rank occupied by Benin in the evaluation of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation is noted (notably in 2005, and from 2009 to 2014). This poor performance is due to the increase in the number of thefts, scams and breaches of trust coupled with the increase in petty crime and organized crime. The aggravation of these facts results:

- poor governance, the perverse effects of globalization, the porosity of Beninese borders and the insufficient control of the State over the entire national territory;
- economic factors, notably economic and financial crises, the development of information and communication technologies and the difficulties of access for certain groups to productive and energy resources, especially in rural areas;
- socio-cultural and religious factors including the general erosion of ethical and moral values, religious fundamentalism, poverty and unemployment among young people and women, the emergence of mafia groups and cross-border criminal organizations specializing in crime and the massive destruction of human lives.

371

Improving security also depends on the existence of a generalized, reliable and effective civil status system. According to a study commissioned in 2011 by the Ministry of the Interior, certain civil status events (birth, marriage, death) are not declared despite the existence of legal texts establishing the modalities of declaration and delivery. civil status documents and IEC actions carried out by public services and CSOs. The study shows a sawtooth evolution of the national birth registration rate which rose from 71% in 2001 to 60% in 2006 and to 84.8% in 2014, with disparities from one department to the other. The lowest rates in 2014 are found in the North and Center of Benin (Borgou: 75.0%; Zou: 79.3%; Atacora: 81.6%).

372

The difficulties linked to the effectiveness of the civil status system are essentially the systematic non-declaration of births, the low modernity of the system, the need for training of actors, the distance of the capitals from the civil status centers, the non-availability and signing of civil status registration registers, the non-keeping of these registers when they are available, the non-existence of secondary centers, insufficient staff, poor collaboration and monitoring of stakeholders involved in the management of civil status.

373

The current international and regional environment is subject to several intra- and inter-state tensions, notably border disputes with neighboring countries, terrorism, the case of Boko haram and the phenomenon of maritime piracy. Despite the creation since 2008 in Benin of a national border commission and the ABeGIEF, problems linked to demarcations remain. Thus, efforts remain to be made to implement the border area management policy. Efforts are also being made to curb maritime piracy. It is advisable to be vigilant in order to prevent the resurgence of the phenomenon.

374

Diplomacy: diplomacy, an instrument for implementing a country's foreign policy, is ensured by the Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs. Apart from public services, other actors contribute to international cooperation: non-governmental diplomacy by the diaspora, Beninese abroad, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), corporate diplomacy or business, by private sector actors. Diplomacy also involves Parliament which, in addition to voting on laws authorizing the ratification of international agreements, is increasingly developing interparliamentary cooperation with a Foreign Affairs Committee.

375

The main problems in this sector concern: i) the poor appropriation of new concepts and professions of diplomacy, in particular economic, cultural, environmental and climatic diplomacy, ii) the increasing complexity of the international environment, through the multiplication of interlocutors, parameters and competition from international actors and iii) the non-existence of a foreign policy document.

2.5.5 – Human security: approach and programs to be operationalized

376

The serenity and tranquility of the populations in a country are factors of peace to which security contributes, which is a fundamental right and one of the conditions for exercising individual and collective freedoms. The State therefore has the duty to ensure this by ensuring throughout the national territory, the defense of national institutions and interests, respect for the laws, the maintenance of public order, the protection of people and property. The security of property and people is an integral part of individual security which is one of the dimensions of human security and which includes physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, natural disasters and child trafficking.

377

Overall over the period from 2000 to 2016, the individual security situation is very worrying. However, from 2011 to 2012, the number of thefts, scams and breaches of trust increased from 37,760 to 40,234 cases, an increase of 6.55%. The increase in this type of delinquency is due, among other things, to the worsening of poverty and the high unemployment rate.

2.5.6 – administrative governance: an administration still far from serving development

378

The General Meeting of the Civil Service held in 1994, the seminar to develop the national strategy for administrative reform held in 1998, and the round table on administrative reform in 2000, already recommended working to transform the Beninese public administration, from a command administration to a development administration. In this context, several reforms have been initiated and concern the management of human resources, the management of the reform process, the new remuneration policy, motivation measures and governance.

379

The current situation of the Civil Service is the result of several factors including i) the less than objective application of the texts due to strong political influence, and ii) the non-adaptation of certain provisions of the said administration to the requirements of performance in working methods and user satisfaction.

380

The Beninese public administration remains characterized by insufficient clarification of missions and attributions, administrative and judicial cumbersomeness, the obsolescence and obsolescence of legislative and regulatory texts, the non-existence of effective forward-looking management of human resources , the degradation of the ethical and professional framework, the excessive politicization of public administration and weak application of results-based management.

381

The number of civil servants increased from 40,523 in 2005 to 70,718 in 2015 and then to 72,285 in 2016, excluding security and defense force personnel. The share of APEs in this workforce gradually decreased from 79.07% in 2005 to 36.04% in 2015 then to 29.90% in 2016. This situation reflects the progressive choice to recruit more contract agents to the detriment of permanent agents.

382

The training and capacity building system is governed by the law relating to the General Status of State Agents and several other laws, decrees, orders and circular letters. At the request of the Ministry responsible for the Civil Service, 13 ministries developed their training plan in 2013 based more on the needs expressed by the departments and services rather than resulting from a technical and organizational audit.

383

Several factors continue to undermine the effectiveness of public administration, including: i) the less than objective application of texts due to strong political influence; ii) the failure to adapt certain provisions of the said law to performance requirements in working methods and user satisfaction; iii) insufficient clarification of missions and responsibilities and iv) absence of procedure manuals to organize work, information flow and internal processes.

384

In terms of human resources management, the situation is characterized by: i) the absence of effective forward-looking management of human resources; ii) the mismatch of profiles to the positions held; iii) the poor performance of the recruitment system and appointments; iv) slowness in the production and management of career records of state agents; v) the decay of state personnel archives; vi) the ineffectiveness of the agent evaluation and sanction mechanism; vii) the disconnection of the remuneration system from its public service purpose and the general interest and viii) the insufficient quantity and quality of modern equipment in line with the different needs of the structures.

385

Furthermore, these weaknesses linked to the functioning of the administration do not favor access to information and statistical data which, on the one hand, are poorly produced or obsolete and, on the other hand, non-existent. This does not promote accountability in terms of management and statistical governance for monitoring the commitments of those in power and accountability at all levels. This requires that clear and well-defined objectives are assigned to managers and all stakeholders.

2.5.7 – Economic and financial governance: fragile achievements in the management of public finances and very insufficient effectiveness in the fight against corruption

386

Since the beginning of the 2000s, the government of Benin has engaged in a reform program with a view to modernizing its public finance management system. The main reforms undertaken are part of a community initiative within UEMOA and have enabled the renovation of the national legal framework through the integration into national law of several legal texts, in particular the organic law relating to the law of finance (LOLF). The reforms also aimed at implementing results-based budget management.

387

Public finance management: the evaluation of the performance of the public finance management system was carried out three times (in 2007, 2012 and 2014) according to the PEFA methodology with consideration of citizen participation.

388

In terms of budgetary discipline, it was noted: › insufficient budgetary credibility linked to the non-exhaustiveness and low transparency of the budget, the non-existence of a link between investment decisions and current expenditure projections in the medium term, and the growing gaps between spending forecasts and actual spending;

› insufficient predictability and control of budget execution due to the ineffectiveness of appeal mechanisms and penalties, the insufficient dialogue between the private sector and the tax administration, the incompleteness of the budget database the IFU, the absence of synergy and interconnection of the databases of the Ministry of Civil Service and Pay (at Ministry of Finance), limited public access to information relating to the award of public contracts, and the frequent use of over-the-counter procedures and restricted consultation;

› inadequacies in accounting, recording of information and preparation of financial reports;

› insufficient external monitoring and verification due to the still insufficient coverage of the Chamber of Auditors in terms of external verification (at least 75% of central administration entities) and the insufficient performance of the Assembly National in matters of examination of reports on the execution of finance laws and examination and voting of the regulation law. The reforms require the creation of a Court of Auditors to correct these imperfections linked to accountability and the vote on the settlement law.

389

In terms of strategic allocation of resources and alignment of budgets with national policies, the results of PEFA exercises highlight the following shortcomings:

› the lack of realism of the resources planned for carrying out the activities;

› the prevalence of annual budgeting despite three-year program budgets and Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks. The reforms provide for commitment authorizations and payment appropriations to fill this gap.

390

In terms of providing services, the problems that the administration encounters are:

› the effectiveness and efficiency of services provided to the administration are affected by the slowness observed in the public procurement system;

› the frequent use of over-the-counter markets;

› the long delay in the execution process and the centralization at the sole level of the minister responsible for finance of the signing of contracts for certain public procurement contracts. The reforms recommend the decentralization of the power to authorize expenditure at the level of each ministry and state institutions.

391

In terms of the participation of CSOs and the private sector in budget development and monitoring, CSOs and the private sector interact alongside the government in matters of public finance management. Aware of citizens' demands for greater effectiveness and efficiency in public action and the civic training and monitoring role of CSOs, the government is committed to strengthening the participation of these two actors in the preparation of the budget.
It is within this framework that we must place the active involvement of them in the debates on the budgetary orientation, on the reforms to be undertaken and on the incentives in favor of the development of economic activities. Significant progress has been made and has improved the country's level of budgetary transparency. Indeed, according to the Open Budget Index which is developed periodically, Benin's score increased from 1% to 45% between 2012 and 2015. This situation is due to the development and timely publication of the various budget reports. . Despite this progress, private sector actors believe that their proposals are not sufficiently taken into account or implemented to boost the national economy.

392

The budgetary reform centered on Results-Based Management generalized in 2006 at the level of all Ministries and State institutions, requires the production, at the end of each budgetary year, of a performance report to account for the use public funds made available to them during the past year. This requirement was reinforced by the provisions of the Organic Law relating to Finance Laws of September 27, 2013 which improves the role of the Court of Auditors and gives greater responsibility to program managers. Note also that within the framework of decentralization, certain accountability tools are provided, namely public sessions or hearings which allow local elected officials to report to their principal on the management of public resources.

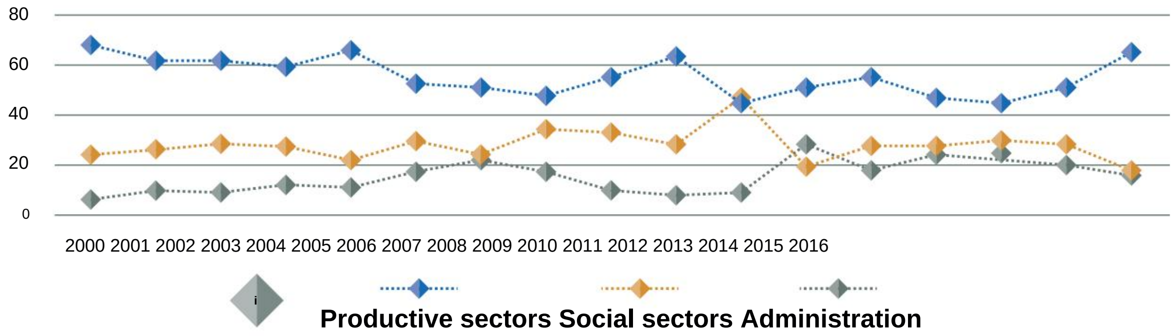
393

Programming and implementation of public investments: Public investment efforts, the evolution of allocation by sector and public investments over the period 2000-2016, clearly indicate the permanent priority given to the productive sectors of the national economy. These were granted on average 57.57% of the PIP over the period 2000-2009 and 52.78% between 2010 and 2016. The second priority goes to the social sectors with an average of 31.86% and 29.48%. % respectively during the above periods.
However, the results, effects and impacts of these investments are barely perceptible, and little sensitive to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the populations.

394

Domestic sources of PIP financing contributed 44.78% and 49.95% respectively during the two periods mentioned above and the balance is covered by external sources. This development reflects the State's desire to take more and more responsibility in financing public investment actions. The execution rates of investment expenditure are on an annual average 62.52% during the period 2000-2009 and 67.82% between 2010 and 2016. At the sectoral level, the execution rates have recorded an evolution erratic between 2000 and 2016.

Figure 21: Evolution of PIP by sector (in %)



Source: based on cSpef statistics, 2017

395

The implementation of the PIP suffers from several shortcomings. First on the transversal level:

› the lack of synergy and effective complementarity between the Ministry responsible for development and that responsible for finance causes delays and loss of opportunities;

› the ineffectiveness of the arbitration process (sectoral, interministerial and national) before confirming the registration of a project in the PIP;

› the unrealism of Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks at sectoral level (CDMT);

› the registration in the PIP of projects that are not relevant for the implementation of the strategies sectoral management, projects without feasibility study;

› weak execution capacities of ministries; › the prevalence of

annual budgets that are unfavorable to the medium-term budget and the results-oriented management process prescribed by the Organic Law relating to Finance Laws (LOLF). Reforms in this area are continuing;

› budgetary revisions during the financial year and regulation of SIGFIP;

396

Then, problems are also observed during the implementation phase, including:

› the late development of budget operationalization tools (plans for annual work and procurement plans, etc.);

› the redundancy of controls carried out both by the DNCMP and by the ARMP;

› long payment deadlines despite the relaxation of several ex-ante payment controls since 2012. The reforms announce a renovation of the function of financial controllers who are now budgetary controllers and therefore must no longer be limited to ex-ante controls but must go further with ex-post control or even modulated control.

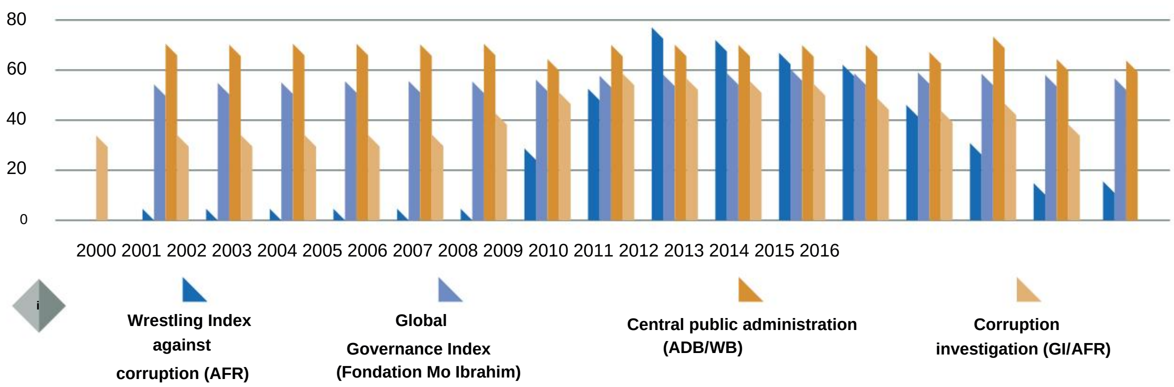
397

Fight against corruption: according to the Corruption Perception Index produced by Transparency International, Benin moved from 77th place in 2000 to 88th in 2005, 110th in 2010 and 95th in 2016. Regarding the Corruption Index Control of Corruption published by the World Bank, the scores recorded evolved from 37.6 in 2000 to 18 in 2005. They were 26 in 2010 and 24 in 2014. Furthermore, the score card published by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) each year, indicates good performance of the governance criteria, most of which recorded good performances over the period 2006-2015, except that of the control of corruption which evolves in sawtooth and its deterioration in 2013 led to a postponement of the country's eligibility for MCC resources. The rigorous implementation of the Action Plan developed for this purpose enabled the restoration of this eligibility and the signing in September 2015 of a grant agreement of US$375 million to implement the second MCA-Benin Program.

398

In the Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014, companies surveyed indicated that corruption was the biggest obstacle to doing business in the country and this overall influences the Government's ability to attract reliable investments through Public Private Partnership (PPP) whose tools and conditions are still to be clarified. It is also recognized that corruption is rife in all areas of society and at varying levels of severity.

Figure 22: Evolution of indicators relating to corruption



Source: based on statistics from the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2017

399

Despite the efforts undertaken by the Government since 1991, especially with the establishment of the National Authority for the Fight against Corruption (ANLC) and the National Authority for the Regulation of Public Procurement (ARMP), the National Unit of fight against money laundering (National Financial Information Processing Unit, CENTIF), the fight does not seem to be bearing the expected results.

400

The Government has taken steps to sanction state agents involved in scandals such as the PPEAII affair in which those involved are accused of using several billion FCFA for purposes other than those of the said project, even if later, the courts pronounced, in April 2017, a dismissal of this scandal which shook the country in 2015.

401

However, there are scandals which have not been clarified. Among these, we must cite: **i)** the non-use or non-investigation by the courts of the results of the audits carried out since 2001, of the investigations carried out in the CEN-SAD affair, on the occasion of the summit of this organization held in 2008 in Cotonou; **ii)** the Maria Gléta gas turbine scandal and **iii)** the ICC Services and others affair where illegal savings collection structures used the Ponzi pyramid to rob thousands of citizens of nearly 300 billion FCFA over the period 2006-2011.

2.5.8 – main challenges to be met

402

The democratic process in Benin is still in motion, despite certain difficulties linked to the development of good practices respectful of the separation of powers of each institution and the obligation to account for the management of public affairs at all levels in all spheres of institutions. Security has improved and a climate of peace has been established thanks to the holding of social dialogue sessions even if the commitments of the stakeholders are still not respected. In terms of citizen participation, the multi-party game has not yet fully developed the spirit of involving populations in the management of public affairs at the national and local levels. Civil society tries to occupy its space to improve the participation of populations and the development of the culture of transparency.

403

Governance in Benin is characterized by political governance that is often put to the test, a rule of law where individual and collective freedoms are sometimes threatened, an inefficient public administration, an ineffective and poorly transparent justice system, insufficient quality of the allocation of public resources, growing corruption penalizing economic activities, and increasing insecurity.

404

Independent justice, speed and predictable decisions: justice must constitute the basis of respect for democratic principles, the rule of law and freedoms. Its effectiveness and performance are sometimes limited by: political influence, corruption, the insufficiency and quality of human resources as well as its inability to cover the national territory.

405

Public administration, despite several initiatives and programs implemented, lacks effectiveness in improving the quality of public services and governance. This situation lies in the non-compliance with the texts governing the administration, impunity, corruption, clientelism, partisan management of the administration, the inadequacy of forward-looking career management and the absence of an efficient system for promoting executives.

406

The diagnosis presented highlights numerous challenges to which appropriate responses must be provided.

407

Improvement of political governance: although the Beninese democratic model is among the best in Africa, the principle of separation of powers is put to the test due to the methods of designating members of the different institutions. Furthermore, after more than 25 years of experience, the poor organization and slowness in the management of electoral disputes are still deplored, which could lead to conflicts detrimental to national cohesion, peace and the strengthening of constitutional legality. which are the determinants highlighted by Vision Benin 2025 Alafia.

408

Strengthening the rule of law and freedoms: the country has made great progress in terms of respect and enjoyment of rights relating to individual and collective freedoms, thus contributing to Vision Benin 2025 Alafia, particularly in its ambition to make of Benin a country of peace. The preservation of these rights is all the more important since from time to time acts violating these rights are recorded due to i) measures prohibiting demonstrations taken against trade union organizations and CSOs throughout the over the last decade; ii) suspension measures taken in 2015 and 2016 by the HAAC, against certain press organs and iii) those relating to the ban in 2016 of student associations and their activities on university campuses in country.

409

The effectiveness of a reliable, exhaustive, computerized civil status linked to services for development purposes is, not only, an imperative to ensure legal identity for each Beninese and contribute to security, but also the guarantee of the constitution of a Computerized Permanent Electoral List (LEPI), reliable and regularly updated for the rooting of the democratic process and the strengthening of human rights.

410

Transparency and efficiency of judicial services: for Vision Benin 2025 Alafia, the justice system supposed to protect citizens is at a low level of operationality, due to numerous problems such as the anachronism of legal texts, insufficient coverage jurisdiction, the indigence of existing jurisdictions in human, financial and material resources, the non-computerization of case management, the perpetuation of practices contrary to ethics in the various bodies of justice personnel, and the politicization of the judicial system.

411

Modernization and efficiency of Public Administration: an efficient administration capable of managing resources with transparency and efficiency, and of formulating effective policies and strategies is one of the determinants which underpin Vision Benin 2025 Alafia. Public Administration i) whose missions remain insufficiently clarified; ii) who suffers from a lack of organization; iii) which does not yet sufficiently use the possibilities offered by Information and Communication Technologies (ICT); iv) where paternalism and lack of sanction reign; v) where performance reviews are insufficiently oriented towards accountability involving users, beneficiaries of the services provided and all other stakeholders, is still far from such a situation, despite the reforms that have been undertaken and vi) which lacks modern equipment, tools and instruments and skills adequately distributed at the level. This will involve accelerating the reform and modernization of the administration to improve its performance in the implementation of public policies and support for the private sector and the actions of civil society.

412

Strengthening the fight against corruption: progress has been recorded, but the country is still far behind in the Doing Business ranking. The areas in which corruption is often criticized are land, tax and customs administrations, procurement and the implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) contracts.

413

Improvement of the quality of the system of allocation and management of public resources: the absence of a link between investment decisions and projections of current expenditure in the medium term, the growing gaps between forecasts and achievements of expenditure, the insufficient link between investment resources and results, the unrealism of the Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks at sectoral level (MTEF) and the ineffectiveness of the budgetary arbitration process, the systematization of reporting accounts strongly involving CSOs are the expression of the need to improve the quality of the allocation of public resources necessary to strengthen the alignment of sectoral strategies with the SDGs. The complete execution of the provisions of the LOLF and the public finance reforms of the UEMOA through the implementation of the DPPD and the PAP in the finance laws will be part of the solutions in favor of public management focused on results and accountability.

414

Preserving peace and strengthening security: without peace and security, it is difficult to carry out policies, programs and projects promoting development. The multiple threats to this peace and security of internal and external origin require greater attention to their preservation and the use of diplomacy to ensure the security of people and goods.

415

Deepening the decentralization process to make it a real development tool: the insufficiency and imprecision of the texts on decentralization do not allow for the proper functioning of the different levels of articulation and good planning of activities . The sharing of roles and responsibilities between the central, intermediate and local levels will facilitate the coordination and effective and coherent consideration of development policies and strategies.

OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT AND ORIENTATIONS STRATEGIC

3

3.1

Factors influencing the prospects of the PND

3.1.1 – PREDICTABLE TRENDS at the World level

416

The world economy is changing with successive waves of technological progress, demographic changes, the relocation of global growth from their traditional pole towards new horizons, new vectors of change and transformation of economies .

417

The growth of global activity will slow down and it will shift from Western countries to Asia, notably China and India, and the new emerging countries, with the inevitable consequence, the emergence of a multipolar world and with global growth increasing from 3.6%, by 2020, to 2.4% between 2050 and 2060. It will be driven by innovation and investments in skills.

Poverty and socio-economic inequalities will strengthen and will be marked by the aging of the population, technological changes, following the emergence of disruptive technologies such as biotechnologies, ICT and a modification of the composition of goods exchanged. Global economic activity will increasingly generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions which will accelerate the degradation of the ozone layer, likely to lead to increased warming of the climate which could reduce the Global GDP by 1.5% on average. The major challenge arising from these major trends in the global economy will be to promote sustained and inclusive growth, innovation, productivity and decent employment within a framework of sustainable production and consumption and adaptation to climate change and resilience to shocks and disasters.

418

The downward trend in public development assistance observed since the 2008 financial crisis will continue and must force developing countries to prioritize efficiency and financial and budgetary transparency, and to diversify sources of financing. development, to further mobilize domestic resources, foreign direct investment (FDI) and innovative financing.

419

Regarding the price of raw materials, particularly oil, Nigeria's main export product on which the Beninese economy depends, the prices experienced major surges during the decade 2000-2010 with a peak of $145/barrel in 2008, falling to $100 in 2013 and stabilizing around $50 since 2015. This downward trend could continue throughout of the period covered by the PND.

420

Regarding cotton, which is Benin's main export product, the world market is promising in the years to come thanks to an improvement in demand due to the substitution effect between polyester and cotton. cotton.

3.1.2 – 2030 deS odd agenda

421

The development of the SDG roadmap for 2030 took into account the strengths and weaknesses of the sectoral policies implemented to achieve the MDGs while integrating the existing links between the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental). The issue of regionalization of the SDGs must also be highlighted with a view to identifying very strong lines of action making it possible to modulate actions and means according to a sectoral and geographical targeting approach with a view to achieving rapid gains for the regions. falling further behind in connection with the development of regional centers and decentralization.

422

To achieve the main targets of the SDGs, Benin's strategic orientations highlight the question of socio-economic structural transformation, the acceleration of the process of raising the level of development of human capital, the problem of social inclusion and sustainable development.

423

The SDG target prioritization process conducted in 2017 by the SDG Monitoring Directorate made it possible to select 49 targets out of the 169. Among these priority targets, we can cite:

› significantly reducing monetary and non-monetary poverty; › the establishment of a social protection system and measures for all; › reducing inequalities in all their forms;

› eliminating hunger and guaranteeing food security; › reduction of maternal and infant mortality; › access to quality education for all; › access to drinking water and hygienic conditions; › the promotion of sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth; › the creation of decent jobs; › the establishment of resilient infrastructure and a sustainable industry; › promoting sustainable production and consumption methods; › strengthening the resilience of adaptation capacities in the face of climatic hazards and natural disasters linked to climate change;

› effective institutions.

424

For the PND, given the limited performance in terms of MDGs at the sector and regional level, the main challenge is to put the country on a good trajectory to achieve certain SDG targets by putting in place a strategy rapid gains depending on the sectors and regions lagging behind.

425

In total, 49 SDG targets (with 80 indicators) are selected as priorities for Benin. In the same framework, the linking of the PAG to the (priority) SDGs was carried out; What emerges is an appreciable level of support. The central and cross-cutting themes of the prioritized targets are always linked to poverty and inequalities, childhood, social protection, human capital, standard of living, water and energy, economic diversification, management land sustainability, climate change, gender and good governance at all levels.

3.1.3 – agenda 2063

426

Agenda Africa 2063, which is a common framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development for Africa to be achieved over the next fifty years, has set strategic objectives, more than 85% aligned with the 2030 SDG agenda, namely: › a high level and quality of life and well-being for all citizens;

› well-educated citizens and a skills revolution supported by science, technology and innovation; › healthy and well-nourished citizens;

› modern and pleasant habitats to live in:

› transformed economies and jobs;

› modern agriculture for increased productivity and production;

› a blue/maritime economy for increased economic growth;

› ecologically sustainable and climate-resilient economies and communities;

› effective and dynamic regional integration; › a primordial cultural renaissance.

3.1.4 – SUB-REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

427

Forecasts from the Center for Prospective Studies and International Information (CEPII) establish that the growth rate of the West African sub-region would be around 5.2% by 2050, at a level higher than the world average which will stand at 2.7%. The more optimistic forecasts from the African Development Bank (high hypothesis) are close to previous forecasts and mention expected growth of 5.7% by 2050 compared to 4.8% for the low hypothesis.

428

Environmental damage will continue in Africa, causing both desertification in arid and semi-arid regions and flooding in southern and coastal regions. According to forecasts, global warming of around 3°C to 4°C is expected in Africa, resulting in losses for cereal agriculture of the order of 2% to 4% of ECOWAS GDP. .

429

The same sources predict the intensification of migratory flows and insecurity in strategic and sensitive areas due to i) a reduction of nearly 40 to 60% of water resources in the large hydrological basins of Niger, Chad and from Senegal; ii) a rise in average sea level of approximately 50 cm over the next hundred (100) years; iii) increased incidence of drought, coastal flooding which could affect 80 million people; iv) an increase in the extinction rate of certain threatened animal species; v) increased vulnerability of most forest ecosystems already made fragile by inadequate agricultural practices and technologies.

430

The increased trend of interdependence between the countries of the West African sub-region should promote cooperation and harmonization of policies in all areas: economic, social, environmental and security. At the community level, the trend towards the consolidation of regional organizations (UEMOA, ECOWAS) and the convergence of community policies will continue despite the slowness observed in achieving the objective of free movement of people and goods. , services and capital.

3.2 Foundations of the PND’s strategic choices

3.2.1 – vision Bénin 2025 peace

431

The PND draws its foundations from the Benin 2025 prospective vision. As part of the National Long-Term Perspective Studies (NLTPS), Benin adopted, at the beginning of the 2000s, a Benin 2025 Alafia Vision formulated as follows: **“Benin is, in 2025, a flagship country, a well-governed, united and peaceful country, with a prosperous and competitive economy, cultural influence and social well-being”.** The Benin 2025 vision planned three sequences in the process of socio-economic structural transformations: i) strengthening of the institutional and economic bases (2000-2010); ii) economic growth in the service of development (2011-2020) and iii) restoration of social values and reconquest of the external environment (2020-2025). This vision is based on five pillars and eight strategic objectives. These are: i) good governance; ii) national unity and peace; iii) a prosperous and competitive economy; iv) a convergent and radiant culture; and v) social well-being. This prospective vision aims to shed light on the medium-term strategic choices and orientations to be implemented within the framework of several development plans.

432

All successive planning documents from 2000 to 2015 referred to Vision Benin-2025. The challenges raised by this vision are still relevant today; i) structural transformation of the economy with a view to promoting strong, sustainable and inclusive growth; ii) improving and strengthening governance in its multiple dimensions and at all levels; iii) strengthening actions for universal coverage in health, water supply, hygiene and sanitation and iv) promoting results-based management, particularly through evaluation of the performance of the administration, the systematization of accountability and better organization of administration services.

433

The PND 2018-2025, based on Benin 2025 Alafia and taking into account the evolution of the national regional and sub-regional context, will strengthen this prospective, proactive vision and its translation into transversal, sectoral, coherent programs strong focus on the process of socio-economic structural transformations and raising the level of development of human capital.

434

Achieving the economic growth hoped for in 2025 necessarily requires the use of the country's biological and genetic resources. The main reservoirs of these resources are terrestrial ecosystems (forests, savannahs, etc.) and aquatic ecosystems (lakes, lagoons, rivers, seas, etc.). It is therefore obvious that agriculture being the primary engine of the Beninese economy, the economic development of Benin in 2025 will not take place without a remarkable contribution from this sector. Despite the modernization efforts undertaken so far, Beninese agriculture remains extensive and is cited as a major threat to the conservation of biological diversity. Indeed, due to new deforestation, Benin loses around 60,000 ha of forests (reservoir of biological diversity) per year, i.e. an annual rate of deforestation estimated at 1.2 and it will therefore be necessary to reverse this trend as Ghana did this through the intensification of innovative actions.

435

To build this dreamed Benin, the actions to be carried out over the next eight years must make it possible to organize the public sector around the cardinal principles of institutional and economic management, decentralization and national solidarity with a view to consolidating the conditions of development and expansion of the private sector necessary for the construction of a prosperous and competitive economy as set out in the Vision of the first decade 2000-
2010, period of strengthening of institutional and economic bases. In reality, it will be about achieving the structural transformation of the economy with a view to promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable growth.

3.2.2 – THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE ACTORS at the Base

436

The aspirations collected from grassroots populations essentially relate to improving the quality of local governance, the attractiveness of territories and the emergence of viable regional development centers. These aspirations reveal: i) the strengthening of the deconcentration and decentralization process with an effective transfer of skills to the municipalities for optimal development of the regions' potential; ii) improving the steering and management of the development of regions which are still characterized by little consideration of the long-term dimension and a virtual absence of organization, planning and occupation of the territory, leading to non-rational management of the potential of natural resources; iii) improving the competitiveness and attractiveness of territories for the construction of real viable regional development poles; iv) the implementation of specific programs for rapid gains in the SDGs for territories falling further behind, v) the development of a real integration policy at the level of border municipalities aimed at promoting cross-border cooperation.

3.2.3 ÿ lessons learned of the evolution of other countries

437

Comparative analysis of the evolution of indicators in four countries (Benin, Ghana, Vietnam and Ivory Coast) reveals higher human development indices for Ghana and Vietnam (above 0.50) and low for Benin and Côte d'Ivoire (below 0.50). However, it appears that considerable progress was made by all four countries over the period 1990-
2015. Indeed, Vietnam (1.45%) and Benin (1.37%) record the highest annual averages followed by Ghana (0.97%). However, being low human development index countries, Ghana's 1990 level of human development was only reached by Benin and Ivory Coast in 2011 and 2013 respectively. Furthermore, the change recorded between 1990 and 2015 is 40% for Benin compared to 20.1%, 26.1% and 41.7% respectively for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Vietnam.

438

The reduction in poverty rates across the world is mainly due to strong growth, decent jobs, increased production capacities and the provision of social protection to the most vulnerable groups. For the three African countries considered, poverty reduction still represents a major challenge. At a time when Benin and Côte d'Ivoire saw their poverty incidences increase respectively by 7.8% (between 2006-
2015) and 20.6% (between 2002-2015), Ghana and Vietnam managed to reduce this rate respectively by 24.1% (between 2005-2012) and 34.8% (between 2010- 2014).

439

It should be noted that in Vietnam, the remarkable results in poverty reduction have been the direct results of **i)** strong economic growth; **ii)** reforms launched in 1986 in terms of businesses, land, commercial policies, etc. (MDG Assessment Report, 2015); **iii)** the opening of markets which allowed an influx of foreign investments and millions of jobs for the population and **iv)** the establishment of national programs targeted at the essential aspects of living conditions as well as improving public services and social safety nets, primarily for the most disadvantaged groups.

440

In Ghana, the factors that have contributed to addressing the various situations of poverty throughout the country include: **i)** strong economic growth; **ii)** the Intensive Public Works Project (LIPW) which provided temporary employment opportunities to poor and rural households during the off-agricultural season; **iii)** improving infrastructure, particularly road networks in areas that are not easily accessible; **iv)** access to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for the poor; **(v)** microfinance and credit to the poor in various sectors as well as other business advisory services, training and capacity building for small and medium enterprises; vi) the introduction of the local economic development (LED) initiative focused on mobilizing resources for local development; **vii)** implementation of the retention subsidy program for schoolchildren in basic public schools in poor regions; **viii)** the introduction of the National Fertilizer Subsidy Program to improve food production and food security and **iv)** supporting the productivity of cocoa farms through mass spraying, etc.

441

By placing education at the heart of their policies for around fifteen years, African countries are firmly convinced of its potential contribution to the construction of a fair, competitive and united society. In 2015, Côte d'Ivoire is the only country which recorded a primary school enrollment rate of less than 100%, with an average rate over the period equal to 74.32% over the period 1990-2015. Even if Benin recorded the highest level of school enrollment rate in 2015 (as well as the highest increase over the period), its average rate over the same period is lower than that of Ghana (90.57%) and Vietnam (106.13%) which launched school construction programs and the improvement of learning methods at all levels of education.

442

Furthermore, in terms of reducing maternal and infant mortality. Vietnam is the country which recorded the lowest average rates over the period with 25.29‰ and 108.6 per 100,000 respectively. Benin is the country which recorded the highest average infant mortality rate (99.75‰) followed by Côte d'Ivoire (91.04‰). Even though Benin still has a high maternal mortality rate (347 per 100,000 in 2014), over the period 1990-2015 it has the lowest average maternal mortality rate (414 per 100,000) after that of Vietnam which implemented programs to improve the quality of birth attendants through training programs, improving the infrastructure of health centers and expanding communication campaigns.

443

To achieve reduction in child mortality, key policy interventions taken in Ghana include: i) establishment of a comprehensive antenatal clinic program linked to child welfare clinics in many districts and support for the expanded immunization program (EPI) for children; ii) expansion of community health service delivery; iii) increased access to health services under the national health insurance scheme and iv) increased integrated management of childhood illnesses program.

444

Economically and over the period 1990-2015, Benin's average growth is equal to 4.3% and is driven by the tertiary and primary sectors. As for Ghana, it experienced an average growth of 5.5% over the period 1990-2015.
This growth increased during the three sub-periods considered, going from 4.4% between 1990 and 2004, to 6.4% between 2005 and 2010 and then to 7.7% between 2011 and 2015. It is driven by the performance of tertiary and primary sectors between 1990 and 2010 and then the tertiary and secondary sectors between 2011 and 2015. Regarding Côte d'Ivoire, its economy is characterized by an average growth of 2.55% between 1990 and 2015. However, this average growth rate accelerated during the period, going from 1.4%, to 2.1% and then to 6.6% respectively over the periods 1990-2004, 2005-2010 and 2011-2015. Over the entire period, the tertiary sector is the most productive sector followed by: i) the primary sector, from 1990 and 2004, and ii) the secondary sector from 2005 to 2015.

445

Côte d'Ivoire recorded the highest average GDP/capita over the period 1990-2015 equal to 967.26 US dollars. Then we find Vietnam with an average GDP/capita of 789.73 US dollars compared to 752.65 US dollars for Ghana and 560.54 US dollars for Benin. Over the period 1990-2004, the average GDP/capita of Benin (397.49 US dollars) was higher than those of Vietnam (334.86 US dollars) and Ghana (374.71 US dollars). Furthermore, as of 2011, the average GDP/capita of Côte d'Ivoire (1378.28 US dollars) is lower than those of Vietnam (1872.82 US dollars) and Ghana (1562.52 US dollars).

446

Analysis of the average proportion of the investment rate (gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP) reveals that Vietnam experienced the highest percentage over the period 1990-2015, i.e. 28.07%. Benin, pre-ceded by Ghana (22.64%), finds itself in third position with a rate of 20.50%. Over the period, this rate decreased for Vietnam from 27.12% between 1990 and 2004, to 32.68% between 2005 and 2010 and then to 24.63% between 2011 and 2015.
The opposite is observed for the three other African countries which recorded an increase over the same periods considered.

447

In 2015, Vietnam (with an ease of doing business index equal to 91) and Ghana (111) are the countries that attract the most investors. Benin (153), preceded by Ivory Coast (139), finds itself in last position.

448

On the environmental level, except Benin, the three other countries have improved their forest landscape. Indeed, the average proportion of forest area as a percentage of land increased by 0.56% for Ivory Coast, 3.12% for Ghana and then 18.88% for Vietnam over the period. 1990-2015 while it fell by 12.86% for Benin. Vietnam has developed a number of initiatives to protect and restore its forests, including the National Forest Development Strategy and Payments for Ecosystem Services programs in the forestry sector. As for Ghana, the country has had to carry out a number of interventions to slow the rate of deforestation and eventually stop and reverse it. These include the establishment of 168,910 hectares of forest plantations, mainly in degraded forest under the National Forest Plantation Development Program from 2002 to 2012.

449

In terms of governance, the analysis of political stability and the absence of violence which measures the probability of threat of violence against governments, or even the probability of their overthrow, including terrorism, Benin (with an equal average of 0.42) and Vietnam (0.21) hold the best situations throughout the period 1990-2015. Ivory Coast (-1.40) finds itself in last position, preceded by Ghana (-0.05). With regard to the effectiveness of public authorities which measures the competence of the bureaucracy and the quality of public service delivery on the one hand and the rule of law which measures the quality of the implementation of contracts, the police and courts, including the independence of the judiciary, and the incidence of crime on the other hand, Ghana occupies first place followed by Vietnam. Benin, for its part, comes in third position. Furthermore, Ghana is the country with relatively the best quality governance in the case of corruption control measuring the abuse of public powers for profit, including grand and petty corruption (and embezzlement). state property by elites). It is followed by Vietnam and Ivory Coast, and then in last position, by Benin. Regarding listening and reporting in terms of political, civil and human rights, Ghana and Benin have the best situations followed by Côte d'Ivoire.

In conclusion, Benin could draw inspiration from the Vietnamese and Ghanaian models.

3.2.4 – guiding principles

450

The PND will ensure compliance with the following guiding principles:

- **Balance and equity** combining the challenges of peace and stability on the one hand, and those of growing mass poverty which call for investment in interventions in sustainable human development on the other hand.
- **Accountability:** this principle reinforces that of the effective participation of the various stakeholders in development actions. To do this, all development actors such as the government, the private sector and civil society must be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the PND. This principle includes mutual accountability between duty holders (State, local authorities, private sector managers, civil society leaders) and rights holders (populations and other specific beneficiaries)

› **Any action aimed at structural transformation must be based on:**

- Improving development governance with a view to consolidating the foundations of a strategic State and development management to diversify, strengthen the resilience of the economy and take leadership in development.
of the country, with the appropriate steering instruments; Taking into
- account, on the one hand, gender sensitivity, so that the process more inclusive growth and sustainable development is really for women as actors and beneficiaries of this growth, and on the other, taking into account the respect and promotion of human rights in general, and those of women in particular ; Consistency in workforce planning and management frameworks
-

pace by targeting the best-equipped national and regional structures to implement them;
- The operationalization and coherence of planning, programming and budgeting instruments, with emphasis on the link between long-term and medium-term perspectives, and between the latter and annual budgetary exercises;

- Mastery of tools for monitoring the results of public policies, and in particular progress in achieving the SDGs;
- The revitalization of the policy dialogue framework as well as mechanisms systems and tools for managing and monitoring public development assistance,
- Deepening the approach to sustainable development by strengthening environmental governance, and integrating the green economy perspective into development policies.

› **Results-Based Management:** Results-Based Management (RBM) is an approach used, aiming for effectiveness and anchoring accountability in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, with emphasis on achieving concrete and realistic results.

› **Partnership:** at the national level, this involves partnership with the public sector, the private sector, civil society organizations and local authorities.
At the international level, this involves cooperation with regional and international organizations, including decentralized cooperation. It is favored by the effective application of UEMOA public finance reforms.

3.3

Strategic development option

451

With regard to the strategic diagnosis carried out through the four themes retained which made it possible to identify the major problems and challenges facing Benin and the issues at hand, a strategic framework focused on the development of the agro-industry, services and tourism. Thus, the strategic option chosen is to **make agro-industry, services and tourism the engine of strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth within the framework of more effective national and local governance by focusing on development of human capital and infrastructure.**

3.4

Pathway for sustainable development

452

Benin aspires to strong, inclusive and sustainable growth in a context marked by the export monoculture (cotton) which represents 70% of export revenues. However, progress has been made with regard to pineapple and cashew nuts, but the quantities produced are still far from reflecting the much-desired diversification. The experiences of emerging countries have shown that economic growth results from the secondary and tertiary sectors during the period 2010-2015 while that of Benin is based essentially on the primary sectors and services which are severely affected by the evolution of global commodity prices and economic policy changes in Nigeria. It is therefore imperative for the Benin economy to initiate structural transformation with a view to making the secondary and tertiary sectors the engines of economic growth. The ambition is to position Benin with a view to exploiting all the possibilities offered by technological innovations, both mechanical and biotechnological.

453

The constraints to the diversification of productive bases and the acceleration of economic growth to lay solid foundations for Benin's insertion into the dynamics of emerging economies are multiple. It is more particularly:

› the deficit in electrical energy, limiting the modernization of agriculture, the development of industrial activities and the attraction of national and international investors; › the deficit in transport

infrastructure (road/rail, port, airport) and ICT which are likely to propel the national economy on the trajectory of innovation and competitiveness of several productive sectors;

› the weakness of human capital which does not allow the productive sectors to benefit from a qualified workforce, the improvement of the well-being of the populations and the real integration of women into the social and political dynamics of the country;

› the unincentivizing business environment linked to the question of the low efficiency of administrative and economic governance handicapping Benin compared to its competitors.

454

Building on all of the above and taking into account the country's level of development, the PND 2018-2025 traces a trajectory for Benin's national economy by achieving strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth of the order of 10% in 2025 thanks to the three levels which are: i) the diversification of agricultural production with support for the development of services (rural infrastructure, logistics, innovations, biotechnologies); ii) agro-industrial transformation and increased development of services (business environment, tourism, transport, logistics, digital, innovations) and iii) export of knowledge through innovations and biotechnologies.

first level: diversification of the agricultural production with support development of services

455

This involves expanding the productive bases in certain promising niches and particularly in the agricultural sector, through the promotion of flagship agricultural sectors following the agricultural development poles: cotton, corn, rice, pineapple, cassava and cashew nuts. . Structural transformations, raising the level of human capital and improving productivity appear here as the key vectors of change for real prospects for diversification of productive bases with better positioning of the Beninese economy in sub-regional value chains. and international.

456

This agricultural diversification will be supported by the development of rural infrastructure, logistics, innovations and biotechnologies, the establishment of incentive measures aimed at the informal sector in its transformation towards the formal sector, as well as by structural transformations modes of production and consumption.

457

The diversification of agricultural production implies very productive agriculture, making it possible to: i) achieve sufficient income for farmers, ii) guarantee food self-sufficiency and iii) free up labor for industry and services. It also involves deepening the process of land reforms, strengthening agricultural research capacities, advisory support services to the rural world, the introduction of new technologies and significant investments in industry aimed at development of regional growth poles.

458

At the level of regional development, the establishment and development of regional growth poles will necessarily involve the valorization of regional products through: i) Cotton -Livestock agropole in the north; ii) agro-food technology park in the south, near the industrial free zone; iii) techno-center (or Technoparc) for textile trades; iv) techno-center of construction and construction materials of Benin and v) Center of excellence for tourism, hotel and catering professions.

459

Structural transformation must also aim, on the one hand, at the development of Beninese private capital through a national strategy for the promotion of SMI/ SMEs in all emerging sectors and, on the other hand, at increasing Total Productivity Factors of Benin through initiatives and efforts to promote a business climate comparable to emerging countries, an effective fight against corruption, the promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and sustainable development.

second level: agro-industrial transformation and increased development of services

460

This involves making the change in the sectoral composition of GDP effective through the promotion of local products and the development of value chains thanks to a processing industry, a service sector open to ICT and by improving the productivity of all sectors, while taking into account the fundamentals of the green economy and sustainable development.
In this sense, the improvement of the business environment and the development of transport-logistics, tourism, digital technology and innovations constitute determining factors for this level.

461

In terms of transport-logistics, especially maritime, despite significant efforts in recent years, Benin's positioning is not sufficiently exploited. Significant challenges arise, particularly in terms of facilitating trade and transport, access to markets, and providing the different branches of specific logistical infrastructure necessary for the deployment of economic pillars. To this end, moving upmarket in terms of logistics will require both structuring and sometimes massive investments which will allow the country to benefit as much as possible from its pivotal position between West Africa and Central Africa, as well as proximity to Nigeria.

The objective is to achieve “a regional trading and services platform with high added value” by 2025.

third level: the export of knowledge through innovations and biotechnologies

462 It

will be possible to export the results and achievements of the development of technological innovations and biotechnologies. These results and achievements could make it possible to: **i)** improve agricultural productivity, particularly for promising agricultural sectors; **ii)** to make the creation of new agro-industrial products effective and **iii)** to improve energy systems. The promotion of incubators will facilitate the development of technologies and the establishment of the City of Knowledge will promote their export.

463

Added to these economic orientations is the necessary increase in the level of development of human capital and quality infrastructure which will require massive investments to enable Benin to have qualified, efficient and healthy human resources as well as a - international standard of its infrastructure to sustainably ensure progress towards strong and inclusive economic growth.

Figure 23: Trajectory for sustainable development

3.5

Overall development objective

464

Drawing, on the one hand, lessons from the implementation of the main previous development benchmarks (OSD, SCRP), from the dynamic of reviving growth created by the 2016-2021 PAG and from the experiences of countries which have opted for processes of acceleration of their development and on the other hand, taking into account the potential of Benin, the new challenges and issues for achieving the Benin 2025 Alafia vision, the SDG targets the choice of a strategic option technology is required to mobilize all energies and unite them in the same direction.

465

The general objective of the PND is to achieve sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of 10% in 2025 focused on the development of agro-industry, services and tourism within a more effective national and local governance framework . focusing on the development of human capital and infrastructure.

466

Indeed, to the internal challenges aimed at transforming the Beninese economy and guaranteeing better living conditions for the populations, have been added the issues linked to the rapid change in the international environment. New sources of vulnerability have emerged. They are multifaceted and encompass broader spheres than economic issues. The multiplicity of challenges, their acuteness and their impact on the growth and development potential of Benin require optimal choices, to take into account the constraints present.

467

The responses to these challenges have led the Beninese to a clear and precise strategic choice for 2025 and to retain the trajectory presented above. It cannot be otherwise when the development issue which underpins the "Benin 2025 Alafia" development vision emphasizes, among other things, economic prosperity and competitiveness with a view to the social well-being of the population. .

468

The development problem therefore lies in the development of Benin's main economic potential, which is agriculture. It is not simply a question of producing raw materials, but also of transforming and marketing them; hence the development of agro-industry which is all industries having a direct link with agriculture. This therefore includes all agricultural production systems and extends to all companies which supply goods to agriculture (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machines, etc.), to those which transform agricultural products and package them into marketable products, but also for all para-agricultural activities, including training. However, it is not a question of limiting ourselves only to food products, a domain exclusive to the agri-food sector, but of also opening up to all other parallel sectors of valorization of agricultural resources.

469

To do this and during the eight years it covers, the PND will have to implement the trajectory through its three levels in a non-linear process. The defined sectors and the flagship and priority projects contained in the 2016-2021 PAG constitute benchmarks in terms of productive investments and the concentration of private investments for the desired structural transformation. More specifically, this will involve making the change in the current sectoral composition of GDP effective, while taking into account the fundamentals of the green economy and sustainable development.

470

The overall objective of the PND is broken down into four strategic objectives, namely:

- develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital;
- sustainably increase the productivity and competitiveness of the beneficiary economy noiseÿ;
- ensure sustainable management of the living environment, the environment and the emergence regional development centers;
- consolidate the rule of law and good governance.

3.6

Strategic, specific objectives and strategic orientations

471

The strategic objectives of the PND are broken down into specific objectives accompanied by orientations subdivided into strategic axes. Their description makes it possible to specify the points of application around which their operationalization should focus. Schematically, the variation logic is presented as follows:

3.6.1 – Strategic objective 1: develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital

specific objectives and expected effects

472

The main challenges identified at the end of the diagnosis clearly highlight the need to provide the country with efficient human capital, a factor in sustainable development. The strategic objective is therefore to **"Develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital".**

473

Indeed, the achievement of sustainable inclusive growth with effects on the expansion of productive bases requires a level of development of quality human capital and a system of distribution of the fruits of growth allowing : i) access to quality basic social services; ii) youth employment, entrepreneurship and support for producers; iii) inclusive social protection strengthening the resilience and productive capacity of poor households and vulnerable groups and iv) equality and equity in access to resources and income opportunities. Also, humanitarian needs such as food, nutrition and shelter, etc. They must also be taken into account to provide the country with human capital suitable for the diversification of economic growth. Significant reforms will therefore be necessary to give the country's human resources the appropriate capacities to build a productive and competitive economy.

474

To achieve this strategic objective, the following specific objectives have been defined:

› make information, products, services accessible to populations and quality health care;

› build an equitable, inclusive and quality education system for the development ment durableÿ;

› establish sustainable and inclusive social protection mechanisms;

› ensure food and nutritional security and access to drinking water for all; › promote better income and decent employment opportunities for populations ;

› strengthen the quality of interventions in favor of youth; › promote equality and fairness between girls and boys and between women and men.

475

The impact of the strategic objective linked to the development of human capital boils down to Benin raising the level of human capital development allowing the country to have qualified and competent human resources for economic and social. This will involve matching the skills and training of human capital with the objective of structural transformation.

476

The expected effects of this strategic objective are:

› quality health services are accessible to all and improved in all the regions of the country;

› health infrastructures are well distributed and equipped with appropriate equipment and human resources;

› the provision of the education sector, vocational training and adult literacy is improved quantitatively and qualitatively and accessible to all;

› populations have easy access to a social coverage and protection system adapted to the diversity of professional situations and in all sectors (formal and informal);

› the nutritional status of populations, easy access to food and drinking water are strengthened › the income of women and men, particularly young people, has increased;

› an environment and conditions conducive to the development of activities sports and cultural activities for young people are brought together;

› social and gender inequalities are reduced and the socio-economic and women's policy is promoted and supported.

strategic directions

Strategic Directions to "make **the Specific Objective:** quality health care information, products and services accessible to populations" And

477

Improving population health lies in the availability, accessibility, use and quality of health services and care. To achieve this, it will be necessary to confront the rapid growth of the population which contributes to the worsening of the effects of poverty in the face of the poor performance of the Beninese economy. Therefore, the implementation of a strategy in successive stages to optimize the demographic dividend is necessary taking into account certain encouraging factors (simultaneous decline in mortality and birth rates). Thus, it will be necessary to carry out supportive actions to enable everyone to live in good health through: **i)** the development of infrastructure, equipment and health products; **ii)** taking into account population and development interactions in planning, programming and sectoral policy documents; **iii)** the development of human resources and their better distribution; iv) reduction of maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality, **v)** improvement of the financing mechanism and **vi)** improvement of the health information system and promotion of health research .

478

To operationalize this objective, four (04) strategic orientations have been planned: **i)** promotion of access to information, services and health products including reproductive health; **ii)** improvement of the health information system and promotion of health research; **iii)** significant reduction in maternal, infant and juvenile morbidity and mortality and **iv)** improvement of capacities in human resources, infrastructure, equipment and technical platforms.

Improving access to health information, services and products, including reproductive health

479

Despite the start of the demographic transition, Benin is still classified among the sub-Saharan African countries with high fertility. The causes of the high level of fertility (Synthetic Fertility Index of 4.8 children per woman in 2013) are, among others, early marriage, low contraceptive prevalence (7.6% in 2012), a level of unmet needs for Family Planning (FP) on the rise (32.6% in 2012), and a significant fertility of adolescent girls (15-19 years old) (16.5%).

480

In addition, the strong potential for demographic growth (3.2% in 2013) will lead to high social demand in the years to come if the current trend is maintained. This situation, in the current conditions of wealth creation, risks inhibiting development efforts. To do this, it is necessary to effectively ensure that the population has easy access to all information relating to health services and products, including reproductive health, through: i) improving access to and use of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable family planning services; **ii)** the development of initiatives for knowledge of the risks linked to early, close and late pregnancies; **iii)** promotion of education on population and family life in the formal and non-formal system; **iv)** promoting school enrollment and keeping girls and boys in school until at least 3rd grade ; **v)** strengthening the autonomy of segments of the population, particularly young people and women; and **vi)** promoting quality assurance and operational research on traditional practices and belief systems that inhibit the use of contraception by strengthening communication on new concepts and targeted measures.

Improvement of the health information system and promotion of health research

481

The health information system has progressed in the availability, quality and use of health information through the establishment of the District Health Information System. However, the ability of the actors to master it is not satisfactory. The same applies to the integration of the consideration of data from the private sector, data on the environment and climate change, the coordination of health information subsystems and their complete integration as well as the interoperability of all forms of the information system in the sector and taking into account the quality of data on civil status.

482

Furthermore, health research suffers from a lack of executives equipped to coordinate and/or lead IEC activities (on diet, obesity, risks of hypertension, sugar consumption, etc.).) and research globally, action research at the peripheral level in particular and their capitalization. To this end, particular emphasis will be placed on promoting health research and strengthening the health information system. This involves ensuring: **i)** the production of quality health information; **ii)** improving the use of health information at all levels and **iii)** strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the Ministry of Health in the field of research in health, environment and climate change.

Significant reduction in maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality

483

Maternal mortality according to the 2014 MICS survey is 347 deaths per hundred thousand live births. According to the same survey, infant mortality is 115.2 per 1,000 live births, infant mortality is 65.5 per thousand live births, and neonatal mortality is 37.8 per thousand live births. These mortalities remain high despite the efforts made over the past decade. Additional efforts are necessary to reduce them by improving the supply, the quality of service provision, and access to health services. To do this, it is urgent to develop actions contributing to: **i)** strengthening the supply of quality health and nutrition services for the health of mothers, newborns, children, the adolescent and the young; **ii)** strengthening community-based health services; **iii)** strengthening preparation for health emergencies and security, including climate-sensitive diseases; **iv)** promoting basic hygiene and sanitation and v) the rehabilitation of the health system in the fight against priority diseases, communicable and non-communicable, Neglected Tropical Diseases, climate-sensitive diseases and other diseases.

- **Improved capacities in human and financial resources, products, infrastructure and equipment**

484

Significant efforts are made by the State and households in terms of health, both in terms of human resources, infrastructure and financing of the sector. Financing of the health system according to the 2013 National Health Accounts places households in the lead with a contribution to total health spending of 43%. However, access to care and the supply of essential medicines remain difficult for the majority of the population. The existence of a parallel market for the sale of medicines constitutes the main sources of supply. The management of human resources is characterized by insufficiency, the unequal distribution of personnel and the pronounced deficit of specialists. Furthermore, the very low level of the technical platform, especially at the level of area hospitals, does not make it possible to offer quality services to the population.

485

Thus, strengthening capacities in human resources, financial resources, products, infrastructure and equipment will make it possible to improve the quality of health services and significantly reduce evacuations which weigh on the State budget. To this end, it is urgent to implement: i) strengthening the planning, management and development of skills of human resources in health by integrating the needs for human resources specialized in health, environment and climate change; ii) the establishment of a mechanism to motivate health human resources; iii) strengthening of infrastructure and equipment following norms and standards integrating environmental and climate change dimensions; iv) strengthening the upkeep and maintenance mechanism of health infrastructure and equipment integrating environmental dimensions and climate change and v) improving the availability of quality health products (medicines, vaccines, medical products and technologies).

Strategic Directions the Specific Objective: "Build a equitable, inclusive, quality education system for and sustainable development"

486

The education sector is experiencing continuous development on a quantitative level, but still suffers from a deficit in specialization and quality. In the absence of integrated management of the system, issues of access to equitable, inclusive and quality education and training for all, including educational alternatives, as well as internal and external efficiency are poorly addressed, leaving room for management focused on social demand and not on a medium and long term vision.

487

Furthermore, the problem of equity remains paramount and given the current proportion of those excluded from the formal system, non-formal education must constitute an alternative. Hence the need to give more importance to: i) technical and professional training with the creation of new high schools but also and above all apprenticeship centers; ii) literacy and adult education. To achieve this objective, three strategic orientations are necessary, namely: i) access to equitable, inclusive and quality education for all, including people with specific needs; ii) improving internal and external efficiency and iii) improving governance.

Access to inclusive and quality education for all, including people with specific needs

488

With a view to making the education system a true vector of inclusive economic growth, efforts will be focused on access, equity, inclusion, quality, as well as on the development of professional skills. - adapted to productive sectors, particularly agriculture, as well as lifelong learning. It is also important to offer relevant education and training opportunities to the many children and adolescents who are not in school; which requires immediate, targeted and sustained action, so that everyone can go to school and learn.

489

Apart from formal education of the school and university type, provided in educational institutions and based on formal study programs, there is a parallel development in the provision of non-formal education provided by international organizations, associations and NGOs... Even if this form of education is more difficult to control by the public authorities, their importance and their relevance have nevertheless led the State to take an interest in it in order to consider possible bridges with formal education from the perspective of inclusive education. To this end, it is necessary to implement the new architecture through the following measures: i) the establishment of an inclusive and holistic educational approach that takes into account all sub-sectors of the education system at the same time as it gives all children the chance to enter and stay there, including children with special needs; ii) the visibility of educational alternatives allowing access for all to basic education, literacy, adult education and technical and professional training; iii) the promotion of English at primary level; iv) the creation of an environment favorable to self-employment and the promotion of the diversification of the training offer; v) promoting the schooling of disabled children and literacy of disabled adults and vi) promoting education through the exploitation of ICT.

Improved internal and external efficiency

490

The education system is characterized today by a dropout level of around 20% per cohort. Also, the combined effects of repetition and dropout mean that the education system requires on average the funding of 9.3 school years to graduate a student from primary school instead of 6 school years. In lower secondary education, it takes nearly six (06) school years instead of four (04) to produce a graduate.

491

Furthermore, even if the employment situation in 2015 shows a low unemployment rate (2.4%), it hides massive underemployment (65%). Faced with the importance of the informal economy sector in the production of wealth25 on the one hand, and taking into account the fact that school and university type education and training prepare primarily for integration into the modern sector and also create a mentality favoring the “myth of the intellectual and the civil servant” , it would be more judicious to rethink the configuration of the educational offer by creating a balance between school and university offers on the one hand and alternative offers (non-formal education) on the other hand, in accordance with the configuration of the sectors productive and employment opportunities. To this end, emphasis will be placed on: **i)** the diversification of the technical and vocational training offer oriented towards key development sectors; **ii)** the continuation of teacher training and the control of the quality of learning: **iii)** the development and operationalization of a flow regulation system and **iv)** the strengthening of short-term training actions for master craftsmen by vocational training centers and trade centers.

Improved governance of the education and training sector

492

The governance of the education and training sector is experiencing dysfunctions which affect its performance. The levels affected by the inadequacies observed are the management system (fragility of the status of the STP-PDDSE, weak synergy between ministries), quality assurance, application of decentralization laws (strong centralization of decisions) , financing of the sector. To reverse the trend, there is an urgent need to structurally reform the governance of the sector, which involves improving: **i)** the institutional governance of the education system, including the national system of scientific research and innovation; **ii)** local governance through the establishment of co-management mechanisms for the education system; **iii)** the institutional framework for financing the sector, with emphasis on the identification of innovative sources of financing for the sector; **iv)** Public-Private Partnership; **v)** quality assurance and **vi)** social dialogue.

Strategic Directions the Specific Objective:

“to put in place social and social issues” sustainable inclusive **mechanisms** protection

493

The social protection mechanisms currently available in Benin are small in scale. They are made up of various supports from the social affairs sector, notably national relief, financial and material aid/support for elderly people and disabled people, the various forms of support for victims of trafficking and violence; social mutual societies, etc. This aid/support implemented through the actions of the public social protection service, NGOs, TFPs and CSOs is very fragmented and poorly coordinated and therefore impacts very few people (people listed by the health centers). social promotion, the targets of NGOs and CSOs, affiliates of the CNSS and FNRB and social mutuals, etc.). It is therefore urgent to develop large-scale, integrated social protection mechanisms that are part of

---

25 more than 90% of existing job opportunities

in a sustainable and long-term logic, and which must be reinforced, coordinated and consolidated through a package of social protection services, the only guarantee of full and effective care for beneficiaries.

494

To achieve this objective, the strategic orientations formulated are: i) the promotion of social insurance mechanisms; ii) strengthening support for vulnerable groups; iii) the promotion of innovative financing for social protection and iv) access to quality health services at an affordable cost.

Promotion of social insurance mechanisms

495

Only 6.4% of the economically active population belong to the two social security funds (FNRB and CNSS). The main weakness of the social security system is the exclusion of the overwhelming majority of the population (the poorest and most vulnerable segments) who earn their income in the informal sector. The risks covered by social security schemes are also limited in scope.

They include retirement pensions, family benefits and professional risks. However, health insurance is entirely excluded from CNSS benefits, while in the case of FNRB, health insurance is partial, covering 80% of the costs of consultations, hospitalizations and certain diagnostic explorations in the public establishments. This “4/5th plan ” does not reimburse medicines, the main item of health expenditure for households. To this end, social insurance mechanisms are increasingly becoming services of general interest to be satisfied. It is important to: i) put in place health risk coverage on a large scale; ii) allow as many people as possible to benefit from insurance and iii) strengthen mutual social security companies to facilitate access to a greater number of people in the informal sector.

Strengthening support for vulnerable groups and people with specific needs

496

Social protection has received increasing attention in recent years as a powerful mechanism for reducing vulnerability and poverty.
Accumulating evidence exists, especially regarding the benefits of cash transfers. The promotion of social transfers constitutes instruments for reducing the vulnerability of individuals and households in precarious situations. In addition to their positive effects on the level of consumption, particularly food (with potentially broad impacts on nutrition), social transfers allow the poorest households to strengthen their productive investments in human capital and promote the breaking of the cycle of poverty chronic. This is why strengthening support for vulnerable groups must include the development of social transfers as part of national solidarity with greater resources exceeding 1% of GDP compared to currently 0.4%. Several measures and actions are necessary to reduce the vulnerability and precariousness of specific groups, especially in rural areas. These are: i) strengthening social transfer programs; ii) strengthening free and subsidy measures; iii) the adaptation of quality and long-term health and care systems for children and third-year-olds

age ; **iv)** strengthening socio-health care for disabled and elderly people; **v)** strengthening the system of care and social support for children in difficult situations (children in danger, children in conflict with the law; child victims and child witnesses) and vi) improving the **coordination** of actions and instruments of institutions working in the field of social protection.

Promotion of innovative financing for social protection

497

The need to protect the poorest and most vulnerable people highlights the importance of social protection spending and strengthening social protection programs. Indeed, most social protection mechanisms create costly obligations which represent a significant contingent commitment for the State in the long term. Faced with this situation, the identification of other sources of innovative resources for the execution of social protection measures is necessary. This involves resorting to: **i)** taxation, in particular the taxation of certain consumer products and **ii)** the prospecting of other innovative financing models.

Access to quality health services at an affordable cost

498

Universal access to health care has been a priority in recent years through the implementation of several free programs. Despite these efforts, vulnerable people, namely children under five, pregnant women, the elderly and the destitute, are still exposed to the risk of mortality and/or the inability to pay for adequate care.

To overcome this situation, access to quality health services at an affordable cost is increasingly a priority requiring: i) the strengthening of free programs; **ii)** strengthening the base of the health pyramid and developing community-based services and **iii)** strengthening health services following the health zone approach.

Strategic Directions the Specific Objective:
“ensure food and nutritional security, access to water and drinking water for all”

499

The efforts made in terms of food security and nutrition have made it possible to significantly improve the incidence of underweight among children under five (5) years old, which has earned Benin the distinction of FAO in achieving the MDG 1 target. Also, government policies have had positive effects on the entire population because the proportion of the population not reaching the minimum caloric intake has significantly decreased. However, the situation remains worrying because daily calorific needs are poorly met. The overall analysis of vulnerability and food security shows that 29 communes are food insecure out of the 77. It is therefore urgent to invest in food self-sufficiency and nutrition in order to ensure that the country has adequate human resources. good health, guarantors of sustainable human development. Such investment must be supported to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, such as women and children. To achieve this objective, two directions are defined namely: i) Guarantee of a healthy and balanced diet for the entire population; ii) Access to drinking water for all and iii) Reduction of chronic malnutrition and harmonious development of the child during the first years of life.

Guarantee of a healthy and balanced diet for the entire population

500

Food insecurity remains, given the agricultural context, one of the major development problems in Benin. It affects approximately 20.2% of households and 34% of the population nationally (EMICoV, 2015). Coverage of daily household energy needs barely reaches 2,400 kilocalories, the standard set by the FAO and the WHO. The food situation is therefore characterized not only by relative self-sufficiency for cereals with the exception of rice, roots and tubers but also and above all by a strong dependence on products of animal origin.

501

The nutritional situation in Benin also remains very worrying. Chronic malnutrition or stunting increased from 32% in 2011 (EMICoV, 2011) to 34.4% in 2014 (MICS, 2014); Today it is above 30%, a threshold considered critical by the WHO. Hence the need to take all necessary measures to "ensure food self-sufficiency". In this context, emphasis should be placed on interventions affecting the four (4) pillars of food security, namely the availability, access, use and stability of food for the entire population and for all. moment. More specifically, this will involve: i) supporting farmers to increase their production capacities on the one hand but also to produce foods with high nutritional potential in order to avoid undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, but also obesity and excess weight and ii) the IEC on food and nutrition with a view to better use of available food products.

Reduction of chronic malnutrition and harmonious development of the child during the first years of life

502

In view of the negative and irreversible impact of chronic malnutrition on the psychomotor and cognitive development of the child and beyond on the development of human capital, it is absolutely necessary to take all measures to: i) the promotion of effective and cost-effective nutritional interventions, particularly those in the package of interventions during the window of opportunity of the first 1,000 days of life; ii) strengthening interventions relating to child development during the first years of life, particularly those linked to stimulation, early learning and awakening.

Access to drinking water for all

503

The Government, with the support of its technical and financial partners, has succeeded in achieving MDG 7 relating to water. However, this overall performance hides disparities at the departmental and municipal levels and the risks linked to the quality and quantity of water. The objective is to ensure that the entire population

Benin's access to drinking water in a fair, sustainable and high-quality manner, at an affordable cost by 2021. Therefore, interventions should focus on: i) access to drinking water at the entire rural and semi-urban population; ii) the development of production and distribution capacities in urban and peri-urban areas; iii) the modernization and development of responsible exploitation of hydrological resources and iv) the promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in order to reduce conflicts linked to the use of water and its reduction .

Strategic Directions The Specific Objective: to "strengthen the quality of interventions for youth"

504

Being multi-sectoral, youth is the subject of most interventions, particularly at the social sector level. Data from various surveys indicate that young people are the most affected by unemployment and underemployment.
To reverse this trend, it will be necessary to ensure effective coordination of interventions in favor of youth with a view to optimizing the effects on access to decent employment for them. This implies that we must also invest in developing adequate infrastructure with a view to promoting sport for the greatest number of people. This is all the more necessary as sport carries essential values, both in terms of personal and collective development. Physical and sporting activities constitute a fundamental element of education, culture, integration and social life. They also help maintain physical and mental health. Better still, physical condition must be maintained continuously to ensure good performance. Thus, to strengthen the quality of interventions in favor of youth, three strategic directions have been retained, namely: i) the promotion of private investment in sports management; ii) the effective organization of sports for the greatest number and iii) the coordination of all stakeholder interventions in favor of youth with the involvement of decentralized communities and civil society associations.

Promotion of private investment in sports management

505

High-level sport is based on participation in benchmark competitions (Olympic Games, world championships, African championships). This sport, which is more attractive in the private sector, has lacked substantial public resources. The increased needs in the social sectors, in the face of its meager resources, hardly allow it to give priority to the promotion of sport. Under these conditions, it is essential to encourage the financing of the sector by private partners for the establishment of infrastructures and equipment adapted to the supervision, professional training and promotion of high-level athletes for initiate sporting success. This investment, to be sustainable, must be part of an attractive public-private partnership mechanism with a view to strengthening the State's capacities in the field. Thus, private investments will be mobilized to ensure: i) the establishment of a sports industry leading to the creation of direct and indirect jobs and added value and ii) the promotion of talents as an opportunity to be seized for better development of the country's sporting potential.

Effective organization of sports for the greatest number

506

The development of physical and sporting activities for all, particularly for young people, the disabled and the elderly, are of general interest. Indeed, leisure sport or maintenance sport presents itself as an obligation to have human capital in good physical health. Beyond the better physical conditions offered by leisure or maintenance sports, it is an opportunity to ensure a good return on the overall productivity of quality labor. Thus, the effective organization of sports for the majority in achieving the objectives of the PND is necessary to **i)** promote the improvement of physical activities through the establishment of adequate infrastructure and technical equipment; **ii)** strengthen the capacities of supervisors specific to each type of sport for the greatest number; **iii)** promote different sporting disciplines for the benefit of people with disabilities and **iv)** promote CSOs and local communities.

Coordination of all stakeholder interventions in favor of youth

507

Mid-term evaluations of the national employment policy have revealed that the actions undertaken over the last ten years with regard to young people have produced mixed results. One of the reasons would be the multiplicity of structures responsible for this issue whose actions are not coordinated. Indeed, there is a host of public and private employment promotion structures in Benin.
Activities overlap in a context of scarcity of qualified human and financial resources.
Policies and programs relating to youth problems and specifically employment can only be effective within a coherent and coordinated framework. To do this, it will be necessary to: **i)** coordinate and strengthen synergy between entities intervening for the benefit of youth; **ii)** the implementation of a more coherent and more effective approach in financing mobilization strategies and **iii)** the effective use of spaces and times where young people are inactive and unproductive.

Strategic Directions The Specific Objective: to “promote gender equality between women and men” equity between

And

508

The analysis of social relations between women and men clearly highlights that strong inequalities persist between the two sexes, on the economic, political and cultural levels. Thus, although women's access to microcredit is relatively high with very volatile satisfaction rates from one department to another, women still face enormous constraints, linked in particular to practices and discrimination. socio-cultural factors unfavorable to the smooth running of their economic activities. Also, despite the improvement in their access to basic social services (expanded access to education at all levels, better health, higher life expectancy, etc.), women suffer serious deprivations in health issues due to factors such as early marriage, gender-based violence (domestic violence, violence within couples, rape, genital mutilation, etc.). Finally, the representation of women within Parliament (less than 10%) and in political bodies (less than 6%) in twenty-five years (from 1991 to 2015) remains essentially low. To reverse this trend, it is necessary to promote equality and fairness between girls and boys and between women and men. To achieve this objective, three strategic orientations are necessary, namely: **i)** the institutionalization of gender in the development management process, **ii)** the implementation of measures to make equality and equity for girls effective. and boy and between man and woman; **iii)** promoting the empowerment of women and **iv)** combating discrimination through IEC campaigns.

Gender institutionalization in the development management process

509

The capacities of the actors who are at the different stages of the project management cycle, as well as those of the actors who are in the decision-making spheres, are essentially weak, particularly with regard to the mastery of the tools likely to to integrate gender into the country's development management process. The institutionalization of gender in the development management process makes it possible to improve this situation through: **i)** strengthening the technical capacities of all stakeholders involved in the chain of design and execution of public policies, in in terms of mastering the tools for integrating gender into the development process (or main streaming) and **ii)** strengthening the human and material capacities of the structures in charge of promoting gender, including the gender focal points of the different sectors.

Implementation of measures to ensure equality and equity between girls and boys and between men and women

510

Poor performance in terms of gender is due, among other things, to the weakness of the institutional and regulatory framework relating to the promotion of gender, particularly with regard to the non-functioning of steering and guidance bodies, as well as the weak application of texts. Among the factors that inhibit the promotion of gender, the weak control that women have over their resources figures prominently. In view of these shortcomings, it is important to put in place measures to make equality and fairness between girls and boys and between men and women effective. This involves: **i)** boosting the functioning of steering and guidance bodies by providing them with operational and functional mechanisms; **ii)** continue to improve the legislative and legal framework for gender promotion and especially its application; **iii)** accelerate the reduction of disparities between girls and boys and men and women in access to basic social services and in access to resources; **iv)** put in place mechanisms allowing women to have control over their resources; **v)** facilitate access to land and inheritance; **vi)** to promote the extension of girls' education to secondary and university levels and **vii)** to promote them to positions of responsibility in the administration, the private sector and political life.

Promoting women's empowerment

511

Despite improvements in education, increased income and access to resources and credit over the past 15 years, the position of women in decision-making processes, access to resources and freedom of rights have not improved as indicated by development indicators. The empowerment of women must therefore go beyond a socio-economic institutional perspective and enable women to make choices that meet their aspirations, to negotiate their relationships with full knowledge of the facts and to positively influence the established rules, to militate in movements/associations and to actively participate in decisions (in terms of choice and voice) which involve their household, their community, their commune or their country. Promoting women's empowerment, a guarantee of development, involves: **i)** improving women's economic empowerment capacities; **ii)** the strengthening of personal security and the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) and **iii)** the development of female leadership or empowerment (strengthening of powers) which includes the strengthening of respect and self-image and positions of political, social or private sector responsibility.

Strategic Orientations of the Specific Objective "promote better opportunities and decent income for jobs populations"

512

The structural transformation of the economy is necessary to bring about a significant change in productive structures making them suitable for the creation of decent jobs for inclusive growth. Indeed, it is the significant growth in productivity in the upstream branches of the value chain combined with the growth of labor-intensive activities with the significant improvement in agricultural productivity as a basis which is the appropriate response to a significant reduction in poverty. Structural transformation induces a drop in employment in branches with low productivity in favor of branches with high productivity, thus ensuring a shift in agricultural employment towards the industrial and tertiary sectors. Employment promotion will be achieved through:

Strengthening income opportunities for populations

513

According to the EMICoV-INSAE report (2015), underemployment which affects the Beninese population has three faces: **i)** involuntary part-time work (underemployment in terms of working hours or visible underemployment); **ii)** full-time work for remuneration below a wage floor, for example the minimum wage or the poverty line (underemployment in terms of income or invisible underemployment) and iii) the **absence** of adequacy between the job holder and their education, training and experience (underemployment in terms of qualifications). In view of this situation, it is urgent to take measures to make an increase in the population's income effective. These are: **i)** the promotion of businesses operating in the agricultural and agri-food sector; **ii)** promoting youth employment in the "tourism – culture – crafts" sector; **iii)** the promotion of small professions (waiters, drivers, cooks, domestic assistants, etc.) for which the positions offered are difficult to fill by companies.

taken ; iv) support for the informal sector in the transition to the formal sector; v) reducing underemployment of young employed workers and vi) improving rural populations' access to credit and new agricultural techniques in order to significantly reduce their underemployment.

Promotion of decent and sustainable employment for populations

514

Despite the numerous actions announced and certain measures taken to guarantee better employment for the population, the employment situation is still characterized by high underemployment and difficult integration of young people into the job market. employment, the sharp increase in graduates from technical high schools and universities, the under-qualification of young people highlighting the mismatch between training and employment. Thus, the promotion of decent employment will be deployed through: i) strengthening the creation of new professions in the city; ii) improving working conditions in rural areas in order to curb the rural exodus; iii) strengthening the employability of young workers through training programs adapted to the needs and potential of the national economy; iv) strengthening synergy between the private sector, structures responsible for promoting employment and professional training centers; v) the promotion of entrepreneurship, especially towards women involved in promising sectors and young people in certain sectors of the digital economy and the green economy; vi) strengthening the links between employment and social protection and vii) improving the employability of young people and women through the creation of real incubator centers capable of offering adapted managerial support and permanent coaching to future promoters.

3.6.2 – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: sustainably increase the productivity and competitiveness of the Beninese economy

specific objectives and expected effects

515

The strategic diagnosis on the determinants of economic growth, the low diversification of the national economy and the gap between actual growth and potential growth have highlighted the obstacles limiting the acceleration of certain structural transformations and diversification productive bases. To remove these obstacles and achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth, the following specific objectives have been retained: › accelerate the structural transformation of the economy;

› increase total factor productivity;

› strengthen the integration of sectors, notably agriculture and agro-industry and value chains;

› develop rural infrastructure; › ensure more appropriate financing of the economy.

516

The impact of the strategic objective linked to improving the productivity and competitiveness of the Beninese economy requires a more diversified and more competitive Beninese economy thanks to a more attractive business environment and sectoral policies more efficient and proactive technical and financial mechanisms to support the most daring private initiatives. The impact will also result in agriculture ensuring sustainable food security and more developed industrial activities.

517

The expected effects of this strategic objective are:

› diversification and expansion of the productive bases of the Benevolent economy noise are effective;

› added value, generated by the growth sectors of the Beninese economy, particularly industry, tourism and services, has increased significantly;

› the productivity of production factors has increased;

› agriculture and agro-industry are integrated and value chains are effective tivesÿ;

› rural populations benefit from modern and reliable infrastructure for economic exchanges and market access;

› agro-industry, services and infrastructure benefit from more open financing adapted to the requirements of transforming productive bases;

› the informal sector benefits from financing adapted to its migration.

strategic directions

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective
“accelerate the structural transformation of the economy”

518

The structural transformation of the economy essentially involves: i) the mutation and structural transformation of the informal economy; ii) diversification of sources of growth and access to financial services; iii) the development of resilient quality infrastructure to support productive sectors, iv) the consolidation of the macro-economic framework and its resilience to shocks and v) the promotion of innovation, transfer and appropriation of technologies breakthrough (biotechnologies, ICT).

Mutation and structural transformation of the informal economy

519

Informality is one of the characteristics of the Beninese economy. Indeed, the majority of agri-food products come from artisan cooperatives which operate in the informal sector and do not find enough outlets for their products which are very uncompetitive, even on the domestic market. Furthermore, a significant portion of jobs are currently found in the primary (quasi-informal) sector, and despite this observation, the contribution of this sector to growth remains low. The service sector is also dominated by informal businesses.

520

Given the scale of informal activities which offer adaptation alternatives for the poor and a source of wealth creation for the domestic economy, a strategy to support this sector is necessary. The problem of the informal sector should be addressed as an asset and not as a constraint for the Beninese economy. The objective is to reduce the share of the informal sector in added value through a support program aimed at its gradual transfer into the formal sector. This will require: i) the adoption and development of an action plan to provide support and advice to small informal businesses aimed at increasing their productivity; ii) encouraging the informal sector to invest in productive sectors with high added value and iii) capacity building in technical, managerial and financial areas as well as access to social protection services.

Diversification of sources of growth

521

Economic growth in Benin comes from the classic sources of capital, labor, and human capital. For more than two decades of development, these different sources have led to a slowdown in the growth potential of the Beninese economy. This is evidenced by the potential growth rate of the economy which, between 2000 and 2015, displays 8.0% on average per year while growth in Benin is driven by a macrosocial dynamic based on demographic growth which, according to forecasts, could lead to a population of more than 30 million by the end of the century.

522

To be part of a perspective of inclusive, sustainable and virtuous growth in job creation by 2025, Benin will have to diversify the sources of growth by organizing scientific and technological research to stimulate the agro-sector. industrial while engaging in a dynamic process of demographic transition with positive effects on improving the well-being of populations.

523

The development of agricultural sectors, the introduction of improved seeds more adapted to the conditions of agro-ecological zones and resistant to climate shocks, new production techniques (biotechnology) and a favorable institutional environment are necessary to improve yields agriculture and guarantee food security.

524

Then there is the processing of agro-pastoral products as part of a new strategy of industrialization and modernization of the artisanal sector. The manufacturing sub-sector must be progressively modernized through the development of more appropriate processing mechanisms dedicated to the agro-food industry. This will require the development of industrial SMIs/SMEs with a view to increasing value added and manufacturing employment. The objective is to change the processing rates of agricultural products and increase the contribution of the manufacturing industry to GDP. This is likely to encourage an increase in the number of decent and sustainable jobs in the informal sector. In this perspective and in synergy with the emergence of regional development poles, priority must be given to availability and accessibility.

lity of production factors (in particular energy) to enable producers to gradually face reduced costs for more abundant production, thus generating economies of scale.

Development of quality and resilient infrastructure to support growth

525

The availability and quality of infrastructure inevitably contribute to creating the best conditions for structural changes in the Benin economy because they are sources of growth, competitiveness and improvement in the level of populations. The development of production support infrastructures through significant structuring investments should make it possible to meet the requirements of agro-industrial transformation and to strengthen the comparative advantages of the geographical position close to Nigeria, as the ocean gateway to the countries of the hinterland and as a crossroads for interregional trade (65% of ECOWAS trade via the Abidjan-Lagos corridor).

Emphasis will be placed on infrastructure development, particularly in the areas of electrical energy, water, transport and ICT.

526

Indeed, the establishment of basic economic infrastructures, in particular energy, transport and ICT infrastructures, will make it possible to reduce the costs of production factors and improve the overall competitiveness of the national economy thanks to in particular to increasing the profitability of private investments. The actions to be pursued must be part of: **i)** improving the network of the national territory through paved roads; **ii)** increasing the country's port and airport capacities; **iii)** the development of rail transport; **iv)** promotion of hydroelectric energy and **v)** development of ICT infrastructure.

Consolidation of the macroeconomic framework and its resilience to exogenous shocks

527

The public finance reforms initiated in recent years have made it possible to consolidate the State's accounts and restore the stability of the macroeconomic framework which is gradually being consolidated. In recent years, slippages have appeared in terms of salary expenditure which no longer meets the WAEMU convergence criteria and the budget deficit has widened as has the public debt which has increased. This evolution of the macroeconomic framework induces risks of vulnerability of the macroeconomic framework which could hinder growth by 2025, compromising efforts to mobilize resources to finance productive investments, particularly investments in infrastructure. The actions to be pursued will involve **i)** controlling public spending and **ii)** improving the State's internal revenue.

Promotion of innovation, transfer and appropriation of new technologies (biosciences and ICT)

528

The growth of the Beninese economy is seriously handicapped by technological backwardness despite the existence of technological development potential. To reverse this negative trend, economic growth will take place by 2025 in a context of technological disruption. This disruption will be driven by: **i)** the adoption and acquisition of biotechnologies and ICT, **ii)** the intensive application of these technologies in agriculture, agro-industry and services, **iii)** the promotion innovation and research and development in these areas, **iv)** skills training in biosciences and digital technologies, **v)** promotion of the use of modern production equipment.

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective: "increase total factor productivity"

529

The total productivity of factors, the main element of which is technical progress, is an important factor which makes it possible to accelerate growth in the absence of change in traditional production factors (capital labor). It also requires a better combination of factors. The Beninese economy has recorded for several years a trend decline in its overall factor productivity both at the global level and in agriculture, manufacturing and services. It explains the low labor productivity in these branches of activity as well as the fragility of the country's competitive position in exports and on the domestic market.

530

The realization of the Benin Alafia vision by 2025 requires the improvement of overall productivity. The reversal of this trend between 2016 and 2025 must rely on: **i)** innovation and the promotion of Research and Development and **ii)** improvement of the business environment.

Innovation and promotion of research and development

531

To improve overall factor productivity and consolidate the start of inclusive growth, Research and Development in agriculture, agri-food systems and services will be permanent. The State will have to consider: **i)** the necessary reforms of the national research system (INRAB, Universities, Actors) to encourage research activities without which innovation and transfers of new climate-sensitive technologies for the benefit of the sector agriculture and industry as well as the demand for food products from households cannot be a reality and **ii)** the promotion of agricultural, agro-industrial innovation platform models and services with a view to pooling skills, resources and synergy of actors for the development of products, agricultural, agro-industrial sectors and services.

Improved business environment

532

The inventory reveals that the business climate remains unattractive in a context marked by global competition between countries to attract investments. This environment with little incentive for investment does not allow the private sector to contribute effectively to achieving the growth objectives recommended in the 2025 Alafia vision and the SDGs. Addressing this concern requires improving the business environment. In this context, important reforms are underway. For the years to come, it will be a question of continuing these reforms

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective:
“strengthen the integrationof sectors”

533

The integration of links between agriculture and agro-industry is necessary to make agro-industry a source of decent jobs by 2025. To achieve the vision, efforts must be directed towards **i)** improving synergy between agriculture and agro-industry and **ii)** strengthening activities downstream of agro-industrial production.

Improved synergy between agriculture and agro-industrial

534

Agricultural industries upstream of the processing of agricultural products constitute the main agro-industrial fabric of Benin. The development of the agricultural sector is linked to the importance of the agri-food demand which is aimed at agriculture. These two branches of activity (agriculture and industry) are weakly integrated with downstream industries which develop independently (pasta, bread-making, crafts, etc.). The weak integration of downstream activities inhibits this multiplier effect. For agriculture to truly be the basis for the development of agro-industry, appropriate industrial and agricultural policy measures will be implemented to: i) **strengthen** activities downstream of food production and **ii)** consider the possibility of their diversification.

Strengthening activities downstream of agro-industrial production

535

Agro-industrial production in Benin faces storage, conditioning and packaging problems. Added to this is a weak road network and a lack of commercial strategy. These constraints do not favor the development of industry and services. It is therefore appropriate to direct interventions towards: **i)** the implementation of commercial policies and **ii)** the development of marketing instruments.

Strategic Directions The Specific Objective: to "develop rural infrastructure"

536

Benin suffers from a considerable deficit in rural infrastructure despite the efforts made within the framework of the PSRSA and the Agricultural Investment Program. To fill this deficit, the implementation of the vision could rely on: i) the promotion of structuring investments in rural infrastructure and ii) the enhancement of the development potential of the valleys (Ouémé, Niger, Mono) through the implementation of hydro-agricultural infrastructure.

Promotion of structuring investments in rural infrastructure

537

The creation of infrastructures to support agricultural production requires a considerable investment effort in irrigation schemes, rural roads, storage and conservation infrastructures and access to markets. This will involve rehabilitating and modernizing transport and communication infrastructure to open up production areas and facilitate access of products to markets.

Enhancement of the development potential of the valleys (Ouémé, Niger, Mono) through the implementation of hydro-agricultural infrastructure

538

The hydro-agricultural development of the valleys must allow the development potential to be exploited and create the conditions for their specialization as a pole of growth and regional competitiveness, particularly in the sectors selected according to the agro-pedological data of each valley. The probable increase in wetlands due to flooding could constitute a business opportunity (market gardening, fish farming, etc.)

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective: more "ensure a adapted financing of the economy »

539

The Beninese economy suffers from a significant financing deficit which is mainly explained by its dependence on flows of Public Development Assistance (ODA), the insufficiency of long-term resources at the level of primary banks to finance development, the weak involvement of the private sector in financing structuring investments, the insufficiency of FDI flows.

540 To

achieve the Benin 2025 Alafia vision with the corollary of the emergence of a prosperous and competitive economy, the efforts to be considered include: i) improving the attractiveness of Benin to FDI; ii) the consolidation of Decentralized Financial Systems to finance income-generating activities and iii) the operationalization of the National Agricultural Development Fund and the promotion of new types of climate financial services such as harvest index insurance in the face of hazards climate (Strengthening the capacities of the National Health Insurance Agency (ANAM), encouraging commercial banks to take an interest in agricultural insurance).

Improvement of Benin's attractiveness to FDI

541

Benin receives significant FDI flows to finance the economy, but these remain insufficient in relation to the needs of the economy. Compared to Ivory Coast, Mauritius or Ghana, Benin attracts few FDI flows. The factors that limit the country's attractiveness to FDI are mainly linked to the quality of governance, the size of the market, the quality of infrastructure and that of human capital. This profile must be reversed with: i) the continuation of actions to improve the business environment and ii) the strengthening of the capacities of the Investment and Export Promotion Agency (APIEx).

Consolidation of Decentralized Financial Systems

542

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) play an important role in financing the Beninese economy. They operate in segments that commercial banks do not cover. They offer local credit to poor households who cannot access credit from commercial banks.

543

Given the plethora of MFIs and the financing needs of the economy, the rationalization and consolidation of MFIs require i) the strengthening of monitoring and management of Decentralized Financial Systems and ii) the establishment an Exchange and Information Center integrating banks and MFIs to facilitate traceability in credit management throughout the national financial and banking system.

Operationalization of the National Fund Agricultural Development

544

The agricultural and agro-industrial sector in Benin does not have sufficient instruments and financing mechanisms adapted to the strategic challenges to be met.
In order to increase the productivity of the different sub-sectors, it is necessary to put in place financing instruments more adapted to their specificities through the operationalization of the National Agricultural Development Fund. This will require: i) carrying out a feasibility and fiduciary risk study and ii) developing a strategy and an operational guide for the FNDA.

3.6.3 – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: ENSURING THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLES

specific objectives and expected effects

545

Benin, by launching the decentralization process, now integrates the spatial dimension of sustainable development into any development policy or orientation. To remain in this dynamic which results from the historic conference of the living forces of the nation of February 1990 and taken up in the Constitution of Benin through article 153 and in the National Long-Term Perspective Studies, it is necessary to promote land use planning which ensures regional development and rational management of the environment. Thus, the management of spaces, particularly rural areas, should constitute a priority in land use planning policies with a view to guaranteeing land suitable for agricultural production in all regions, taking into account their specificities. Under these conditions, the balanced and sustainable development of the national space can be carried out in anticipation of the management, functionality and specialization of spaces, taking into account demographic and urban dynamics as well as the needs of the populations.

546

Achieving this strategic objective requires prioritization through the following specific objectives:

› guarantee better management of the environment and climate change ticks;

› contribute to the attractiveness and competitiveness of human settlements.

547

The impact of the strategic objective linked to the sustainable management of environmental resources and the harmonious development of territories is territorial planning adopted as a sustainable space management policy allowing real control of urban development and effective management and sustainability of natural resources.

548

The main expected effects are: › natural resources are protected and valued by the populations;

› resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climatic hazards and climate-related natural disasters are reinforced;

› land use planning and more efficient and less unequal regional development are well taken into account by sectoral policies and supported to revitalize regional and local economies;

› populations benefit from a better quality of living environment, especially in sanitation and energy services.

strategic directions

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective: “ensure better management of the environment and climate change”

549 The interactions that exist between environmental protection, the effects of climate change, the fight against poverty and the sustainable development of space require the adoption of a rigorous approach which allows territorial actors, both at national, departmental and local, to identify the provisions of the various conventions and framework documents ratified and adopted by Benin. Furthermore, an extension of practical measures and actions is necessary for better protection and management of natural resources, but also optimal economic growth with a view to a significant reduction in poverty and sustainable development.

550 Cultivation, fishing and illegal hunting techniques, logging, various types of pollution, recurring floods, lagoon sand extraction, urbanization were seen as the main determinants of the continued degradation of ecosystems and erosion of biodiversity. In addition, climate change constitutes permanent threats to these ecosystems. This situation is exacerbated by the non-application of the numerous texts and laws that exist in the sector and the impunity that reigns in this area. Benin has developed several strategy documents in this area, signed numerous international conventions and joined international programs such as the United Nations Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDGs 6, 12, 14 and 15, in perfect alignment with the sectoral orientations of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision document, offer directions to stem the identified causes.

551 For the next eight years, the development effort will essentially aim to implement in a rigorous, effective and efficient manner all achievements in terms of legislation, texts and strategies through the following strategic orientations: i) promoting sustainable development; ii) valorization of natural capital and iii) strengthening resilience to climate change and other disaster risks and strengthening mitigation measures.

Promotion of sustainable development

552 Despite the numerous actions announced and certain measures taken to ensure the preservation of natural reserves and resources, the foundations for true sustainable development do not seem to be well laid. Many environmental problems have in fact remained unsolved while other challenges are being added. Therefore, it is urgent to initiate or continue: i) improving the management of biomedical and household waste; ii) sanitation of wastewater and excreta in urban and peri-urban areas; iii) strengthening multisectoral action on basic hygiene and sanitation; iv) the integration of the prevention of major risks (natural and technological risks) into the guidelines of the national land use planning policy; v) protection

the environment and the development of natural resources; vi) the protection of river and lagoon banks and approaches and vii) the systematic integration of the dimension of sustainable development in development policies and in companies and organizations.

Valorization of natural capital

553

Demographic growth creates considerable difficulties for natural capital with regard to the possibility of providing the Beninese with decent living conditions and sufficient economic potential. These difficulties are remarkable due to the considerable pressure exerted by demographic growth on the system of exploitation of natural resources, aggravating land degradation and the frequency of natural disasters. Progress towards achieving the objective must have a direct impact on demographic growth and its spatial distribution. To achieve this, emphasis will be placed on: i) the preservation and sustainable exploitation of ecosystems and the strengthening of biodiversity potential; ii) integrated ecosystem management with the promotion of agro-business; iii) taking into account Population-Development relations in analyzes and advocacy with a view to creating the best conditions for achieving the demographic dividend in the sustainable management of natural resources; iv)

the integration of the development of natural capital into school programs; v) the sustained promotion of modes of consumption and production that respect the sustainable environment in regions and municipalities; vi) the modernization of ecologically acceptable agriculture and vii) the consolidation and extension of marine protected areas.

Building resilience to climate change and other disaster risks

554

For several years, Benin has been running programs and running a multidisciplinary network of expertise on the measurement and development of natural capital. Two key ideas emerge that deserve to be supported: i) the integration of nature in the calculation of national wealth and ii) its systematization in public policies allowing the pursuit of sustainable prosperity.

555

Thus, investments in the climate change sector aim to improve better crisis management and increase the resilience of infrastructure, by anticipating the effects of changes, their requirements and externalities-equalities. Resilience to climate change promotes the establishment of voluntary mechanisms, the necessary regulations and environmentally friendly legal mechanisms with a view to appropriate environmental reflexes. To do this, it is necessary to ensure: i) the integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into planning and budgeting for national, regional and local sustainable development; ii) improvement of the legal and institutional framework; iii) strengthening the capacity of various grassroots actors to adapt to climate-related risks and natural disasters; iv) the integration of actions to combat climate change in the promotion of a resilient economy and v) the control of natural risk factors (floods, drought, coastal erosion, rock slides, landslides, etc. …).

Strengthening mitigation measures

556

Benin has made commitments under the Paris Agreement to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by around 16.17% by 2030. In fact, emissions total GHGs of Benin stand at around 14.1 Mega ton CO2 Equivalent (Mt E-CO2), or around 1.5 tons E-CO2 per inhabitant in 2012, Land Use, Change of Use sector of Lands and Forestry (LULUCF) excluded. These emissions come from the energy (47.4%), agriculture (45.9%), waste (5.0%) and industrial processes (1.6%) sectors. In this context, mitigation actions must be carried out to reduce/avoid GHG emissions in the different sectors.

Strategic orientations of the Specific Objective "contribute to the attractiveness and competitiveness of human establishments" :

557

The dynamic analysis of political-regulatory, economic, social and technological pressures makes it possible to identify the medium and long-term issues that a territory is or may be confronted with in order to determine, on the basis of its assets, the directions that its stakeholders, public and private, could prioritize. Therefore, increasing the attractiveness and competitiveness of territories (region or local) means having a vision of long-term development of the territory, and establishing development standards to govern it. However, it is up to local authorities to rigorously implement the provisions of Law 97-029 of January 15, 1999 on the organization of Communes in Benin. To do this, several priority directions have been adopted. These are: **i)** the relaunch of regional development and management of border areas and urbanization policies within the framework of a dynamic of decentralization/

deconcentration; **ii)** the densification of structuring infrastructures supporting the development of agro-industry for the socio-economic transformation of regions and rural areas; **iii)** capacity development to serve the local economy; **iv)** strengthening local and regional development achievements, **v)** securing and making land ownership more reliable; **vi)** improving land use and habitat; **vii)** improving the attractiveness of rural areas and cities and **viii)** mastering the management of border areas and migration.

Relaunch of regional development and management of border areas and urbanization policies within the framework of a dynamic of decentralization/deconcentration

558

Benin has made, over the last two decades, a lot of effort in the formulation of orientations and the development of policies and strategies, the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of which remain key concerns. The revitalization of the implementation of planning and urbanization policies within the framework of a prospective vision of decentralization will make it possible to ensure in the long term a healthy living environment for all, to organize and manage the territory more efficiently and harmoniously according to a participatory approach, bringing responsibility to local actors in the management of their development. This aspiration which consists of the rational and sustainable use of national space is one of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG11) which is to “ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

559

To do this, it is a question of working for: i) the consolidation of the bases of local and regional development; ii) optimization of the organization and territorial structuring of the economy; including the promotion of development poles; iii) the development of border areas and vulnerable areas; iv) the animation of solidarity spaces; v) development of town planning and housing; vi) strengthening land tenure for development and vii) guaranteeing agro-sylvo-pastoral areas in the municipalities.

Densification of structuring infrastructures supporting the development of agro-industry

560

The agro-industrial sector brings together all “farm to table” activities.
It includes the supply of agricultural inputs, the production and processing of agricultural products, their distribution to the final consumer, but also numerous para-agricultural activities. Agro-industry is one of the leading generators of jobs and income in the world and in Benin; it is characterized by raw materials that are mostly perishable, of variable quality, and which are not regularly available. The sector must be subject to rigorous and periodic controls aimed at consumer safety, product quality and environmental protection.

561

Traditional production and distribution methods must be replaced by better planned and better coordinated networks bringing together agri-food companies, farmers, retailers and other actors in the distribution chain, taking into account the dimension of the product value chain. To achieve this, we must undertake: i) the satisfaction of domestic demand for energy transition and ICT linked to agro-industry; ii) the densification of communication and transport infrastructures; iii) the development of specific agricultural production infrastructures by development pole; iv) the rehabilitation of socio-community infrastructure and equipment of an economic nature and v) the development of certain sectors of the social and solidarity economy.

Promotion of local economies and capacity building of local actors

562

The decentralization process initiated by Benin since December 2002 with the holding of local elections must continue and be consolidated. Benin has a National Decentralization and Deconcentration Policy (PONADEC) to support the decentralization and deconcentration process. The same is true for the installation of the Municipality Development Support Fund (FADeC), which constitutes a financial instrument to support the development of municipalities. This instrument must be revitalized and well integrated into the dynamics of local economies and serve as a catalyst for strengthening the capacities of local development actors.

563

Indeed, Law No. 97-029 of January 15, 1999 on the organization of municipalities in the Republic of Benin requires municipalities to develop a set of development instruments that includes the Communal Development Plan (PDC). These tools relate, among other things, to the economic and social development plans of municipalities which should take into account the development of agricultural potential, the primary source of wealth for most municipalities. Thus, capacity building at the local level must enable local development actors to improve their local development management capacities integrating questions of equity and sustainability of development. In short, it will be a question of considering at the level of this orientation: i) the improvement of planning, programming and management instruments of municipalities and basic communities; ii) enhancement of the agricultural potential of municipalities; iii) development of the local green economy; iv) improving governance at the municipal level and v) strengthening production techniques and methods at the level of local actors.

Strengthening local and regional development achievements

564

Decentralization is still marked by insufficient performance at the local administration level, due to the lack of qualified human resources, the weak political and non-partisan commitment of elected officials and the lack of strategies for mobilizing financial resources clean. Added to this bleak picture is the lack of transparency and monitoring in municipal management and the absence of reissues of accounts. Likewise, it is necessary to underline the non-existence of laws and regulations which govern the relations between the municipal authorities and the traditional chiefdoms. Furthermore, the designation of the new departmental capitals of the recent territorial division which took place in 2016 could not be followed by the rapprochement of services. Thus, these new decentralized state structures are hampered in their desire to provide advisory support to the municipalities under supervision due to the incompleteness of the deconcentration process. Taking into account all of the above, the acceleration of local and regional development requires: i) the deepening of the decentralization process in connection with the reform and modernization of public administration; ii) continued capacity building of decentralized and local administrations; iii) the consolidation of relations between the central State and decentralized communities; iv) strengthening delegation and transfer of skills and resources to municipalities; v) promotion of intercommunal dynamics and decentralized cooperation; vi) the reorganization of decentralized State services and vii) the creation of decentralized regions.

Securing and making land ownership more reliable

565

Land deserves particular attention because of its transversal nature and the challenge it represents for development. Its mastery constitutes an essential factor for investment and economic growth. In Benin, land problems result, for the most part, from a legal dualism, which keeps local actors in a situation of generalized "extra-legality"26, translating more or less into real land insecurity and conflicts, in particularly on market transactions. It is therefore urgent to place land at the heart of Benin's development policy.

---

26 the term indicates that the rights fall under a set of norms, but not those of the written law of the State

566 To this end, the State must continue the necessary reforms on land and ensure the completion of the land division and subdivision processes within normal deadlines and with transparency. The priorities for the implementation of this axis are: i) strengthening the legal and institutional arsenal of land and ii) strengthening land management.

Improvement of land use and habitat

567 It is essentially a question of all the conditions, the facts relating to the occupation of land, to housing and to housing both in rural and urban areas. Thus, these conditions will be improved if a good land and habitat occupation policy is carried out in compliance with standards and procedures based on anticipation and the use of tools adapted to the management of spaces and their layout. Issues of attractiveness of rural areas and the urbanization of medium-sized towns must be taken into account in the development of land use plans, in territorial development master plans and urban development master plans. .

To achieve this, the following areas will be undertaken: i) the construction of socio-community infrastructure and the provision of commercial and socio-community facilities meeting the needs of the populations concerned; ii) the completion of the land division and subdivision process within normal time frames and in transparency; iii) new type of real estate development; including multi-level apartments to create residential areas; iv) improvement of the social and economic housing construction program; v) planning the urban development of spaces and their management and vi) promoting local materials in construction.

Improving the attractiveness of rural areas and cities

568 The efforts made in recent years have not always made it possible to substantially improve the coverage of infrastructure and basic equipment in rural areas. Urban centers continue to be a place of choice and attraction for rural populations in search of well-being.

569 Likewise, the urban framework is unbalanced by the three major centers (Cotonou, Parakou and Porto-Novo) which concentrate around 40% of the urban population. The cities of Cotonou and Porto Novo are located in the southeast and 30 km apart. We must therefore accelerate the development of rural areas and correct the disarticulation of the urban framework in order to rebalance national development. To do this, the following actions will need to be implemented:

- densification of access roads to rural localities;
- the construction of socio-community infrastructures and the provision of market and socio-community activities;
- support for the construction of tourism and leisure infrastructure;
- the promotion of cities with potential as commercial crossroads, production areas or historical or tourist heritage.

Mastery of border area and migration management

570

The problem of border control and management remains worrying.
Indeed, the lack of control of borders and their poor management causes Benin to lose portions of land which gradually reduce the surface area of the national territory. Benin must continue its policy of good neighborliness while maintaining firmness in the demarcation and management of its borders with its neighbors. In terms of migration, if it is true that Benin is part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) area which guarantees the free movement of goods and people, it is It is important that Benin better controls and manages migratory flows at its borders.

571

Faced with these realities, it is important to operationalize the policy for managing cross-border areas developed by the National Commission for Border Management and explore the following areas:

- strengthening the technical and human capacities of the structures responsible for border demarcation;

- the continuation and acceleration of border demarcation operations;
- the development and implementation of an effective occupation policy for border areas;
- the continuation of the development of border areas through the installation of socio-economic and security infrastructures;
- strengthening the fight against the proliferation of small arms, transhumance and cross-border crime as well as prohibited products; › strengthening the management

of migratory flows at border level.

3.6.4 – STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: CONSOLIDATE THE RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

specific objectives and expected effects

572

The nine (09) principles of governance, namely: i) participation; ii) transparency; iii) democratic accountability; iv) the rule of law; v) effectiveness; vi) equity; vii) insertion; viii) ownership and ix) accountability, are insufficiently respected, despite the actions and measures carried out and which have made it possible to make notable progress. This situation and its aggravating factors, which are impunity, corruption and threats to freedoms, influence economic and budgetary performance, equity and republican values, environmental management and can be summed up in the insufficient quality of governance.

573

Achieving the strategic objective at the governance level inevitably involves consolidating the rule of law and good governance. The general impact of this strategic objective is inclusive, peaceful and efficient governance in motion, with effects on improving the mode of political governance, the effectiveness of public policies, the fight against corruption and the effective exercise of local governance. In order to achieve this strategic objective, the following specific objectives have been defined:

- consolidate achievements in human rights and democracy;
- promote a development administration;
- strengthen access for all to independent, honest and efficient justice;
- improve the allocation and management of public resources;
- reverse the trend of worsening corruption at all levels;
- preserve peace and community security.

574

The expected effects of achieving these objectives are:

- the legal and physical security of people as well as the rights of expression democratic are improved;
- quality services are offered by the public administration to support the country's development dynamics;
- communities have basic social services and sanitation quality ;
- local economies are valued and energized;
- populations exercise their rights and duties in an efficient judicial system effective, accessible and credible;
- public resources are better directed and used towards priority needs development policies;
- the fight against corruption is effective;
- the protection of populations and property and the strengthening of national cohesion are ensured;
- the effectiveness of institutions is strengthened and the quality of public services is improved.

strategic directions

Strategic Orientations of the Specific Objective "consolidate the achievements in human rights of democracy" and

575

This objective will be achieved thanks to the following Strategic Directions: i) improvement of political governance; ii) strengthening the rule of law and individual and collective freedoms; iii) the modernization of the civil status system and iv) the Promotion of Civil Society Organizations (CSO).

Improved political governance

576

The improvement of political governance allows the regular functioning of the institutions of the Republic, the separation of powers, the implementation of political and institutional reforms of the State, necessary for the improvement of political governance in the country, the appeasement of the political climate and a regular alternation at the level of state institutions. Its implementation calls for institutional and political reforms which will only be possible with the support of the entire political class and social partners. It will be done through: **i)** the continuation and implementation of political reforms relating to the Institutions of the Republic and **ii)** a reorganization of the electoral and party systems.

Strengthening the rule of law, individual and collective freedoms

577

The preservation of individual and collective freedoms of association, expression, organization and information guaranteed by the Constitution of December 1990 is essential to strengthening the rule of law. The strengthening of individual and collective freedoms is essential to the establishment of a democratic society, free access to information and the participation of all in debates on questions of national interest. The actors who work there, namely the media, political parties and associations, must operate within a legal framework which guarantees the primacy of law.

578

The implementation of this orientation involves: **i)** updating and IEC actions on the texts of laws, decrees and orders organizing the enjoyment of said rights; ii) the independence of impartial justice and **iii)** the strengthening of the independence of the institutions of counter-power examined above which constitutes an essential condition to support the implementation of this orientation which participates in the achievement of target 16.3: “Promote the rule of law in the internal and international order and guarantee equal access to justice for all” of the SDGs and one of the objectives defined in Vision 2025 which is to entrench democracy and improve governance.

Modernization of the civil status system

579

The inadequacies of the civil status system are essentially: **i)** the systematic non-declaration of births and deaths; **ii)** the low modernity of the system; **iii)** the need for training of actors; **iv)** the distance of the capitals from the main centers of civil status; **v)** non-availability and signature of civil status registration registers; **vi)** poor keeping of these registers when they are available; **vii)** insufficient staff and **viii)** weak synergy between the actors involved in the management of civil status. To reverse this situation and allow the country to benefit from ICT, financing and innovation, it is necessary: **i)** the establishment of a modern, computerized and interconnected civil status system to guarantee legal identity to every Beninese and a reliable electoral list, a guarantee of transparency of elections and the achievement of target 16.9: “guarantee a legal identity for all, in particular through birth registration” of the SDGs and ii) the **strengthening** of capacity of local authorities to manage it.

Promotion of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

580

The insufficient resources of CSOs gives the impression that they are subservient to PTFs and political and financial lobbies, which makes it difficult to demarcate between their opinions and those of their partners in the role of monitoring and control of the 'public action. The involvement of CSOs, particularly in issues of citizen monitoring with a view to guaranteeing good management, transparency, accountability and monitoring of the implementation of State projects and programs, constitutes a imperative to work with a constant and sustained concern for improving the management of public resources and improving the business climate with a view to attracting more FDI and private investors in promising sectors and primarily agro-industry and services.

581

Thus, it is necessary to strengthen accountability mechanisms through: i) strengthening the involvement of CSOs in reissue of accounts activities to contribute to the good management of public resources; ii) strengthening the capacities of CSOs for citizen monitoring on human rights and the management of public affairs at the national and local level and iii) strengthening communication on development monitoring. This orientation also makes it possible to achieve target 16.7 "ensure that dynamism, openness, participation and representativeness at all levels characterize decision-making" of the SDGs.

Strategic Orientations of the Specific Objective:
"promote a development administration"

582

The Beninese administration remains characterized by insufficient clarification of missions and responsibilities, administrative and judicial cumbersomeness, the obsolescence and obsolescence of legislative and regulatory texts, the non-existence of effective forward-looking management of human resources, the deterioration of the ethical and professional framework, weak application of results-based management and insufficiencies in the quantity and quality of human resources. To achieve the ambition of transforming the Beninese administration into a development administration, it will be necessary to operationalize the following strategic choices: i) strengthening options for clarifying State missions and ii) modernizing tools, procedures, and administration management mechanisms.

Strengthening options for clarifying State missions

583

The process of clarifying and deepening the missions of the State must continue in order to eliminate duplication in the attributions and missions of State structures. This ongoing effort at clarification involves: i) creating synergy in the management of the responsibilities of structures, continuing training and equipping with modern work tools; ii) accountability and consistency in State interventions; iii) clarification of the sharing of functions and roles between the central State and local authorities (departments, municipalities); iv) the consolidation of the process of transferring resources to municipalities and v) the adaptation of financial procedures to the context of decentralization.

Modernization of public administration tools, procedures, and management mechanisms

584 Management tools and procedures in the administration are still not very effective. Thus, the administration's human resources management is further characterized by: **i)** the poor performance of the recruitment system and appointments; **ii)** slowness in the production and management of career records of state agents; **iii)** the decay of state personnel archives; iv) the ineffectiveness of the mechanism for evaluating and sanctioning state agents and v) the disconnection of the remuneration system from its public service purpose and the general interest.

585 It is therefore fundamental to make the administration modern in its procedures, through its management tools, its mode of operation and its adaptation to the development of private sector initiatives and the requirements of results-based management for public policies. as well as the culture of accountability at all levels. This modernization requires: i) making modern management tools available to the administration; ii) improving the conditions and working environment of state agents; **iii)** the use of ICT (internet, intranet); **iv)** systematization of accountability; **v)** the implementation of an efficient and transparent mechanism for promoting executives to senior technical positions and **vi)** the digital archiving of administrative documents and their conservation. These guidelines aim to: **i)** user/customer satisfaction; ii) transparency and efficiency in the management of public resources implemented with the participation of the agents themselves.

Strategic Directions of the Specific Objective: "strengthen access to independent, inclusive and effective justice"

586 The justice system remains poorly independent and inefficient due to numerous problems and dysfunctions. These include, among other things, the anachronism of legal texts, the insufficiency of jurisdictional coverage, the paucity of existing jurisdictions in terms of human, financial and material resources, the insufficient computerization of the management of files, the perpetuation of unethical practices in the various bodies of justice personnel, and the politicization of the judicial system. Achieving this objective involves the following four (04) strategic orientations: **i)** strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of actors in the sector; **ii)** facilitating access to justice and legal information; iii) improving the performance of the judicial system and **iv)** promoting human, adolescent and child rights.

Strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of actors in the sector

587

The independence of justice requires: i) limiting political interference and strengthening its credibility; ii) the transparency and speed of the processing of files and the publication of decisions rendered; iii) timely provision to litigants of relevant information (dates of hearings, court decisions, periods for formulating appeals) and iv) respect for the principle of separation of powers, enshrined in the Constitution of 11 December 1990 and v) the increase in resources and equipment.

Facilitating access to Justice and legal information

588

The workings of justice and judicial information as well as procedures remain an elitist and insider affair. Facilitating access to Justice and legal information involves: i) improving judicial coverage of the territory in courts and penitentiary centers; ii) improving citizens' knowledge of the judicial environment and procedures; iii) strengthening the workforce of magistrates and court officers and iv) establishing a legal aid system for disadvantaged citizens with a view to achieving target 16.10 "guaranteeing the public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements" of the SDGs.

Improved performance of the judicial system

589

The slowness of legal procedures and the conditions of detention constitute real facts which do not encourage the litigants and impact on the governance of the country and the time taken to make decisions. Improving the performance of the judicial system requires: i) strengthening judicial services with personnel: judges, clerks and appropriate administrative staff, consolidation of the computerization of the civil and criminal chains, modernization of equipment and connections; ii) the implementation of the training necessary to ensure all the traditional functions of a TPI and those linked to the establishment of administrative chambers and commercial courts and iii) the revitalization of the judicial inspection equipped with staff and resources required.

590

Thus, improving the performance of the judicial system will contribute to the achievement of target 16.3 "promote the rule of law in the internal and international order and guarantee equal access to justice for all" of the SDGs .

Machine Translated by Google

Promotion of human, adolescent and child rights

591

The vulnerability of adolescents, children, disabled people and other vulnerable segments of our society sometimes leads to the violation of human rights and human rights in general. Indeed, the scale of the economic exploitation of children, the phenomenon of foster children commonly known as “Vidomegon” and child trafficking deserve attention. In addition, the failure to differentiate the care of the child victim from that of the child in conflict with the law as well as the non-existence of a coordinated policy also constitute concerns.

592

The implementation of this orientation involves: i) the development and implementation of a policy to address concerns specific to adolescents and children and ii) capacity building structures in charge of the issue with a view to achieving target 16.2 “put an end to ill-treatment, exploitation and trafficking, and to all forms of violence and torture of which people are victims children” of the SDGs.

Strategic Directions The Specific Objective: to “improve financial resource management”

593

The following strategic orientations are necessary to improve financial governance: i) improvement of the mobilization of financial resources, ii) improvement of the quality of public expenditure iii) strengthening of control of public finances and accountability.

Improving the quality of public spending

594

The quality of expenditure and the low transparency in management and public procurement procedures constitute important bottlenecks to be removed in the improvement of public finances. The allocation of resources, by sector, and public investments do not offer the expected results, effects and impacts due to their dispersion and their inconsistency with development policies and, therefore, are not very sensitive to improving the socio-economic conditions of the populations. It is therefore necessary to refine the approach and forecasting of resource management with emphasis on directing resources towards strategic priorities. This improvement involves: i) strengthening the multi-year management of public resources; ii) optimal allocation of public resources; iii) strengthening efficiency in the procurement process and iv) speed and traceability in the payment circuit for service providers' invoices. the systematization of accountability, with the involvement of CSOs active in citizen control of public action. The implementation of UEMOA public finance reforms with the development of DPPDs, PAPs and their full application in connection with sectoral policies should lay the foundations for this results-oriented public management.

Improved mobilization of financial resources

595

The mobilization of the financial resources necessary to support inclusive growth is experiencing difficulties due to the international development financing context marked by signs of running out of steam from traditional Technical and Financial Partners (PTF). Added to this are the difficulties in capturing a significant mass of internal resources linked to the unfavorable economic situation, the broadening of the tax base, and the weak incentive for direct investment by the private sector. , the weak promotion of various forms of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), as well as the weak development of innovative forms of resource mobilization including bond issues on the regional and international financial markets.

Faced with this situation, emphasis will be placed on i) strengthening the mobilization of own resources; ii) improving external resource mobilization strategies and iii) combating tax avoidance and illicit financial flows.

Strengthening public financial control and accountability

596

In accordance with article 84 of the organic law relating to finance laws, state budget execution operations are subject to triple control: administrative control, judicial control and parliamentary control. It is clear in the implementation of this provision that control remains insufficient and ineffective. To correct this persistent dysfunction, emphasis will be placed on; i) strengthening the capacities of public finance control structures; ii) modernization of public finance control mechanisms and iii) promotion of a culture of accountability.

Strategic orientations the Specific Objective: to "reduce corruption at all levels"

597

Corruption is taking on growing proportions despite the legal and institutional system put in place, as well as the efforts undertaken so far to reverse the trend of its worsening. Anti-corruption bodies and instruments must ensure that they play their roles and accomplish their missions with complete independence. Thus, significantly reducing corruption must involve: i) promoting the fight against corruption and related offenses and ii) strengthening the capacities of anti-corruption structures.

Promoting the fight against corruption and related offenses

598

Promotion of the fight against corruption and related offenses will be done through: i) prevention through IEC actions; ii) the promotion of transparency, of the provisions of the texts which sanction acts of corruption, of morality and good citizenship; iii) the sanctioning of acts of corruption which must involve the systematization of administrative sanctions and the completion of legal files on cases of corruption and iv) the systematization of the accountability of state actors and local elected officials with the active participation of civil society.

Strengthening the capacities of anti-corruption structures

599 The operationalization of this orientation will help to protect the structures responsible for the fight against corruption from any temptation. To do this, emphasis will be placed on: **i)** providing sufficient resources for the implementation of actions to combat corruption and **ii)** strengthening the capacities of actors involved in the fight against corruption in administrative ethics.

Strategic orientations of the Specific Objective: "preserve peace and community And security"

600 The problems raised in the context of security and peace are, among others, cases of theft, fraud and breach of trust coupled with the resurgence of petty crime and organized crime. To remedy this, we must strengthen the security system and promote peace.

Strengthening the security system

601 The implementation of this strategic orientation requires: **i)** the reorganization of the armed and security forces; **ii)** strengthening the climate of trust between security forces and citizens; **iii)** improving the working conditions of the armed and security forces, and **iv)** strengthening border management through the establishment of socio-community infrastructures.

Peacebuilding

602 Peace means a state of calm or tranquility as well as the absence of disturbance, disturbance, war and conflict. Today, although Benin lives in peace, it is threatened in the sub-region for political, religious, cultural, economic, etc. reasons. It conditions the development of the country. It is strong when different ethnic groups, different socio-cultural groups and different religions recognize themselves as belonging to the same nation and having the same future to build together. Promoting peace involves: **i)** strengthening national citizenship; **ii)** the promotion of mixing, cultural exchanges and inter-regional solidarity; **iii)** the development of good neighborly relations; **iv)** strengthening interreligious dialogue; **v)** the promotion of the satisfaction of basic needs without distinction of social categories or regions and **vi)** the raising of the level of political culture of the populations.

3.7

Strategic benchmarks for the development of the regions of Benin

603

The major challenge for Benin over the next eight years is to begin the construction of real regional development poles. As metropolises, these must, through their attractiveness, constitute areas offering significant opportunities for the development of agro-pastoral, tourist and human potential. Regional development action should focus on: i) the establishment of a coherent system for steering and managing regional development; ii) improving the attractiveness of territories and strengthening synergies in development actions between rural and urban areas; iii) the implementation of specific programs for rapid gains in the SDGs for territories falling further behind and iv) the development of border areas.

3.7.1 – the establishment of a coherent development steering and management system

604

The steering and management of regional development are characterized by little consideration of the long-term dimension and a virtual absence of organization and planning and occupation of the territory, leading to poor management. rationalization of the potential of natural resources causing waste and loss of resources. In addition, the multiplicity and diversity of tools and other reference instruments are a source of confusion, overlap and conflicts of competence leading to efficiencies. In view of the above, it will be necessary to work on: i) bringing the national planning system into line with the subnational development steering and management systems and ii) organizing and planning the occupation of the territory in order to ensure a harmonious and sustainable development of the territory capable of allowing the exploitation of all the potential of all localities for the benefit of collective well-being and the improvement of the competitiveness of the Beninese economy.

3.7.2 – improving attractiveness TERRITORIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SYNERGIES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN

605

The infrastructural platform of regions and municipalities is poorly developed. This situation is a source of additional production costs which do not promote the competitiveness of companies. This should encourage the State to develop structuring infrastructure to strengthen relations between the city and the countryside by creating the necessary conditions for the transformation and valorization of agricultural production, the creation of certain agropoles and certain service centers. To this end, certain investments and support measures are considered very important to: **i)** develop and modernize the infrastructure and means of transport with a view to improving the mobility of populations and the development of trade flows; **ii)** meet the challenge of access to energy, particularly electrical, cheaper and permanent, **iii)** ensure coverage of the territory by telephone and ICT services, notably the Internet and iv) develop productive infrastructure for the benefit production sectors, particularly for the rural sector, tourism and crafts.

3.7.3 – IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS SPECIFIC FOR QUICK GAINS IN THE LEVEL OF OddS FOR THE TERRITORIES falling further behind

606

The assessment of the achievement of the MDGs and the work to contextualize the SDG targets have highlighted regional disparities in the areas of access to social services and the creation of employment opportunities, especially for young people.
In this context, it will be a question of setting up a quick wins program for certain SDG targets for priority municipalities. Certain regional issues must be taken into account such as the question of demographic growth in order to exploit the demographic dividend, the promotion of gender and the strengthening of development actions centered on the sustainable management of natural resources and the strengthening of the capacities of resilience.

3.7.4 – DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS borderS

607

The major challenge for certain regions is to develop, on the one hand, at the level of border municipalities, a real integration policy and, on the other hand, to make the communities concerned showcases for national products with a view to promoting exports mainly to Nigeria. This will involve intensifying trade with border countries by promoting agricultural products and regularizing informal activities.

1.

3.

4.

3.9 Consistency of the PND objectives with the SDGs

608

The following table highlights the level of alignment of the specific objectives of the PND with the different SDGs. The integration of a large part of the SDG targets was based on the SDG operationalization document developed by the government in 2017. The sectoral and transversal themes of the prioritized targets are always linked to inclusive growth, poverty , inequalities, childhood, social protection, human capital, standard of living, water and energy, economic diversification, sustainable land management, climate change, gender and good governance at all levels.

609

The PND will serve as a reference framework for strategic orientations and quick wins according to targets and regions. It clearly places emphasis on improving intersectoral synergies as well as sectoral coherence in order to optimize the results of interventions in favor of the SDGs. The analyzes made it possible to identify twenty-four (24) SDG targets (including 10 priority targets for Benin) as not taken into account by the current development planning and programming framework.

610

Based on the strategic and specific objectives of the PND and the level of alignment of the PND with the SDGs, the priorities of the targets emerge as follows.

611

In the social domain, the target concerning monetary and non-monetary poverty appears to be an urgent response to the worsening of poverty and inequalities; the same is true of social protection. In terms of food security, this target is a high priority due to the rate recorded; chronic malnutrition (34%, 2014) of children under 5 years old remains high and is above 30%. Reducing maternal and child mortality is also a challenge. Family planning also remains a worrying challenge for Benin. In terms of education, improving quality is a more pressing issue. Access to drinking water and energy are also priorities.

612

In the economic field, the diversification of productive bases and the development of industry appears to be a priority with a view to accelerating the processes of structural transformation and the reduction of poverty. In this framework, Benin will create the best conditions for sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Added to this are the quality and resilient infrastructures necessary for the development of value chains and improvement of the living environment of populations. Finally, the resilience and sustainability of human settlements remain a key issue in Benin for controlled and resilient urbanization.

613

In the field of the environment, for SDG 12 relating to sustainable consumption and production patterns, the targets selected as priorities for the implementation of the objective will make it possible to take into account the integrated management of natural resources (land, water and forests), waste management and recovery, as well as research and knowledge sharing in the field of sustainability. Climate change presents significant challenges to the country's economic growth. Their impacts concern sectors that make strong contributions to the formation of added value in Benin.

1. Develop healthy.

4. Consolidate governance

3.10
Scope of the PND theory of change

614

The primary reason for the PND is the failure to observe, less than 10 years from the 2025 deadline, the structural changes recommended by the Benin 2025 Alafia vision. Indeed, all the efforts made since 2000 by successive Governments have not produced the expected results. The Beninese economy still experiences difficulties in structural transformation and insufficient targeting of the main pillars of inclusive growth. Monetary poverty and inequalities are worsening; human capital is poorly adapted to the requirements of the development work desired by Benin, causing very high underemployment and youth unemployment. Several socio-political factors and root causes explain the delay in economic and social changes which could not be triggered following an upward trajectory putting Benin on a path of inclusive growth with strong impacts on productive structures and the recovery of the level of development of human capital.

615

The main immediate, underlying and structural causes are multiple, often referring to the weight of the subsistence economy, rent-seeking and the informal economy, the insufficient level of education and access to financing.

616

In terms of human capital development, the main immediate causes are the depth of poverty and the high rate of demographic growth. These immediate causes necessarily refer to the underlying causes which boil down to poor access to basic social services in education and health, the lack of effectiveness of sectoral policies and the governance of several social sectors. The structural causes are the strong social and territorial inequalities as well as the weakness of the system for allocating resources to the development of human capital.

617

In terms of productivity and competitiveness of Benin's economy, the immediate causes are the fall back on subsistence economy modes of production and low valorization of local products as well as poor access to modern means of production. The underlying causes are the low productivity of the agricultural sector and the non-inclusiveness of economic growth which prevailed for several years, including the inefficiency of public policies, insufficient governance, poor access to financing and modern means. of production. This situation refers to structural causes which boil down to the choice of the growth pattern adopted due to its low capacity to create multiplier effects on the diversification of the economy and social inclusion.

618

Sustainable management of the living environment and the environment is confronted with a diversity of blocking factors and constraints of a cyclical and structural nature. The immediate causes are the extent of rural poverty, the under-equipment of cities and the absence of regional development programs. The underlying causes are the weak integrated management of natural resources and the fragility of ecosystems. The structural (deep) causes are the absence of a national development strategy implemented within the framework of a prospective vision of territorial planning and regional development programs.

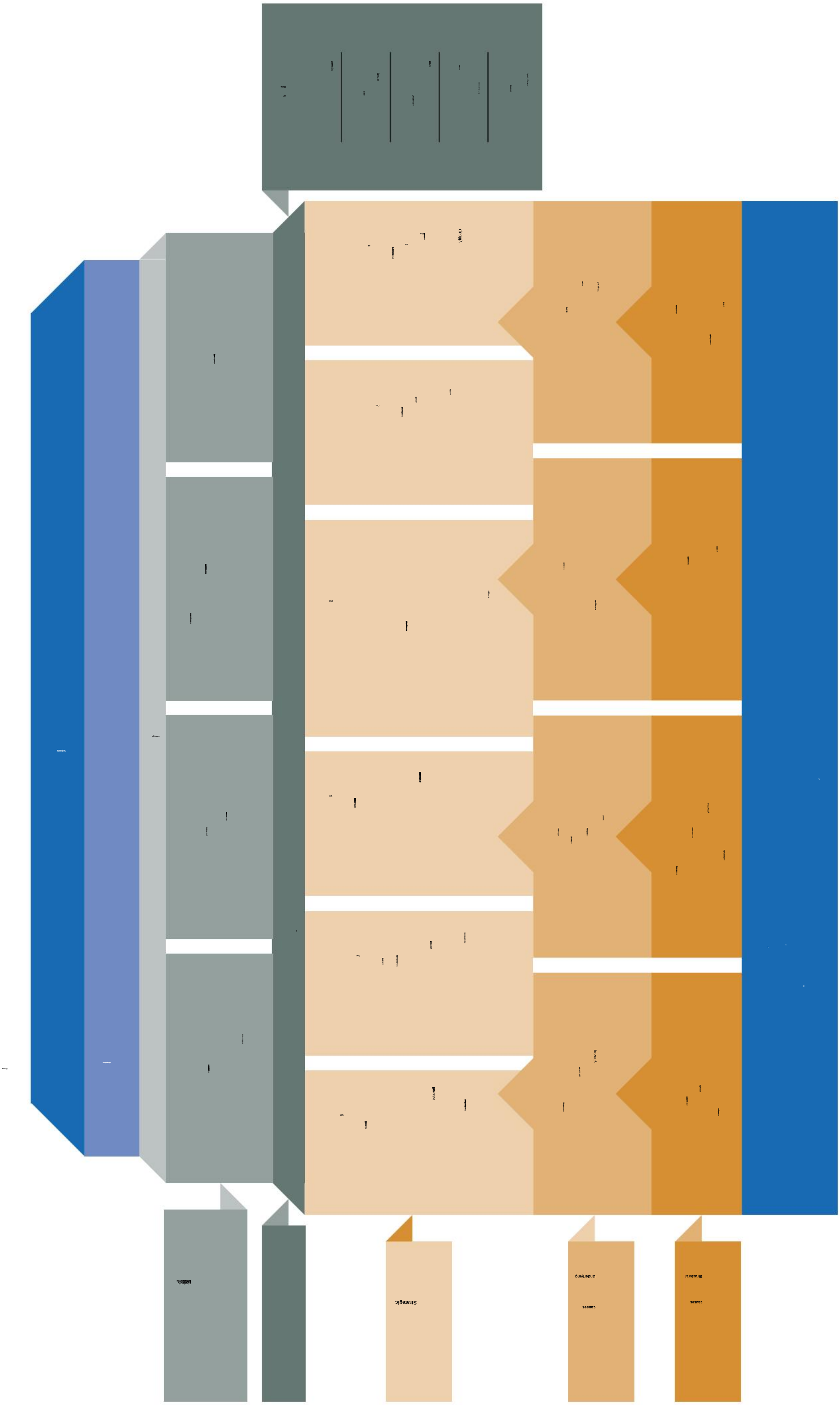
619

At the governance level, the immediate causes are the development of corruption, the low quality of public services and the difficulties of access to justice services, especially for the most vulnerable groups. The underlying causes are the ineffectiveness of several public policies and the lack of a culture of accountability at all levels of public resource management.
Finally, the root causes are the non-existence of a real development administration and the insufficient participation of local and national actors in development management.

620

The work of exchanges and reflections based on the approach of the theory of change made it possible to refine the lines of action on the basis of a prospective vision and the expectations of populations and development actors in terms of expected changes in the mode of operation of the economy with a view to its diversification and the mode of operation of public administration so that it quickly transforms into a development administration as well as the process of transformation of Beninese society, particularly on issues of controlling demographic growth and gender.

208



621

The expected long-term change is for Benin to become a well-governed country, with a competitive economy ensuring the well-being of its populations and the sustainability of its natural resources. This change will be achieved through the multiple effects expected at the level of several vectors of change within the framework of the four strategic objectives and specific objectives.

622

Achieving medium-term changes requires that in the short term the results from the implementation of PC2D 2018-2021 which will operationalize the strategies recommended in the PND alongside the PAG are very satisfactory.

623

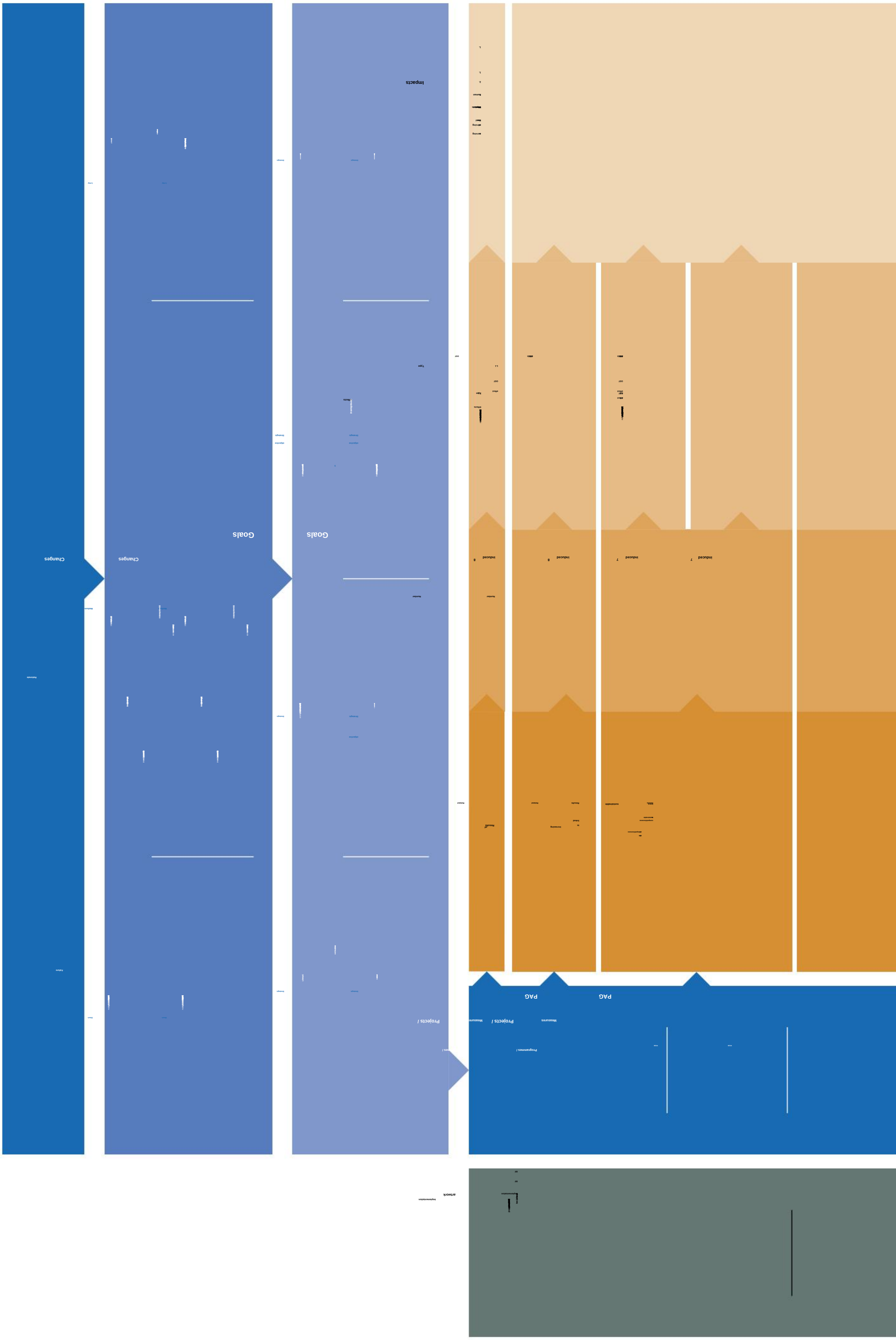
The four strategic objectives defined will be based on three fundamental levels which are: i) diversification of agricultural production with support for the development of services (rural infrastructure, logistics, innovations, bio-technologies); ii) agro-industrial transformation and increased development of services (business environment, tourism, transport, logistics, digital, innovations) and iii) export of knowledge through innovations and biotechnologies.

624

The expected change will depend on several conditions to be met in particular:

› the linking of the PAG, the PC2D of sectoral and local policies to the strategic orientations of the PND which ensured that the concerns of the ODD and agenda 2063;
› the mobilization of financial resources for the realization of structuring investments and certain key reforms affecting the economy and social issues;
› the active involvement of all development actors in the process of achieving the strategic orientations of the PND;
› the resilience of the national economy to regional socio-economic instability and external shocks.

210


Impacts
Goals
Goals
Changes
Changes
induced
induced
induced
induced
PAG
PAG
Projects /
Projects /
Measures
Programmes /
artwork

Machine Translated by Google

211

3.11

The major numerical objectives of the PND

Table 17: Major quantified objectives of the PND 2018-2025

INDICATORS	2015	2025
Rank in Human Development	167	150
GDP/capita in dollars	789	950
Economic growth rate	2,1ÿ%	10ÿ%
Monetary poverty rate	40ÿ%	23,2ÿ%
Non-monetary poverty rate	29,1ÿ%	< 10ÿ%
Investment rate (in % GDP)	24,6ÿ%	33ÿ%
GDP from tourism as a proportion of total GDP (2011)	2,6ÿ%	8%
Share of added value of the industrial sector/GDP	12,5ÿ%	20ÿ%
PIB informel/PIB	62ÿ%	< 50ÿ%
Life expectancy (2013)	62	65
Population growth rate	3,5ÿ%	3ÿ%
Literacy rate	43,1ÿ%	55ÿ%
Lower secondary completion rate	45ÿ%	70ÿ%
Upper secondary completion rate	28ÿ%	45ÿ%
Secondary school enrollment rate	47ÿ%	70ÿ%
Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 births (2013 RGPH)	335,5	< 200
Infant-juvenile mortality rate (2014 MICS)	115ÿ‰	< 100ÿ‰
Doing Business Classification (World Bank)	155	130
Rank in the Corruption Perceptions Index (2017 Transparency)	85	< 50
Road network condition index	73ÿ%	80ÿ%
Accident rate linked to the state of road infrastructure	9ÿ%	7ÿ%
National electrification rate (in %)	34,7ÿ%	51,3ÿ%
Proportion of households using improved stoves for cooking (in %)	17,64ÿ%	52,97ÿ%
Coverage rate of broadband internet services for businesses and individuals		80ÿ%
e-Government Development Index		0,5
Banking rate (2017)	19ÿ%	> 25ÿ%
Internet penetration rate	19,4ÿ%	> 50ÿ%

INDICATORS	2015	2025
Rate of precarious employment (2005-2014)	87,7ÿ%	<60ÿ%
Health insurance and social protection coverage rate	8,4ÿ%	>40ÿ%
Electricity access rate	38,8ÿ%	>60ÿ%
Rate of access to drinking water in rural areas	41,4ÿ%	>75ÿ%
Linear rural tracks developed (2005-2014)	4ÿ958 km	> 8000

625

Benin has several assets to aim for very ambitious objectives within the framework of the project engaged in structural transformation and improvement of the level of competitiveness of its economy as well as raising the level of development of human capital. The GDP/inhabitant could approach $1,000 thanks to massive investments in the development of agro-pastoral products and the cleaning up of the macro-economic framework as well as the raising of the business environment to the global level. This should result in a very significant reduction in poverty rates (monetary and non-monetary) and an improvement in the level of qualifications, especially among young people and women.

3.12

Macro-economic and macro-social framing of the PND

3.12.1 – hypotheses

626

The PND is a planning document aimed at economic growth, the fight against poverty and human security necessary for the realization of the Benin 2025 Alafia vision, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2063 agenda of the African Union. In this context, it proved necessary to define a coherent macroeconomic framework for implementing the various strategies of the Plan. This macroeconomic framework is based on three scenarios taking into account several financial and budgetary economic parameters.

627

The baseline scenario displays caution in growth forecasts.
It is based on the Economic and Financial Program agreed with the International Monetary Fund for the period 2017-2019, and takes into consideration the various uncertainties to which the economy is subject, including the evolution of the price of raw materials on the international market. , climatic hazards, prudent speed in the implementation of various economic reforms. In this scenario, the growth rate would be 7.3% in 2021 and should stand at 7.5% in 2025.

628

The PND-SDG scenario is based on satisfactory speed in the implementation of the Government Action Program and its economic reforms. This scenario is therefore oriented towards a strengthening of investment, particularly private, as stipulated in the Government Action Program. To this end, it takes into consideration the updated phasing of projects registered in the PAG at the end of 2017, following feasibility studies. It also assumes a favorable development in the prices of raw materials on the international market as well as advantageous climatic conditions. The model assumptions for the next eight (8) years are:

› accelerating the pace of growth by highlighting the ambition to achieve sustainable inclusive growth thanks to the dynamics of the process of structural socio-economic transformation and certain levers of action such as the creation of income opportunities in the spheres of the poor and the informal sector as well as the establishment of inclusive financing instruments for the agro-pastoral sector and processing industries;

› the development of private investment to reach, during the 2022-2025 period, 27.5% of GDP thanks to the development of SMI/SMEs, PPPs and FDI;

› a stable evolution of the global and regional economic environment as well as factors of national economic development. It is part of the optimism displayed in the diligent implementation of the seventeen (17) SDG targets prioritized by Benin. It is also part of the effort to strengthen capacities to accelerate growth through investment retained in the 2016-2021 PAG;

› these macroeconomic hypotheses are based on the real improvement in the business climate and progress in the implementation of major reforms, notably the modernization of public administration, the fight against corruption, the modernization of the social protection system and the effectiveness of the public financial management system.

629

On this basis, it is expected that:

› the economic growth rate would reach 10.2% in 2025, compared to 5.6% in 2017ÿ;

› the investment rate would increase from 29.1% in 2017 to 33.2% for the period 2022-2025ÿ;

› revenue excluding grants would represent 22.3% of GDP during the 2022-2025 period compared to 17.6% in 2017.

630

The unchanged policy scenario assumes that economic policy in Benin would not deviate significantly from what prevailed before 2016. It assumes a non-implementation of the PAG and the Program with the IMF and a persistence of the vulnerability of the economy. In this scenario, the growth rate should not deviate from its historical average, i.e. around 4.0%.

3.12.2 – FRAMING RESULTS

possible paths to economic growth

Table 18: Criteria for selecting key sectors that leverage inclusive growth

SECTORS	effect training	effect upstream	effect in endorsement	elasticities	multiplier income Household	rang
Subsistence agriculture	2,93	9,498	12,585	-21,6	5,477	1
Agro industry	2,40	10,365	7,835	-34,3	4,622	2
Commerce	1,28	4,183	1,201	55,3	2,545	4
Hospitality and restoration	1,45	5,239	3,371	-0, 3	2,903	3
Transport	0,66	2,778	4,762	7,3	1,292	5
TIC/Communication	0,42	1,387	1,147	7,3	0,795	6
Financial services	0,24	1,015	1,293	-4,5	0,441	7

Sourceÿ: St / pnd, 2017

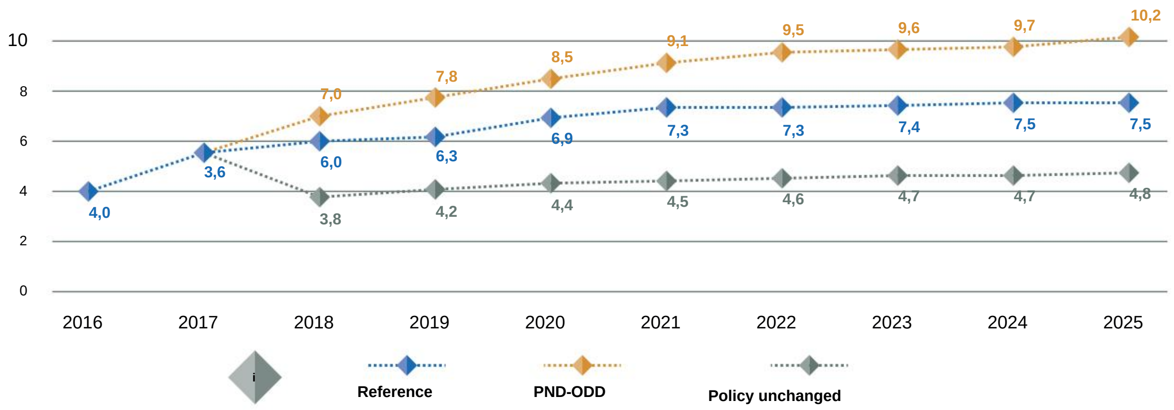
631

Considering the criteria used for selection as contained in table no. 7, five key sectors proved to be levers of inclusive growth and therefore served as the basis for the simulation of the PND scenario. These sectors are: i) agro-industry; ii) subsistence agriculture; iii) the hotel and catering industry; iv) transport and v) ICT and communication.

632

The PND-SDG scenario also assumes a stable evolution of the global and regional economic environment as well as national economic development factors. It is part of the optimism displayed in the diligent implementation of the seventeen (17) SDG targets prioritized by Benin. It is also part of the effort to strengthen capacities to accelerate growth through investment retained in the 2016-2021 PAG.

Figure 25: Simulated growth profile



the reference scenario

633 The table below presents the assumptions and results of the reference scenario. rence.

Table 19: Assumptions and results of the reference scenario (in % GDP unless otherwise indicated)

	2016	2017	average 2018-2021	average 2022-2025
Real sector				
GDP at current market price	3,7	5,7	8,8	9,6
GDP at constant market price (constant FCFA 2007 base)	**4,0**	**5,6**	**6,6**	**7,4**
- Variation in the deflator (constant FCFA 2007 base)	-0,3	0,1	2,0	2,1
- Total revenue	-9,0	26,6	10,9	12,0
- Total expenses	-11,6	21,3	4,2	11,1
Investment rate	24,6	29,1	29,4	30,3
- Public	5,9	9,8	7,3	6,4
- Private	18,7	19,2	22,1	23,9
TOFE				
Revenue excluding donations	14,7	17,6	18,6	20,3
Tax revenues	12,6	13,3	14,8	16,6
Non-tax revenue	2,1	4,3	3,9	3,8
Net expenses and loans	21,2	24,4	21,9	20,9
- Payroll	7,0	6,3	6,0	5,9
- Payroll (as a percentage of tax revenue)	55,2	47,3	40,7	35,8
- Public investment	5,9	9,1	6,7	6,0
- Budgetary contribution to investment	3,5	5,8	3,2	3,7
Budget balance (approval basis excluding grants)	-6,7	-6,9	-3,2	-0,6

Sourceÿ: dgae / mef / St-pnd / dgpd / mpd

	2016	2017	average 2018-2021	average 2022-2025
Trade				
FOB exports	20,7	21,4	23,6	27,6
FOB imports	-28,5	-31,5	-34,0	-34,7
Trade balance	-7,8	-10,1	-10,4	-7,2
Current balance	-9,9	-10,4	-12,9	-11,8
Overall balance	-3,3	-1,8	-3,7	-4,8

◆ **the pnd-odd** scenario

Table 20: Results of the macroeconomic framework for the PND-SDG scenario (in % GDP unless otherwise indicated)

	2016	2017	average 2018-2021	average 2022-2025
Real sector				
GDP at current market price	3,7	5,7	10,2	12,1
GDP at constant market price (constant FCFA 2007 base)	**4,0**	**5,6**	**8,1**	**9,8**
- Variation in the deflator (constant FCFA 2007 base)	-0,3	0,1	1,9	2,1
- Total revenue	-9,0	26,6	13,8	16,9
- Total expenses	-11,6	21,3	5,2	11,5
Investment rate	24,6	29,1	30,6	33,2
- Public	5,9	9,8	7,1	5,7
- Private	18,7	19,2	23,5	27,5
TOFE				
Revenue excluding donations	14,7	17,6	19,1	22,3
Tax revenues	12,6	13,3	15,4	18,9
Non-tax revenue	2,1	4,3	3,8	3,4
Net expenses and loans	21,2	24,4	21,7	20,0
- Payroll	7,0	6,3	5,8	5,3
- Payroll (as a percentage of tax revenue)	55,2	47,3	38,1	28,3
- Public investment	5,9	9,1	6,5	5,4
- Budgetary contribution to investment	3,5	5,8	3,2	3,3
Budget balance (approval basis excluding grants)	-6,7	-6,9	-2,6	2,3
Trade				
FOB exports	20,7	21,4	24,9	31,8
FOB imports	-28,5	-31,5	-36,0	-36,9
Trade balance	-7,8	-10,1	-11,2	-5,1
Current balance	-9,9	-10,4	-13,5	-8,1
Overall balance	-3,3	-1,8	-4,4	-1,2

Source: dgae, February 2018

the unchanged policy scenario

Table 21: Results of the macroeconomic framework for the unchanged policy scenario (in % GDP unless otherwise indicated)

	2016	2017	average 2018-2021	average 2022-2025
Real sector				
GDP at current market price	3,7	5,7	6,3	6,3
GDP at constant market price (constant FCFA 2007 base)	**4,0**	**5,6**	**4,2**	**4,7**
- Variation in the deflator (constant FCFA 2007 base)	-0,3	0,1	2,0	1,5
- Total revenue	-9,0	26,6	7,0	5,6
- Total expenses	-11,6	21,3	3,4	6,1
Investment rate	24,6	29,1	24,6	25,9
- Public	5,9	9,8	6,0	6,3
- Private	18,7	19,2	18,6	19,7
TOFE				
Revenue excluding donations	12,6	13,3	18,0	17,5
Tax revenues	2,1	4,3	13,9	13,2
Non-tax revenue	2,1	4,3	4,1	4,3
Net expenses and loans	21,2	24,4	21,4	21,7
- Payroll	7,0	6,3	6,3	6,0
- Public investment	5,9	9,1	5,4	5,8
- Budgetary contribution to investment	3,5	5,8	2,7	2,0
Budget balance (approval basis excluding grants)	-6,7	-6,9	-3,4	-4,2
Trade				
FOB exports	20,7	21,4	17,0	16,6
FOB imports	-28,5	-31,5	-31,3	-27,0
Trade balance	-7,8	-10,1	-14,2	-10,4
Current balance	-9,9	-10,4	-15,0	-14,5
Overall balance	-3,3	-1,8	-6,6	-5,7

Source: dgae, February 2018

3.12.3 – IMPACT OF THE GROWTH PATTERN ACCORDING TO CERTAIN VARIABLES macroSocial

634

The evolution of macrosocial variables was simulated through two types of relationships: i) the first is the relationship between growth, inequalities and poverty and ii) the second is the relationship between growth, inequalities , the structural transformation of the economy and poverty. The trajectories of the SDG targets arise from the developments described by these relationships.

the hypotheses for simulating growth, inequalities and poverty

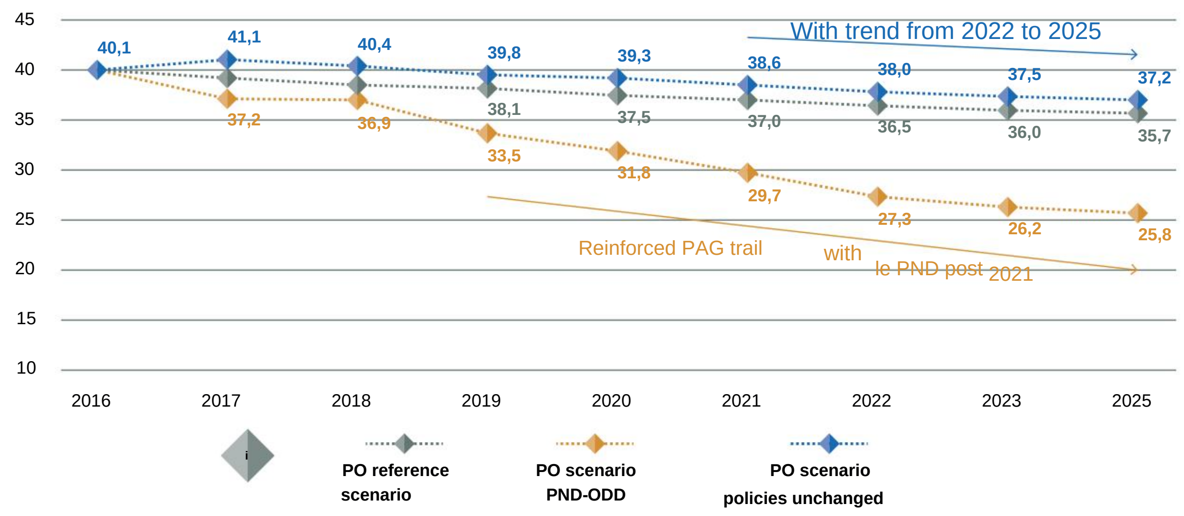
635

The results of the simulations presented below describe the evolution of poverty along the different growth paths with regard to the inclusive or non-inclusive nature of growth and socio-economic inequality until 2030. The hypotheses are presented in the tables above.

636

As the simulation results show, it should be noted that the incidence of poverty simulated with the unchanged policy scenario is higher than that simulated with the other two scenarios. Also, it should be noted that the PND-SDG scenario displays low poverty incidence levels compared to the reference scenario. Furthermore, the incidence of poverty should decrease over the period 2017-2030 with the reference and PND-SDG scenarios. Indeed, in 2017, the incidence of poverty is around 39% for the reference scenario, 37% for the PND-SDG scenarios; this decline could continue until 2025. With the reference scenario, the incidence of poverty should stand at 37% in 2025 compared to 38.1% in 2021; in 2030, the incidence of poverty is expected to fall to 35.7%. Regarding the PND-SDG scenario, the graph below shows that the simulated poverty incidence should stand at 29.7% in 2025 compared to 33.5% in 2021. Then, it will continue its decline to 25.8% in 2030 with the PND-SDG.

Figure 26: Simulated poverty incidence as a function of growth parameters



Sourceÿ: St-pnd

637

The results of the estimation of economic growth, inequality and poverty generally reflect that the objectives of the PND should not be limited to the sole policy of increasing income per capita and reducing inequalities. The vision should therefore be based on the SDG-poverty model which also integrates the challenge linked to the structural transformation of the economy and which corresponds to SDG 8. Because the relationship between economic growth and poverty is not is not absolute, it is relative. The fact that economic growth in Benin does not trickle down to the feet of the poor is not only a matter of inequalities.

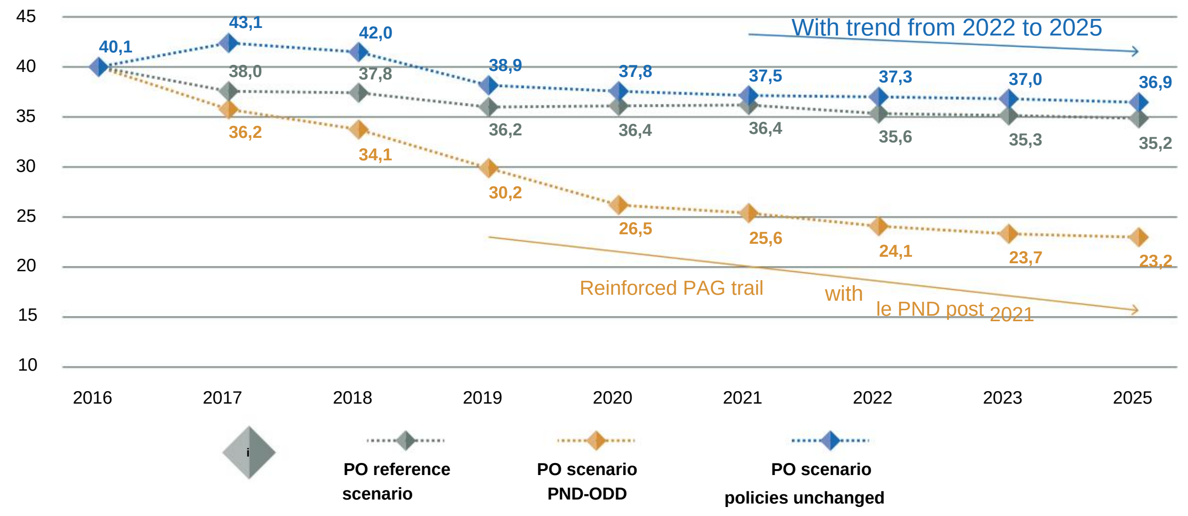
socioeconomic lities but also factors specific to the country, namely: i) social relations 15 (quality of human capital, education, its internal efficiency, human insecurity); ii) the quality of governance; iii) the sectoral composition of economic growth; iv) business climate; v) environmental risks and vi) the relevance of the public policies implemented. There are specificities shaped by socio-political history, initial conditions, particular resource endowments which condition economic growth.

structural transformation of the economy

638

Beyond the relationship between economic growth, inequalities and poverty (the Bourguignon triangle), the structural transformation of the economy aims to simulate the profiles of growth and monetary poverty with the structure of the economy. This exercise is all the more important as the government in its Action Program has made the structural transformation of the economy a priority; the same is true of the Africa 2063 vision which invites African countries to initiate the structural transformation of their economies based on science, technology and innovation.

Figure 27: Simulated poverty incidence based on structural transformation parameters



Sourceÿ: St-pnd, 2017

639

The results illustrated by the graph below show that the sectoral composition of growth significantly influences the evolution of poverty in Benin. Thus, the structural transformation of the economy through the PND-SDG scenario allows for a much more significant reduction in the incidence of poverty by 2025 or even 2030. Indeed, with the PND-SDG scenario l The incidence of simulated poverty is trending downward compared to the reference scenario.

640

The “reference” and “unchanged policy” scenarios display practically identical profiles, with a relatively modest reduction in the incidence of poverty; in 2021, the incidence of poverty should stand at 36.2% with the “reference” scenario.

ence”, at 38.5% with the “unchanged policy” scenario and at 30.2% with the PND-SDG scenario. Furthermore, by 2025 and 2030, with the structural transformation of the economy, the PND-SDG scenario shows a decline in the incidence which continues to settle at 23.2% in 2030 compared to 25 .6% in 2025.

641

With structural transformation taken into account, targeting and direction of productive investments is necessary. High priority should be given to the Agro-industry, Agriculture, Tourism, Hotels and Catering, Services, Transport and ICT branches, in order to achieve the challenge linked to the structural transformation of the economy capable of guaranteeing sustainable social transformation. The social transformation that results from strong and inclusive growth constitutes an important challenge for sustainable human development in Benin.

3.13 Financing of the PND

642

Achieving the objectives arising from the Strategic Directions of the PND requires significant investments and the use of innovative financing that continued actions to improve the business climate and promote private and public investments will help to mobilize.

643

The cost of the PND will be evaluated based on the costs of the PC2D and the implementation of the priority targets of the SDGs. The PC2D programs derive from the PND results frameworks, its strategic axes, its specific objectives, its results, its expected effects and impacts.

3.13.1 – Issues and challenges of PND financing

644

The financing for development landscape has undergone many changes globally. Benin, like other African countries, is engaged in a process of deepening its resource mobilization strategy combining the optimal management of public, private, domestic and/or international resources with a view to finance its development projects, especially since the implementation of the PAG. This orientation is in line with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda which requires not only a significant increase in investments, but also effective policies and mechanisms for alignment with the objectives of different national development benchmarks. National Integrated Financing Framework (CNFI).

645

In terms of domestic public financing, a significant part of Benin's revenue is made up of tax and non-tax revenue which stood between 16% and 20% over the last decade, contributing to the reduction of the budget deficit since 2000 thanks to the increase in revenue and better control of expenses. In 2016, tax revenues were estimated at US$1.4 billion (792 billion CFA francs) and non-tax revenues at US$169 million. Despite this progress, the tax burden oscillated between 14.9% of GDP and 14.2% for the period 2014-2016. The rate of tax pressure only crossed the 17% mark in 2008, compared to a threshold of 20% established as a community standard in the UEMOA area (compared to an average of 34% in member countries of the OECD). The United Nations estimates that developing countries will need to collect tax revenues of at least 20% of their gross domestic product to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Benin must therefore make an effort to mobilize tax revenue to be included in this register.

This objective is achievable if the government finds solutions to the ills which have always undermined Beninese taxation, namely, among others, corruption, bad governance, tax evasion. To this end, the reforms implemented in the tax sector must be continued to effectively address these challenges and increase the mobilization of the country's tax revenue.

646

For domestic private financing, the business sector in Benin is largely characterized by the predominance of the informal sector. This environment leaves ample room to better **promote its formal private sector** in order to generate positive impacts on domestic revenues, the employment situation (the creation of 500,000 jobs is planned) and productivity. Currently more than 70% of exports are destined for ECOWAS countries, with potential for diversification and trade with new partners. In this context, the government is focusing on promoting entrepreneurship and the transition to the formal sector, in the agro-industrial sector.

647

Public-private partnerships (PPP) will also occupy a primordial place in the implementation of the PAG. It is expected that 71% of the 9,039 billion CFA francs (US$16.4 billion) needed to carry out the flagship projects will come from the private sector.

648

Regarding the need for financing in addition to internal resources, the analysis of investment and savings, in the table below, confirms that Benin is in permanent need of financing its economy. Indeed, the Savings-Investment balance is structurally deficit; It follows that assistance from abroad to cover the gap is absolutely necessary.

Table

FUNDING NEEDS											
Domestic savings	220,7	272,8	183,6	271,0	287,6	370,0	439,3	431,6	695,0	662,2	697,4
Public	121,6	150,2	272,5	245,8	207,4	230,4	214,4	277,7	314,9	292,0	260,0
Private	99,0	122,6	-88,9	25,2	80,2	139,7	224,9	153,9	380,1	370,2	437,5
national Saving	298,0	392,3	289,1	375,6	353,3	420,3	498,8	499,8	786,5	777,1	774,3
Investment	417,4	505,7	545,0	615,6	659,7	683,0	742,4	799,5	1119,1	1214,6	1155,3
Public	144,2	120,6	198,4	174,7	302,3	177,1	226,6	217,3	288,1	249,6	376,9
Private	273,2	385,1	346,6	440,9	357,4	505,9	515,8	582,2	831,0	965,0	778,5
Funding Need (excess funding)	119,4	113,4	255,9	240,0	306,4	262,7	243,6	299,7	332,6	437,5	381,0
GDP	2533,8	2688,7	2860,7	3194,0	3351,2	3452,0	3687,2	4144,0	4501,2	4734,0	5002,2

649

Official development assistance: Official development assistance (ODA) has traditionally occupied a significant place in state revenue. In 2015, it was around US$430 million. This constitutes a reduction of around 1/3 since 2013, but this funding would be on the rise again according to the Government's forecasts in its 2017 Finance Act and over the coming years27. According to World Bank data, about half of this sum, or US$239 million, was disbursed as grants (without technical assistance). A substantial part was provided by the World Bank, the European Union, Germany, the African Development Bank and France. Benin shows its interest in developing its economic diplomacy to expand its partnerships.

650

External private financing: according to data from the UNCTAD Investment report, foreign direct investments towards Benin amounted to US$161 million in 2016, while investments from Benin amounted to US$17 million. As for contributions, they are well below those of neighboring countries such as Ghana (US$3.4 billion), Burkina Faso (US$309 million), Togo (US$255 million) or even Nigeria (4. US$49 billion).

This corresponds to 3.9% of GDP in 2015 and 2016, with investments mainly intended for the port, industrial and banking sectors, and also in portfolios with a view to increasing the issuance of public securities on the regional financial market28.

651

Thus, it appears that the government has room to increase investments and FDI by implementing a set of support measures aimed at cleaning up the macroeconomic framework29 in connection with improving the investment climate .

Table 23: FDI inflows (in US$ millions)

PAyS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
West Africa	18ÿ926	16ÿ822	14ÿ479	12ÿ176	10ÿ189	11ÿ433
Benign	**161**	**230**	**360**	**405**	**150**	**161**

Sourceÿ: unctad, World investment report 2016

3.13.2 – Sources of financing for the PND

652

Benin has developed public debt strategy documents since 2009.
In total, public debt in 2016 is estimated at 47.6% of GDP, compared to 41.6% in 2015 and 31% in 2014. Benin's external debt stands at 21.6% of GDP compared to a rate of domestic public debt at 26% of GDP. Public external debt is 83% made up of multilateral debt, notably with the World Bank (36%) and the African Development Fund (17%). There

27 Benin, FMI Staff report, FEC

28 aeo, p.7

29 pages, p.44

The majority of this debt was contracted at concessional rates. In terms of domestic debt, a large part is due to the increase in the outstanding amount of government securities. The margin in relation to “moderate” risk has decreased and must therefore be systematically monitored by the government. It must find the right balance between its investment plan, which alongside PPPs, will be mainly financed by concessional loans and, then to a more limited extent, traditional loans and the control of its public debt rate. .

653

Also within the framework of the PND, a development financing strategy should be well developed and translated into an action plan within the framework of the PAG and the PC2D. This strategy should identify the necessary investments and structural reforms to be undertaken over the eight years of the PND in order to clearly define the orientations and possible financing options making it possible to regularly define the level of sustainability of the country's debt.

654

Benin has a Multi-year Budget and Economic Programming Document (DPBEP) and, at the sectoral level, Multi-year Expenditure Programming Documents (DPPD). As for the articulation of these with the national development strategy, efforts are still awaited. The alignment of these instruments with the PND financing strategy is essential in order to properly orient financial policy instruments around the main development axes. Also, it is essential that the Economic and Financial Programs Monitoring Unit (CSPEF), in support of the General Budget Directorate (DGB), under the leadership of the Analysis and Investigation Bureau (BAI), ensures the consistency between the different sectoral strategies, the DPBEP and the DPPD. The ambitious investment objectives of the PAG should encourage significant savings in current expenditure and the strengthening of resource mobilization for the benefit of major projects.

mobilization of public savings

655

The first source of financing for the PND concerns the use of resources from the National Budget. The State, through public savings, will finance development programs, projects and actions resulting from the implementation of the PND.
To do this, efforts to improve the efficiency of current spending and improve the effectiveness of investment spending will be continued.

diaspora backgrounds

656

According to World Bank data, in 2016, Benin received a total of US$132 million as remittances from the diaspora, US$214 million was paid in 2015. Overall remittances experienced significant fluctuations, but still experiencing an upward trend. For the year 2015, this corresponds to approximately 1.5% of GDP and 30% of ODA. Which is significantly lower than the payments received in countries like Ghana (US$2 billion), Togo (US$287 million) and Burkina Faso (US$397 million), also taking into account the fund ratio paid/population.

657

Diaspora funds represent an increasingly popular opportunity to increase domestic savings. The amounts transferred most often support the daily needs of families and thus make it possible to increase basic consumption. Through the implementation of appropriate policies, a Government can, however, promote the usefulness of diaspora funds beyond increasing family income and direct them towards productive investment sectors.

658

The Beninese government recognizes the potential for greater collaboration with the diaspora for foreign direct investment. Thus, the PAG 2016-2021 plans to sign a Government-Diaspora Partnership Pact in order to take into account the needs of the diaspora in the national political sphere and encourage investments of diaspora income, in particular by establishing a tax regime favorable to investment in target sectors in Benin.

promotion of public private partnership

659

The principle of Public Private Partnership (PPP) consists of bringing together public authorities and private agents to design, finance, build, manage or preserve a project of public interest. Such partnerships involve sharing risks, responsibility and ownership between the government and the private sector.

660

The generalization of the use of PPP will contribute to greater efficiency in the use of public funds, to a better quality/price ratio for certain services of common interest, to the alleviation of public budgetary constraints by involving the sector private sector to take risks linked to the financing of infrastructure investments.

south-south cooperation

661

In view of the major economic and political transformations underway in the countries of the southern hemisphere, Benin is also committed to strengthening its South-South Cooperation and hosted, in February 2017, an international meeting to accelerate the SDGs in the countries of the South. This meeting made it possible to: i) strengthen the capacities of Beninese executives and Beninese authorities on the appropriate process for the efficient and effective establishment of South-South and Triangular cooperation; ii) engage in the identification of flagship projects of the 2016-2021 PAG to be implemented within the framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation and iii) commit to the development of a National Action Plan in this area South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

662

While comprehensive data and systematic inclusion in national development strategies are still lacking, the country has already developed numerous partnerships, among others, with China in different sectors, such as infrastructure and agriculture .

663

The 2016-2021 PAG places significant emphasis on flagship projects in the productive and infrastructure sectors, sectors which are seeing less and less investment from traditional suppliers. The potential for further engagements with other country partners in the region and the Arab, Asian and Latin American world should be closely examined.

climate finance

664

Benin is very vulnerable to climatic hazards and has notably suffered from droughts and floods as well as their consequences on agricultural yields30. Benin has started to integrate mitigation and adaptation strategies into its planning tools and has launched several projects in favor of renewable energies and reforestation. The planned reductions have been submitted to the UNFCCC31.

665

While development financing linked to climate change is increasing sharply on the African continent, great financing potential exists particularly in the energy and agriculture sectors. In this context, the Ministry of Planning and Development commissioned, in September 2016, a study on the financing of the SDGs which places particular emphasis on the question of innovative financing and notes in particular the potential of climate-related mechanisms. . She therefore recommends strengthening "ad hoc partnerships with financial institutions. The financing mechanisms of the UNFCCC, the mobilization, at the international level, of funds dedicated to the climate, on the one hand, (Climate Change Adaptation Fund, for which BOAD obtained the status of Implementing Entity, Green Fund) and, on the other hand, funding allocated to the environment in general (Global Environment Fund, for which the accreditation process is underway32). The main obstacles identified concern governance, administrative burden, weaknesses in aid coordination and the fungibility of public resources as soon as they are collected by the State.

recourse to the financial market

666

Better mobilization of savings through recourse to the financial and stock market, an incentive tax policy and a monetary policy capable of inspiring investor confidence are necessary to increase domestic financing of development actions. The mobilization of savings is a source of financing for the PND and the PC2D.

As part of the diversification of sources of financing for State interventions, the Government used the financial market to the tune of 332.4 billion over the period of 2009-2016. Generally speaking, the amounts subscribed for the bond loans launched by Benin in recent

30 cf. page complete, p. 93

31 http://www.gcfreadinessprogramme.org/benin-gcf-readiness-programme

32 ministry of planning and development, financing of development in the perspective of the objectives sustainable development (odd), September 2017, p.54

recent years are well above the expected amounts and are proof of the confidence of financial market operators in the Beninese State. The needs for resources and investment in infrastructure require that the government intensify the use of this market with the aim of ensuring optimal use of the funds collected.

technical and financial partners

667

As part of the country's development assistance agreements signed by the Government and financial and technical cooperation institutions, both bilateral and multilateral, support from Technical and Financial Partners will be put in place following the principles of the Declaration from Paris. It is well understood that the resources coming from public development assistance are in a non-increasing trend in relation to the GDP of the donor countries, the commitments made must be respected by both the Government and the TFPs. This would avoid the risks of low (or non-) mobilization of programmed resources as part of the implementation of sectoral programs and policies arising from the PND.

Between 2000 and 2009 and 2010 and 2016, the execution rates of investment expenditure were, on annual average, 62.52% and 67.82%, respectively. Also, the internal resources of PIP financing were executed (approval basis) at 58.85% between 2010 and 2016, while the external resources were at 48.75%, with varying situations. from one sector to another. In any case, the Government will have to increase its share of financing of the Public Investment Program (PIP) which, between 2010 and 2016, reached around 50%.

3.14

Key reforms

668

The major reforms of the PND which are part of a process already initiated by the PAG constitute one of the fundamentals of the PND because they are based on their contribution to the creation of an adequate legal, economic and financial environment for structural transformation socio-economic of Benin. The main criterion is based on the acceleration of the process of structural transformation and the raising of the level of structuring investments. The effects of these major reforms and structuring investments are transversal, enabling the achievement of strong and sustainable inclusive economic growth with multiplier effects on diversification and increased added value as well as the creation of decent and sustainable jobs. .

669

Several structural reforms have been carried out; they concern the adoption of the legal framework for PPPs, the revision of the law on public procurement, the reform of the land code, the digital code, internal security and certain reforms relating to the management of public finances.

670

Reforms will continue in several sectors, notably in the area of political governance, the investment code, the social protection system, territorial planning, public administration, decentralization, the programming system and results-based budgeting as well as certain sectoral reforms affecting in particular transport, ICT, education, vocational training and health.

671

In terms of political governance, it will be a question of deepening certain organic and regulatory texts to clearly affirm the functions of each power (executive, legislative and judicial) and the strengthening of the capacities of civil society in monitoring functions on human rights and support for community initiatives at the economic and social levels.

672

The Reform and modernization of the Administration because of what it represents as an irrevocable desire to implement effective public policies will require an upgrade so that it is a development administration, efficient, effective and efficient through the adoption of the results-based management approach and the development of a culture of accountability and the effectiveness of public financial resources management mechanisms.

673

Benin has clearly opted for the central role of the private sector in the structural transformation of the economy expected thanks to a world-class **business environment** and consistent investments in the development of infrastructure and the development of new sectors of production allowing the country to position itself well among the business centers of the sub-region and exporters for products richer in added value.

Among the most important levers are: i) the reduction of factor costs; ii) transparency and efficiency of the tax system; iii) the promulgation and application of the investment code; iv) the gradual formalization of the informal sector; v) the establishment of a single export window and vi) improving the quality of State-Private Sector dialogue.

Machine Translated by Google

Key reforms of the PND

232

DEVICE IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4

674 The PND, consistent with the SDGs, will be implemented through the execution of the Government Action Program (PAG 2016-2021) and two quadrennial operational frameworks, namely the Program for Growth and Development Sustainable, over the successive periods of 2018-2021 and 2022-2025. Monitoring of the implementation of the PND will be done at the strategic level through the institutional framework described below and at the operational level through monitoring the implementation of the PC2D, the PAG and the SDGs which are thus an integral part of the documents. basis of PND monitoring.

4.1 Lessons learned from previous programmatic benchmarks

675 Generally speaking, the institutional frameworks provided for by several development benchmarks for the implementation of sectoral policies and strategies include an orientation body chaired by the ministerial authority, a technical steering body at the national level and sometimes at the departmental level. and municipal (case of the SCRP) and execution structures (sub-sector bodies, technical directorates, project/ program management units and agencies) at the sectoral and departmental level.

676 The main lessons learned are:

› **The ineffectiveness of the institutional monitoring frameworks often put in place:** they are sometimes plethoric and the same actors find themselves in a multitude of structures for orientation, management and monitoring of projects or programs. This is one of the results of the evaluation of the SCRP 2011-2015 which notes that the weak functionality of the various committees did not make it possible to monitor the implementation of the SCRP at the decentralized and deconcentrated levels. . Furthermore, the lack of coordination and synergy that causes this is due to the absence of stronger leadership at the national planning level;

› **Lack of realism and insufficient budgetary resources for the implementation of actions and sustainable solutions:** the significance of the annual budget does not allow certain activities to be carried out within the required duration;

› **The absence of a system of metrics capable of facilitating the evaluation of progress made in the implementation of development policies, plans and programs:** its establishment will avoid the repetition of the case of the Vision Benin 2025 Alafia whose means necessary to carry out the different sequences have not been evaluated as well as the macroeconomic framework and the intermediate targets which would have made it possible to assess both its feasibility and the required adjustments.

677

The contextual and situational analysis of the SDG indicators reveals that the national statistical system only allows the collection of approximately 50% of the four dozen indicators associated with the 49 priority targets retained by Benin. This observation of lack of data which also applies to the monitoring-evaluation indicators of the SCRP is more pronounced for the targets relating to the environment sector. In addition, several data produced still suffer from a lack of reliability due, among other things, to the ineffectiveness of the coordination of statistical activities resulting from the weak functioning of the National Statistics Council (CNS) and its specialized commissions created in October 1973. In doing so, a lack of coordination and harmonization of data collection and processing methods was observed, as well as the systematic non-certification/homologation of published data.

678

The national context for monitoring and evaluation of program documents is also marked by the establishment of a monitoring/evaluation system for the PAG and PC2D. This system is distributed between three institutions: i) the Presidency, ii) the Executing Agencies and iii) the ministries. The monitoring system includes:

› the flagship projects monitoring committee;
› the sectoral monitoring committees at the level of each ministry;
› the monitoring and evaluation committee of the sectoral committees;
› monitoring strengthening units through the Presidential Units for monitoring sectoral projects, the sectoral reform monitoring committee and the interministerial investment promotion committee.

4.2 Institutional framework for implementation and management of sectoral programs

679

Drawing its foundation from the lessons and principles presented above as well as the provisions of the Organic Law relating to Finance Laws (LOLF), the institutional framework for the implementation of the PND is designed to strengthen the necessary coordination and synergy the effectiveness and complementarity of sectoral plans and programs. This framework includes:

◆ at national level: strategic direction and technical management

› **The Council of Ministers:** headed by the Head of State and composed of members of his cabinet and all ministers, is the body responsible for adopting the global orientations validated by the National Committee for Orientation.
It is the final decision-making body. All orientations are systematically submitted to it;

› **The National Orientation Council (CNO):** it is the highest body in the system for steering the implementation of the PND. It is the strategic and political level body, chaired by the Minister in charge of Planning and Development and whose Vice-President is the Minister in charge of Finance. The CNO is made up of members of the Government, representatives of civil society and the private sector. The Presidency of the Republic is also represented there. In doing so, its operation demonstrates the implementation of the principle of Mutual Responsibility and Accountability (RRM) in the management of Benin's development process. Its Secretariat/reporting is provided by the president and vice-president of the Technical Steering and Monitoring Committee which is its technical and operational body. It meets once a year in ordinary session to examine performance in the implementation of the PND. If necessary, the NOC may meet in extraordinary session;

› **The Government-Development Partners Committee (CGPAD):** to ensure continued dialogue on the PND, the CGPAD will be set up as a platform for exchanges and coordination between the Government and Development Partners. This framework will promote the coordination and harmonization of partners' intervention frameworks and the monitoring of cooperation actions within the framework of the management of development aid;

› **The Technical Steering and Monitoring Committee (CTPS):** this committee will be responsible for technical monitoring of the implementation of the PND. Its President is the DGPD and its Vice-President is the ST/CSPEF. Its Technical Secretariat is provided by the DPPD of the Ministry in charge of Planning and Development. The members of the CTPS are the structures in charge of planning and monitoring of the Ministries in charge of Planning and Development, Finance, sectoral ministries, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE) and of the Office of Public Policy Evaluation. The CTPS meets once a semester and prov report of the National Orientation Council (CNO) of which it is the technical and operational body. Four thematic groups are attached to this steering committee (thematic group human capital, social and cultural affairs, thematic group economy, productivity and competitiveness, thematic group environment and regional planning and thematic group governance), the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE), sectoral committees and departmental committees.

◆ at the level of strategic monitoring: monitoring of orientations strategic at the sectoral and spatial level

680

The General Directorate of Development Policies (DGPD) will provide the technical secretariat of the Technical Committee of the PND Monitoring system and supports the Progress and Effects Monitoring Framework (CSPE) for the implementation of the PND through the four Thematic Working Group, the Sector Committees (CS), and the Departmental Development Committees (CDP).

- at the performance monitoring level sectors and expected effects

681

Three structures are concerned:

› **Four Thematic Working Groups** which will meet every two years will be set up to analyze the performance reports for each strategic objective of the PND. They will rely on the one hand on the half-yearly reports of the sectoral and departmental committees as well as on additional information collected from the ministries and the INSAE and, on the other hand on the annual monitoring reports of the PC2D and the PAG; › **A Sectoral Steering and Monitoring & Evaluation Committee** in each Ministry and Institution will monitor performance at the sectoral level according to the indicators defined by the PND results framework. This committee meets once a quarter and prepares the half-yearly monitoring report which it sends to the Technical Steering and Monitoring Committee (CTPS). The reports from different sectoral committees will be consolidated by the DGPD as part of the work of each of the four thematic groups;

› **Departmental Development Committees,** chaired by prefects bringing together departmental services and municipal development committees to monitor the progress of various programs and projects implemented. Its secretariat is provided by the departmental management in charge of planning and development. It meets once a quarter and prepares the half-yearly monitoring report which it sends to the DGPD.

4.3

Guiding principles

682

Based on the lessons learned from various previous and current development monitoring and evaluation systems, certain guiding principles have been retained to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation and monitoring & evaluation mechanism.

› **Capitalization of achievements:** implementation and M&E structures exist at the level of Ministries, Departments and Municipalities even if, as indicated above, many suffer from inefficiency. Based on the lessons learned listed above, it is more about making adjustments and strengthening the functional links between the different segments than about creating new frameworks;

› **Coordination:** this principle ensures the synergy that has been lacking in public interventions in almost all sectors and at the national level. It will be effective if the leadership of the Ministry in charge of Planning and Development is assured both at the political and technical levels. This will involve providing the sectoral Ministries with methodological and technical support to take charge of the technical and political coordination of the operationalization process of the PND 2018-2025, the mobilization of financing and the interventions of the TFPs;

- **Participation and Inclusivity:** this principle, a guarantee of good sharing of information and the involvement of all stakeholders in monitoring different performances, will ensure the development of proactive mechanisms for feeding databases and assessment of the results achieved with a view to identifying the various adjustments necessary at each stage of the PND;
- **Accountability:** this principle reinforces that of the effective participation of the various stakeholders in development actions. To do this, all the development actors that are the Government, the Private Sector, Civil Society, Territorial Authorities and Grassroots Communities take charge, with efficiency, of their functions in the design, implementation implementation and monitoring & evaluation of PND programs and actions;
- **Results-Based Management:** Results-Based Management (RBM) is an approach used to achieve effectiveness and anchor accountability in planning, implementation, monitoring and follow-up. evaluation of public policies, with emphasis on achieving concrete and realistic results. Thus, the PND (all strategic planning sequences of the PND) will be largely inspired by this approach through a clear identification of the objectives, the results to be achieved, the means to be mobilized and the performance indicators, with the clarification of the different responsibilities according to the actors involved in connection with the imperatives of the LOLF and other public finance reforms of the UEMOA;

- **Partnership:** at the national level, this involves partnership with the Public Sector, the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, Local Authorities and Technical and Financial Partners. At the international level, this involves cooperation with sub-regional, regional and international organizations, including decentralized cooperation.

4.4 Implementation and monitoring-evaluation tools

4.4.1 – planning and programming documents

683 The PND 2018-2025 is the reference framework into which all development initiatives for the next eight (08) years fit. This is why it includes the Strategic Directions which will serve as support to ministries for the formulation of their sectoral development programs. The PND also offers

to interventions on a national scale, the necessary anchoring. The PND will be implemented through:

› the PAG, two Growth Programs for Sustainable Development (PC2D), the PC2D 2018-2021 and the PC2D 2022-2025 accompanied by their Action Programs Priority (PAP);

› sectoral policies, plans and programs and their Public Investment Programs (PIP) and Municipal Development Plans (PDC).

4.4.2 – Monitoring-Evaluation tools

684

Monitoring-Evaluation (M&E) is essential to operationalize the approach based on the strategic results of the PND. It defines how performance and results will be measured to inform the decision-making process. It provides data relating to the indicators specified in the Indicator Monitoring Table (TSI) in order to provide indications on the progress made in relation to the objectives set as well as the achievement of results.

performance measurement framework of the implementation of the ndp

685

The Performance Measurement Framework for the implementation of the PND is the tool for monitoring the effectiveness observed in the implementation of the PND. It integrates the targets of the relevant indicators which come from the framework adopted, on the one hand, on the basis of the ambitions displayed in the PND and on the other hand, the capacities for mobilization of traditional resources and innovative financing.

686

This framework (in the appendix) provides details on the expected results according to the objectives retained with their indicators including their reference values, targets, sources, collection periodicity as well as the parties responsible for collection and analysis relevant data. The framework integrates the two levels of indicators, namely:

› impact indicators that measure performance in terms of development pement;

› effect indicators which measure the intermediate effects of an activity or group of activities and are directly linked to the logic through the product indicators.

687

This framework will draw its information from several other information subsystems in particular those of the PAG, the PC2D, the INSAE and the technical ministries.

688

In addition, the National Statistics Development Strategies (SNDS) 2018-2022 and 2023-2025 will clearly define the activities to be carried out upstream of the regular production of the indicators specified in the TSI of the PND. Thus, the SNDS 2018-2022 clearly emphasized the importance of "ensuring the production and dissemination of a significant mass of quality statistics that are sufficiently disaggregated and take into account emerging areas for the calculation of indicators for evaluating the effects of different development programs"33.

reviews, evaluations and foundations of the PND

689

The Monitoring system includes reviews, evaluations and regional and national meetings of the PND. The performance of the PND will be assessed through the PC2D, PAG and SDG monitoring system, in particular through the progress reports which will be prepared for this purpose. In terms of evaluation, two reports will be prepared, namely the mid-term evaluation report and the final evaluation report. The first will be developed at the end of the first PC2D and the last at the end of the implementation period of the second PC2D, that is to say the PND. The performance reports on the implementation of the PND and those relating to the PC2D and other instruments for operationalizing the PND will be produced periodically alongside the biannual and annual sectoral reporting process already part of the tradition in the different ministries.

690

The evaluation of the PND includes three types of evaluation activities which are i) independent evaluations (impact and/or performance evaluations depending on the case), ii) self-evaluation and iii) specific studies. To this end, an evaluation plan will indicate the activities, the implementation schedule as well as the necessary means.

691

Regional and National Meetings of the PND will be organized in 2020 and 2024 to fully assess the level and quality of the results achieved by the PND in terms of the changes made and the effects achieved. The Regional and National Conferences will bring together all development stakeholders, including CSOs and technical and financial partners.

692

The outputs of the PND monitoring mechanism are:

- the annual effects monitoring report based on the implementation reports of the PAG et du PC2D et des ODD ;
- the overall annual performance report on the implementation of the PND;
- biannual and annual sectoral reports monitoring the implementation of each sectoral policy;
- annual regional reports monitoring the implementation of common plans development plans;
- PND evaluation reports;
- reports from regional and national meetings.

33 InSae : draft document SndS 2018-2022, March 2018

4.5

Conditions for successful implementation of the PND

693

The implementation of the PND 2018-2025 will take place in a context which presents risks which could hinder its execution. In the current context, this implementation of the PND could come up against certain constraints which would reduce its effectiveness. The main risk identified is linked to the non-operationalization of the P Indeed, the PND is a document which is at a strategic level of the national planning system. As such, it is necessary that it be operationalized in order to ensure its implementation. This operationalization must be done on the one hand through the successful implementation of the PC2D, the PAG and the SDGs, the Government Policies or any other related document and on the other hand through the sectoral policies and the PDCs. It is important that the Ministry in charge of Planning first ensures the operationalization of the PND as a guarantee of its implementation and subsequently ensures the alignment between the different strategy documents and sectoral policies as well as the PDC with the PND. It is therefore necessary to widely popularize the PND in order to make it known to all development stakeholders.

4.6

Information system

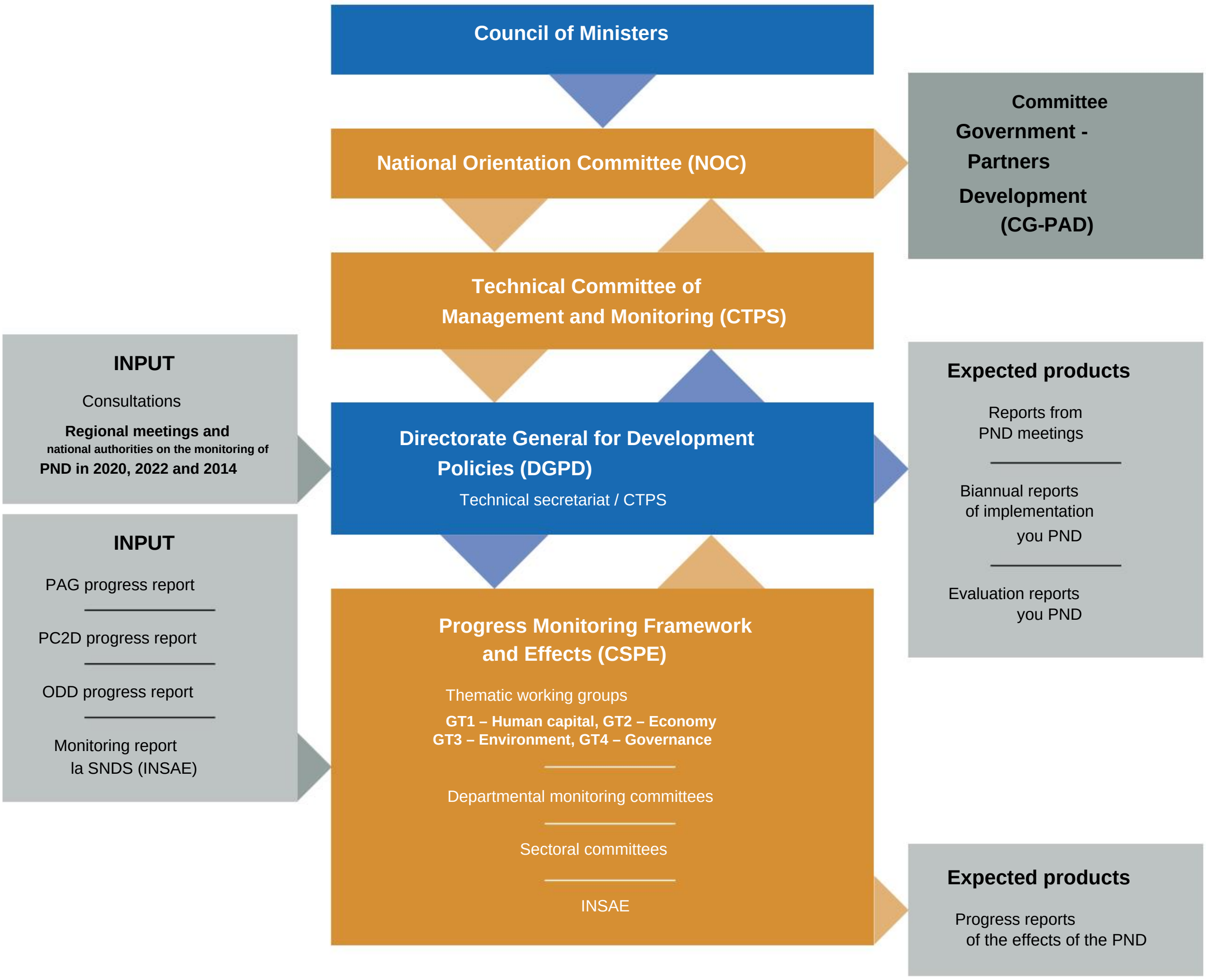
694

Monitoring & evaluation of any plan or program requires relevant, reliable and timely information to support the decision-making process. The PND information system is based on the collection program of INSAE and other structures which integrate the statistical needs necessary for the evaluation of the SDGs. This collection program is defined at the national, departmental and municipal level in the SNDS 2018-2022 and its monitoring carried out under the leadership of the National Statistics Council (CNS) whose secretariat is provided by INSAE.

695

In order to boost the PND monitoring and evaluation system, it is important that support measures be taken to strengthen the capacities of the national statistics system. Adequate financial and technical resources should be mobilized for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS).

Figure 28: PND 2018-2025 monitoring and evaluation system



4.7 Risks

696 The analysis of the main risks for the PND highlights certain factors of uncertainty and hazards which deserve not only to be monitored but also mitigated and updated. Thus, among the risks identified, there is the national, sub-regional and international environment which will influence the pace and quality of implementation of the PND. It is important that national authorities put in place monitoring and monitoring capabilities to find the most appropriate solutions as quickly as possible. The main risks that could hinder the achievement of the results of the PND are: i) the financial risk linked to the inadequacies of the resource mobilization mechanism, ii) the risk linked to climatic hazards and iii) the risk linked to the international situation and regional.

financial risks

697

The significant investments and structural reforms planned by the PND will require substantial financing, in a national context where the level of mobilization of ordinary tax and budgetary revenues is relatively low, compared to WAEMU standards.

698

Development aid is currently low and tends to decline. This risks weighing heavily on the mobilization capacity of this source of financing. To deal with this situation, as recommended by the PAG, it will be a matter of developing PPPs, promoting the development of the private sector and initiatives in the Social and Solidarity Economy sector as well as the mobilization of financial resources from of certain specialized international financing windows located in certain sectors such as Education, Health and the Environment. The same applies to the possibilities of channeling the savings of the Beninese Diaspora towards productive activities and popularizing the use of financial and microfinance products.

risk linked to climatic hazards

699

Climatic variability and human pressure on land have impacts on agricultural activities, natural resources and the living environment of populations. The frequent flooding observed in towns and villages following heavy rainfall constitutes real risks. To deal with this type of risk, it is necessary to strengthen risk prevention and management capacities as well as the resilience capacities of communities and institutions at all levels.

risk linked to the international situation and regional

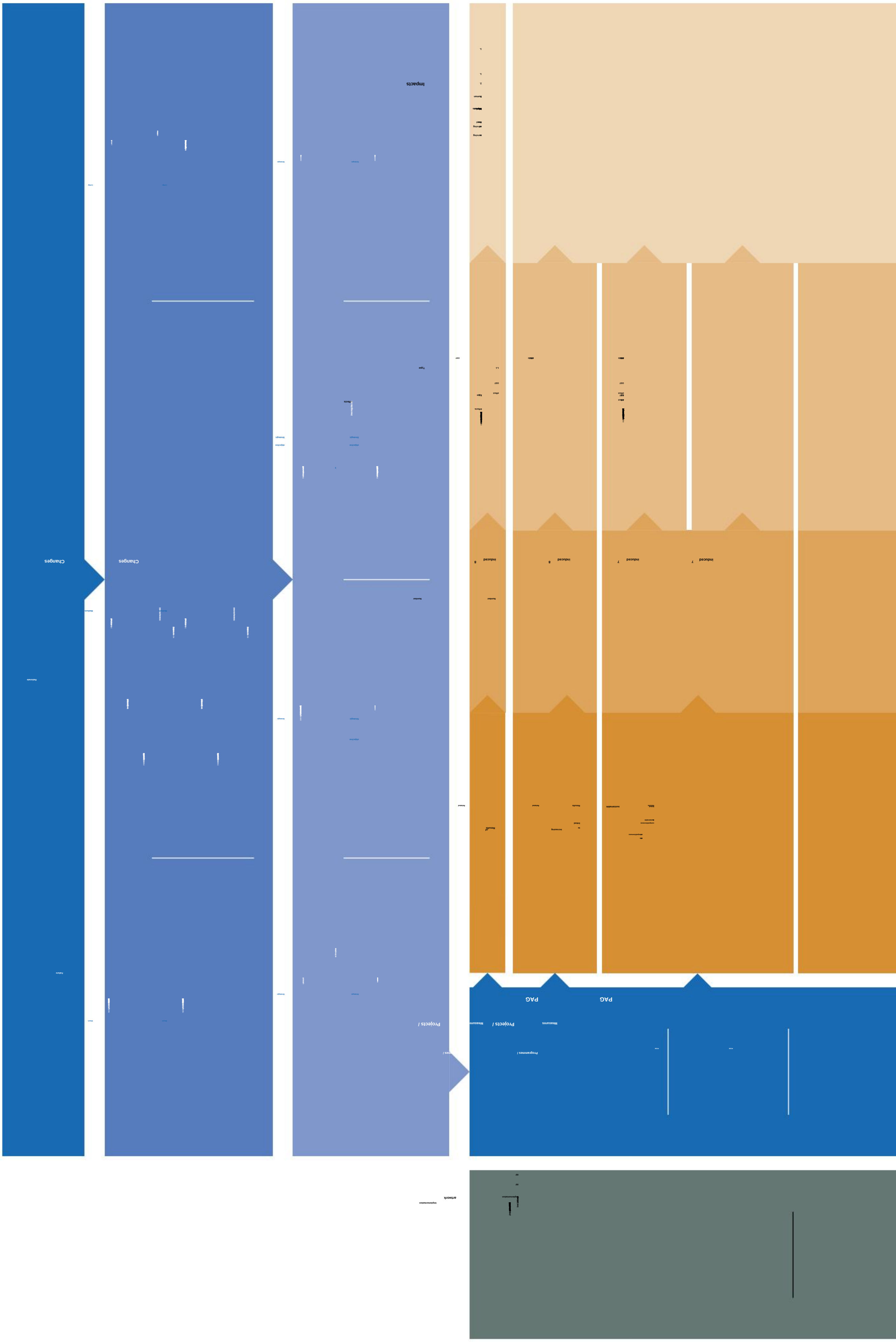
700

Benin may be affected, at any time, by the prices of its main exported and imported products. The country is also heavily dependent on aid and foreign capital to finance its investments. The fall in cotton prices, the main export material, is a source of weakening of the financing capacities of the national economy. To face these risks, the government will accelerate the process of diversification of the economy and will implement targeted programs to strengthen the resilience capacities of the national economy, in the face of various external shocks (monetary, drop in prices cotton, etc.).

ANNEXES

5

Machine Translated by Google



PND: monitoring of indicators of Benin's priority SDG targets

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.2 **By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages suffering from some form of poverty, as defined by each country**	**1.2.1 –** Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line
	1.2.2 – Proportion of the population living in a situation of poverty in all its forms, as defined by each country
1.3 **Establish systems and social protection measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection floors, and ensure that, by 2030, a significant share of the poor and vulnerable people benefit from them**	**1.3.1 –** Proportion of the population benefiting from the social protection base or systems
1.4 **By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to resources economic and have access to basic services, land ownership, land control and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources and new technologies and financial services adapted to their needs, including microfinance**	**1.4.1 –** Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services
	1.4.2 – Proportion of the total adult population who have security of land rights (land title) on at least one piece of land
	1.4.3 – Proportion of land that has security of land rights (land title)
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote	
2.1 **By 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, have year-round access to healthy, nutritious and sufficient diet**	**2.1.1 –** Prevalence of undernutrition **2.1.2 –** incidence of food poverty **2.1.3 –** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, assessed according to the experience-based food insecurity scale,
2.2 **By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including by achieving internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age by 2025, and meeting the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant or breastfeeding women and the elderly**	**2.2.1 –** Prevalence of delay in growth (height/age index less than -2 standard deviations from the average of the child's growth standards defined by the WHO) in children under 5 years old,
	2.2.2 – Prevalence of malnutrition (weight/ height index greater than +2 standard deviations or less than -2 standard deviations compared to the average of the child growth standards defined by the WHO in children under 5 years, by form (overweight and wasting),

	reference		targets / values	unit	source
	year	values	2025		
	2015	40,1	30	%	INSAE
	2015	15,3	10,2	%	INSAE
					INSAE
	2015			%	INSAE
	2015			%	INSAE
	2015	4,39	14,22	%	INSAE
l'agriculture durable					
					INSAE
	2015	22,7		%	INSAE
	2015	20,2	6,9	%	INSAE
	2014	34	23,8	%	INSAE
	2014	4,5	2,4	%	INSAE

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
2.3 By 2030, double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists and fishermen, including by ensuring equal access to land, other productive resources and factors of production, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-agricultural employment	**2.3.1 –** Volume of production per work unit, depending on the size of the agricultural, pastoral or forestry operation
	2.3.1 – Average income of small food producers
Goal 3: Empower people to live healthy lives and promote well-being	
3.1 By 2030, increase the global maternal mortality rate below 70 per 100,000 live births	**3.1.1 –** Maternal mortality rate
	3.1.2 – Proportion of deliveries attended by qualified health personnel
	3.1.3 – Proportion of pregnant women having completed at least 4 prenatal consultations (CPN4)
3.2 By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of newborns and children under of 5 years, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 per 1,000 live births and mortality of children under 5 to no more than 25 per 1,000 live births	**3.2.1 –** Mortality rate of children under 5 years old
	3.2.2 – Neonatal mortality rate
	3.2.3 – Complete vaccination coverage rate
	3.2.4 – Lethality due to malaria in children under 5 years old
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemic AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.1 –** Number of new positive cases detected per 1000 people
	3.3.2 – Rate of transmission of HIV from mother to child
	3.3.3 – Rate of transmission of HIV from mother to child
	3.3.4 – ARV coverage rate for PLHIV
	3.3.5 – Incidence of tuberculosis per 1,000 inhabitants
	3.3.6 – Incidence of malaria per 1,000 inhabitants
	3.3.7 – Incidence of hepatitis B per 100,000 inhabitants
	3.3.8 – Number of people for whom interventions against neglected tropical diseases are needed
	3.3.9 – Proportion of the population living in areas endemic for lymphatic filariasis
	3.3.10 – Proportion of the population living in areas endemic for onchocerciasis

Machine Translated by Google

	reference		targets / values	unit	source
	year	values	2025		
	2015	120		%	MAEP
	2015	ND		FCFA	MAEP
for everyone at all ages					
	2014	347	256	/ 100ÿ000	INSAE
	2014	77,2	93	%	INSAE
	2014	58,8	64	%	INSAE
	2014	115	98	‰	INSAE
	2014	38	32	‰	INSAE
	2014	41,6	45	%	INSAE
	2015	2,108	0,7	‰	MS-DPP
					MS-DPP
					MS-DPP
	2014	7,62		%	MS-DPP
	2014			%	MS-DPP
	2015	31	16	1ÿ000	MS-PNT
	2015	15,5	10	%	MS-DPP
	2015	23,4	16,4	%	MS-DPP
	2015			%	MS-PNLMT
	2015	22,91	16,03	%	MS-PNLMT
	2015	47,23	33,06	%	MS-PNLMT

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemic AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases	**3.3.11 –** Proportion of the population living in areas endemic for schistosomiasis
	3.3.12 – Proportion of the population living in areas endemic for geohelminthiasis
	3.3.13 – Proportion of the population living in trachoma endemic areas
3.4 By 2030, reduce by a third, prevention and treatment, premature mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases and promote mental health and well-being	**3.4.2 –** Lethality linked to cardiovascular diseases
	3.4.3 – Cancer-related lethality
	3.4.4 – Lethality linked to diabetes
	3.4.5 – Lethality linked to chronic respiratory diseases
	3.4.6 – Proportion of the population practicing at least one sporting activity per week
	3.4.7 – Suicide mortality rate
3.7 By 2030, ensure access for all to health care services sexual and reproductive health, including for the purposes of family planning, information and education, and the consideration of reproductive health in national strategies and programs	**3.7.1 –** Proportion of women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years) who use modern family planning methods
	3.7.2 – Birth rate among adolescents (10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years) per 1,000 adolescents of the same age group
Objective 4: Ensure that all can follow quality education in conditions	
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys receive, on an equal footing, a full cycle of free, quality primary and secondary education, equipping them with truly useful skills	**4.1.1 –** Proportion of children and young people in elementary school who have mastered at least the minimum standards of reading skills
	4.1.2 – Proportion of children and young people in elementary school who have mastered at least the minimum aptitude standards in mathematics
	4.1.3 – Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary school who have mastered at least the minimum standards of reading skills
	4.1.4 – Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary school who have mastered at least the minimum aptitude standards in mathematics

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
2015	6,18	4,33	%	MS-PNLMT
2015	7,75	5,43	%	MS-PNLMT
2015			%	MS-PNLMT
2015	15	13	10ÿ000	MS-DPP
2015	4	3,47	10ÿ000	MS-DPP
2015	2	1,73	10ÿ000	MS-DPP
2015	3	2,6	10ÿ000	MS-DPP
				MS-DPP
2014	12,5	21,73	%	INSAE
2014	19,6	15,69	%	INSAE
equity and promote lifelong learning opportunities				
2014	90,4		%	MEMP
2014	66,5		%	MEMP
2014	48,3		%	MEMP
2014	60,2		%	MEMP

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys receive, on an equal footing, a full cycle of free, quality primary and secondary education, equipping them with truly useful skills	**4.1.5 –** Proportion of children and young people at the end of the first cycle of secondary education who have mastered at least the minimum standards of reading skills
	4.1.6 – Proportion of children and young people at the end of the first cycle of secondary education who have mastered at least the minimum aptitude standards in mathematics,
	4.1.7 – Net primary school enrollment rate
	4.1.8 – Proportion of schoolchildren who started the first year of primary school who complete primary school
	4.1.9 – Gross enrollment rate in primary education
	4.1.10 – Gross enrollment rate in secondary school
	4.1.11 – Net secondary school enrollment rate
4.4 By 2030, significantly increase the number of young people with the skills, particularly technical and professional, necessary for employment, the choice of decent work and entrepreneurship.	**4.4.2 –** Proportion of learners who have received ICT training
	4.4.3 – Proportion of students in technical and vocational training
	4.4.4 – Number of graduates in professional training (CQM, CQP, AQP)
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender inequalities in the field education and ensure equal access for vulnerable people, including people with disabilities, indigenous people and children in vulnerable situations, at all levels of education and professional training	**4.5.1 –** Parity index (girls/boys) of the gross enrollment rate in primary school
	4.5.2 – Parity index (girls/boys) of the gross enrollment rate in The secondary
	4.5.3 – Parity index (Rural/Urban) of the gross enrollment rate in primary education
	4.5.4 – Parity index (rural/urban) of gross secondary school enrollment rate
	4.5.5 – Parity Index of student numbers (women/ men)

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
2015	38		%	MESTFP
2015	10		%	MESTFP
2014	74,9	93,1	%	INSAE
2014	70,5	87,7	%	INSAE
2013	96,6		%	INSAE
2015	61,5		%	INSAE
2014	44	63	%	INSAE
			%	MESTFP
			%	MESRS
			unit	MESTFP
2014	0,95	1		MICS/INSAE
2014	0,76	0,84		MICS/INSAE
2014	0,82	0,91		MICS/INSAE
2014	0,69	0,74		MICS/INSAE
2014	0,32			MESRS

Machine Translated by Google

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1 End, everywhere, to all forms of discrimination against women and girls	**5.1.1 –** Existence of a legal framework aimed at promoting, enforcing and monitoring the application of the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination based on sex
	5.1.2 – Condition Index Women
	5.1.3 – proportion of women and girls aged 15 to 49 who have undergone genital mutilation or ablation
	5.1.4 – proportion of women aged 20 to 24 married or in union before the age of 18
	5.1.5 – Number of cases relating to sexual violence received in care structures
5.5 Ensure that women participate fully and effectively in leadership functions at all levels decision-making levels, in political, economic and public life, and have equal access to them	**5.5.1 –** Proportion of seats occupied by women in national parliaments
	5.5.2 – Proportion of women ministers
	5.5.3 – Proportion of women municipal councilors
	5.5.4 – Proportion of women occupying management positions
	5.5.5 – Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and work by women
Objective 6: Guarantee access for all to water supply and sanitation services	
6.1 By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to drinking water at an affordable cost	**6.1.1 –** Proportion of the population using food services in safely managed drinking water
	6.1.2 – Drinking water supply rate in urban areas
	6.1.3 – Drinking water supply rate in rural areas
6.2 By 2030, ensure access for all, under equitable conditions, to sanitation services and hygiene and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and people in vulnerable situations	**6.2.1 –** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
				MTFPAS
2015	0,607	0,64	1	MTFPAS
2015				
				INSAE
				MTFPAS
2015	7,2	11,73	%	Constitutional Court MTFPAS
				MTFPAS
2015	11,4		%	MTFPAS
				INSAE
and ensure sustainable management of water services				
2015				INSAE
2015	84	100	%	MEEM-DGEAU
2015	41,4	70,4 (100)	%	MEEM-DGEAU
2015			%	INSAE

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
6.4 By 2030, ensure that water resources are used much more efficiently in all sectors and ensure the sustainability of freshwater abstraction and supply to address water scarcity and reduce clearly the number of people who lack water	**6.4.1 –** Variation in water resource use efficiency
	6.4.2 – Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawals in proportion to available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, ensure integrated management water resources at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	**6.5.1 –** Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0-100)
Objective 7: Guarantee access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services	
7,1 By 2030, guarantee access for all to reliable and modern energy services at an affordable cost	**7.1.1 –** Proportion of the population with access to electricity
	7.1.2 – Electrification rate
	7.1.3 – Proportion of the population using mainly clean technologies for cooking
	7.1.4 – Proportion of the population using mainly clean fuels for lighting
Objective 8: Promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full	
8.2 Achieve a high level of economic productivity through diversification, technical modernization and innovation, notably by focusing on sectors high value added and labor intensive	**8.2.1 –** Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.2.1 – Municipality's own resources per inhabitant
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and stimulate the growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate their integration into the formal sector, including through access to financial services	**8.3.1 –** Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors
	8.3.2 – Percentage of young people aged 15 to 29 employed in regular work
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and ensure decent work and equal pay for work of equal value for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities	**8.5.1 –** Average hourly remuneration of employees
	8.5.2 – Unemployment rate
	8.5.3 – Visible underemployment rate

Machine Translated by Google

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
				MEEM-DGEAU
ND	ND		ND	MEEM-DGEAU
2015	35	80	%	MEEM-DGEAU
an affordable cost				
2015	38,8	42,86	%	INSAE
2015	27,63	52,8	%	MEEM/DGE
2015	ND			INSAE
2015	ND			INSAE
productive employment and decent work for all				
2015	**17,5**		%	**INSAE**
2016	2941,2		FCFA	DPP/MDGL
2015			%	INSAE
2014	6,5		%	INSAE
2015				INSAE
2015	2,3	1,54		INSAE
2015	39	60,94		INSAE

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
8.9 By 2030, develop and implement implementing policies aimed at developing sustainable tourism that creates jobs and highlights local culture and products	**8.9.1 –** GDP directly derived from tourism, as a proportion of total GDP
	8.9.2 – GDP growth rate of the Tourism sector
8.9 By 2030, develop and implement implementing policies aimed at developing sustainable tourism that creates jobs and highlights local culture and products	**8.9.3 –** Number of jobs in the tourism sectors, as a proportion of the total number of jobs
	8.9.4 – Growth rate of jobs in the tourism sector, by gender
	8.9.5 – Growth rate in the number of tourist arrivals
	8.9.6 – Share of the tourism budget in the general State budget
Objective 9: Establish resilient infrastructure, promote industrialization	
9.1 Establish quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to promote economic development and human well-being, prioritizing universal, affordable and equitable access	**9.1.1 –** Proportion of the rural population living less than 2 km from a road passable all year round
	9.1.2 – Road network condition index
	9.1.3 – Rail freight traffic
	9.1.4 – Passenger traffic departing from Benin airports
	9.1.5 – Air freight traffic
9.1 Establish quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to promote economic development and human well-being, with particular emphasis on	**9.1.6 –** Transport of goods to the port
	9.1.7 – Passenger traffic on courses and bodies of water
	9.1.8 – Accident rate linked to the state of road infrastructure
	9.1.9 – Average stay time of ships in port
	9.1.10 – DTT access rate for Beninese households
	9.1.11 – RNT penetration rate
	9.1.12 – Coverage rate of high-speed internet services for businesses and individuals
	9.1.13 – Fixed-line broadband internet penetration rate
	9.1.14 – Fixed-line broadband internet penetration rate

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
				INSAE
				INSAE
				INSAE
				INSAE
2015	0,54	15	%	MTC
2015	0,13		%	MTC
sustainable that benefits everyone and encourages innovation				
2015			Percentage	WITH
2015			Percentage	WITH
2014	36ÿ677	65ÿ000	Tonne	WITH
2015	260ÿ555	496ÿ861	Name	WITH
2015	8ÿ353ÿ000	17ÿ508	Kilogram	WITH
2015	9ÿ374ÿ127	25ÿ000ÿ000	Tonne	WITH
2017			Name	WITH
2015	9ÿ%	7ÿ%	%	WITH
			Day	WITH
2016	0		%	MENC
2016	0	100% of municipalities in Benign	%	MENC
			%	MENC
			%	MENC
			%	MENC

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
9.1 Establish an infrastructure quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to promote economic development and human well-being, prioritizing universal, affordable and equitable access	**9.1.15 –** Very high speed internet coverage rate of the territory
	9.1.16 – Rate of use of online financial services by citizens
9.2 Promote industrialization sustainable development that benefits everyone and, By 2030, significantly increase the contribution of industry to employment and gross domestic product, depending on the national context, and multiply it by two in the least developed countries	**9.2.1 –** Value added in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of GDP
	9.2.2 – Employment in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of total employment
	9.2.3 – Employment in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of total
9.5 Strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of the industrial sectors of all countries, particularly developing countries, in particular by encouraging innovation and significantly increasing the number of people working in the research and development sector for 1 million inhabitants and increasing public and private spending on research and development By 2030	**9.5.1 –** Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
	9.5.2 – Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
Goal 10: Reduce inequalities between and within countries	
10.1 By 2030, gradually and sustainably ensure growth in income of the poorest 40% of the population at a faster rate than the national average income	**10.1.1 –** Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income for the poorest 40% of the population and for the entire population
	10.1.2 – Growth rate of household expenditure per capita for the entire population
10.2 By 2030, empower all people and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origins, religion or economic or other status	**10.2.1 –** Proportion of people living on less than half the median income
10.3 Ensure equality of opportunity and reduce inequality of outcomes, in particular by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and encouraging the adoption of appropriate laws, policies and measures in this area	**10.3.1 –** Proportion of the population who reported having personally been subjected to discrimination or harassment in the previous 12 months for reasons prohibited by international human rights law

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
			%	MENC
			%	MENC
2015			%	INSAE and MICA
2015			%	INSAE and MICA
				INSAE and MICA
				INSAE and MESRS
				MESRS
				INSAE
				INSAE
				INSAE
				INSAE

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
Goal 11: Ensure that cities and human settlements are open to all,	
11.1 **By 2030, ensure access for all adequate and safe housing and basic services at an affordable cost, and cleaning up slum areas**	**11.1.1 –** Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.1.2 – Proportion of the urban population living in housing that has received building permits **11.1.3 –** Proportion of occupied social and
	economic housing
11.3 **By 2030, strengthen urbanization sustainable development for all and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable planning and management of human settlements in every country**	**11.3.1 –** Ratio between land use rate and population growth rate
	11.3.2 – Proportion of cities with a structure for direct participation of civil society in the management and planning of cities, functioning regularly and democratically
11.5 **By 2030, significantly reduce the number of people killed and affected by disasters, including those related to water, and significantly reduce the share of global gross domestic product represented by economic losses directly attributable to these disasters, with emphasis on protecting the poor and those in vulnerable situations**	**11.5.1 –** Number of deaths, missing persons and victims following disasters, per 100,000 people
	11.5.2 – Economic losses directly attributable to disasters relative to national GDP, including damage to critical infrastructure
Objective 12: Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns	
12.2 **By 2030, achieve management durable and rational use natural resources**	**12.2.1 –** Material consumption
	12.2.2 – Domestic consumption of materials per capita
12.5 **By 2030, significantly reduce waste production through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**	**12.5.1 –** National recycling rate, tonnes of recycled materials
12.7 **Promote sustainable practices in public procurement, in accordance with national policies and priorities**	**12.7.1 –** Number of countries implementing policies and action plans in favor of sustainable public procurement practices
12.8 **By 2030, ensure that all people, everywhere, have the information and knowledge necessary for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature**	**12.8.1 –** Number of students enrolled in the final year of training in the environmental field.

Machine Translated by Google

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
safe, resilient and sustainable				
				INSAE
2015	ND		%	MCVDD and INSAE
2015	ND		%	MCVDD and INSAE
				MAEP and INSAE
				INSAE
2015	ND		nb	MDGLAAT-ANPC
2015	ND			MISP
				INSAE
				INSAE
				MCVDD
				MEF
				MESRS

Machine Translated by Google

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
12.8 By 2030, ensure that all people, everywhere, have the information and knowledge necessary for sustainable development and a lifestyle in harmony with nature	**12.8.1 –** Number of schools (schools, middle schools and high schools) with sustainable development education projects (tree planting, green school)
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change	
13.1 Strengthen, in all countries, the resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climatic hazards and climate-related natural disasters	**13.1.1 –** Implementation of national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction
	13.1.2 – Number of deaths following disasters, per 100,000 people **13.1.3 –**
	Number of missing following disasters, per 100,000 people
	13.1.4 – Number of victims following disasters, per 100,000 people
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably exploit oceans, seas and resources	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems, in particular by strengthening their resilience, in order to avoid the serious consequences of their degradation and take measures to promote their restoration to restore the health and productivity of oceans	**14.2.1 –** Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem approaches
	14.2.2 – Area of marine economic zones **14.2.3**
	– Continental shelf Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using eco-systemic approaches
14.5 By 2020, preserve at least 10% of marine and coastal areas, in accordance with national law and international and taking into account the best scientific information available	**14.5.1 –** Proportion of the maritime surface covered by marine protected areas
Objective 15: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring that they are exploited in a manner that leads to desertification, halts and reverses the process of land degradation and puts an end to	
15.1 By 2020, ensure the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems and related services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance obligations arising from international agreements	**15.1.1 –** Proportion of the total land surface covered by forest areas

Machine Translated by Google

	reference		targets / values	unit	source
	year	values	2025		
					MEMP et MESTFP
and their repercussions					
					MDGLAAT-ANPC
	2010	0,00046		100ÿ000	MDGLAAT-ANPC
				100ÿ000	MDGLAAT-ANPC
	2010	6,8		100ÿ000	MDGLAAT-ANPC
marine resources for sustainable development					
					MCVDD
	2011	200		Miles Marine	MCVDD
	2011	3 100		Km2	MCVDD
	2015	ND		Ph	MCVDD
sustainable, sustainably manage forests, fight against the loss of biodiversity					
	2015	ND		%	MCVDD

Machine Translated by Google

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
15.1 By 2020, ensure the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems and related services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance obligations arising from international agreements	**15.1.2 –** Proportion of sites important for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas
	15.1.3 – Proportion of sites important for freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas
15.2 By 2020, promote sustainable management of all types of forest, end deforestation, restore degraded forests and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide	**15.2.1 –** Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a world free of land degradation	**15.3.1 –** Area of degraded land, as a proportion of the land surface
Goal 16: Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies and establish effective, accountable and open institutions at all levels	
16.2 Put an end to abuse, exploitation and trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture of which children are victims	**16.2.1 –** Proportion of children aged 1 to 17 who experienced corporal punishment or psychological aggression inflicted by a caregiver in the previous month
	16.2.2 – Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants,
	16.2.3 – Number of child victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants
	16.2.4 – Proportion of young women and men aged 18 to 29 who have been victims of sexual violence before the age of 18
	16.2.5 – Number of complaints concerning offenses against minors which were the subject of legal proceedings
16.3 Promoting the rule of law in order internal and international and guarantee equal access to justice for all	**16.3.1 –** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported the facts to competent authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms
	16.3.2 – Proportion of the prison population awaiting trial

Machine Translated by Google

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
2015	ND		%	MCVDD
2015	ND		%	MCVDD
				MCVDD
2015	ND		%	MCVDD and CENATEL
sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all				
2015	91,1		%	INSAE
2015				MISP (OCPM)/MJL
2015				MISP (OCPM)/MJL
				INSAE
2015	82			MJL
2015			%	MISP (DGPN, DGGN, BPM), MJL (DPP), INSAE
2014	2,1	0,9	%	MJL

TARGET TITLE	indicator title
16.3 Promoting the rule of law in order internal and international and guarantee equal access to justice for all	**16.3.3 –** Average distance to TPI
	16.3.4 – Officer/resident ratio
	16.3.5 – Number of peace and security operations in which Benin took part
	16.3.7 – Proportion of judicial actors trained on the provisions of the procedural code
	16.3.8 – Satisfaction rate of litigants
	16.3.9 – Number of contingents sent per year to countries in conflict
16.5 Significantly reduce corruption and the practice of bribes in all their forms	**16.5.1 –** Proportion of people who have had, at least once, dealings with a public official to whom they paid a bribe or who asked them for a bribe during the previous 12 months
	16.5.2 – Proportion of companies having dealt at least once with a public official to whom they paid a bribe or who asked them for a bribe during the previous 12 months
	16.5.3 – Rate of corruption cases transmitted to justice and cleared
16.6 Establish institutions efficient, accountable and transparent at all levels	**16.6.1 –** Primary public expenditure as a proportion of the initial approved state budget **16.6.2 –**
	Proportion of the population whose last experience with public services was satisfactory
	16.6.3 – Governance perception index
	16.6.4 – Local governance index
16.9 By 2030, guarantee everyone a legal identity, notably through birth registration	**16.9.1 –** Proportion of children under 5 years old having been registered by a civil status authority
	16.9.2 – Proportion of diplomatic and consular posts filled in the civil status register
	16.9.3 – Rate of increase in birth registrations in consulates and consular services of Benin embassies

reference		targets / values	unit	source
year	values	2025		
2014	13,42	9,16	Km	MJL
2014	67669	50 719		MJL
				MJL
				MJL
2014	70		%	INSAE
2014	1 127		Man	MDN
2015			%	INSAE
2015			%	INSAE
2015			%	MJL
2015				DGB/MEF
2015			%	INSAE
2015				INSAE and MJL
				MDGL
2015	84,8		%	INSAE
				MAEC

Benin: matrix of indicators of expected results of the PND

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators – labels
Strategic objective 1 **Develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital**	**Impact 1 –** Benin raises the level of human capital development allowing the country to have qualified and competent human resources for sustainable and inclusive development	HDI (rank)
		Non-monetary poverty rate
		Gini index
		Proportion of households experiencing food insecurity
		Life expectancy (years)
		Population growth rate (2013)
OS 1.1 **Make accessible to populations, information, products, services and care quality health**	**Outcome 1 –** Quality health services are accessible to all and improved in all regions of the country	Maternal mortality rate
		Infant and child mortality rate
		Health service attendance rate
		Rate of satisfaction of demand for contraception among young people and adolescents
		HIV prevalence rate has stabilized
	Effect 2 – Health infrastructures are well distributed and equipped with appropriate equipment and human resources	Ratio of qualified agents per ten thousand inhabitants
		Health infrastructure coverage rate
OS 1.2 **Building an equitable, inclusive and quality education system for sustainable development**	**Effect 1 –** The provision of the education, vocational training and adult literacy sector is improved quantitatively and qualitatively and accessible to all	Literacy rate
		Net enrollment rate
		Net enrollment rate in primary school
		Net enrollment rate in secondary education.

indicators					
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025	means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
165	158	150	Report Annual	UNDP	**Hypotheses** - Periodic carrying out of surveys - Effective national monitoring and evaluation system in place **Risks** - Low resources for INSAE for the implementation of the SNDS - Weak coordination of monitoring and evaluation subsystems
28,7ÿ%	20ÿ%	< 20ÿ%	EMICoV	INSAE	
0,470	0,400	< 0,400	EMICoV	INSAE	
20,2ÿ%	15ÿ%	< 10ÿ%	EMICoV	INSAE	
59,3	60	61,5	RGPH	INSAE	
3,5ÿ%	3,2ÿ%	< 3ÿ%	RGPH	INSAE	
505,4 for 100 00	< 500 / 100ÿ000	< 400 / 100ÿ000	EDS	INSAE	**Hypotheses** - Periodic carrying out of surveys **Risks** - Low budgetary resources for carrying out surveys and monitoring activities
115ÿ‰ (2014)	90 ‰	80 ‰	MICS	INSAE	
45,2ÿ%	60ÿ%	70ÿ%			
12,2ÿ%	18ÿ%	30ÿ%			
1,2ÿ%	1,0ÿ%	< 1ÿ%	Painting the plate Ministry health	Ministry health / UNAIDS	
88,3ÿ% (2016)	90ÿ%	100ÿ%	Ministry of Health and INSAE		
43,1ÿ%	50ÿ%	55ÿ%	SDG monitoring and evaluation reports	INSAE / UNDP	
74,9ÿ%	80ÿ%	85ÿ%			

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators labels
OS 1.2 **Building an equitable, inclusive and quality education system for sustainable development**	**Effect 1 –** The provision of the education, vocational training and adult literacy sector is improved quantitatively and qualitatively and accessible to all	Proportion of children aged 3-17 years outside the school system
		Proportion of children in primary school, at the end of first cycle and in secondary school who have mastered at least the minimum aptitude standards in reading and mathematics
		Proportion of girls/boys primary cycle
		Proportion of girls/boys in secondary cycle
		Completion rate for lower secondary education
		Proportion of qualified teachers in primary, lower cycle, and secondary education
		Unemployment rate in the broad sense of 15-64 year olds with a higher level of education
		Overall underemployment rate of 15-64 year olds with a higher level of education
OS 1.3 **Establish sustainable and inclusive social protection mechanisms**	**Effect 1 –** Populations have easy access to a social coverage and protection system adapted to the diversity of professional situations and in all sectors (formal and informal)	Proportion of the population benefiting from a social protection base or system
		Monetary poverty rate
		Proportion of the population living in the household with access to basic social services
		Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants

Machine Translated by Google

indicators			means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025			
43,4ÿ%	30ÿ%	< 20ÿ%	Report of the study on Children Out of School, INSAE	INSAE	
			MICS		
0,95	100	100			
0,76	80	90			
8,4ÿ%	20ÿ%	40ÿ%		CPM MISP, Ministry of Social Affairs, MJL, INSAE	
40,08ÿ%	30ÿ%	< 30ÿ%	EMICoV		

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators: labels
OS 1.4 Ensure the security food, nutrition and access to drinking water for all	**Effect 1 –** The nutritional status of populations and easier access to food and drinking water are strengthened	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water supply services
		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, assessed by the Experience-Based Food Insecurity Scale
		Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age index less than -2 standard deviations from the mean of WHO child growth standards) in children under 5 years
OS 1.5 Promote better income and decent employment opportunities for populations	**Effect 1 –** The income of women and men, particularly young people, has increased	Proportion of learners in technical and vocational training
		Percentage of young people aged 15-29 in regular employment (INSAE)
		Proportion of informal employment in sectors non-agricultural
		Job growth rate (INSAE)
		Proportion of the population affected by microfinance
		AGR
OS 1.6 Strengthen the quality of interventions in favor of the youth	**Effect 1 –** An environment and conditions conducive to the development of sporting and cultural activities of young people are created	Proportion of functional youth and leisure centers (CJL) and child leisure centers (CLE)
		Extended unemployment rate for 15-29 year olds
		Activity rate in the broad sense of 15-24 year olds
		Proportion of the population practicing at least one sporting activity per week

indicators			means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025			
68,1ÿ% (2014)	75ÿ%	80ÿ%	MICS	INSAE	
20,2ÿ%	15ÿ%	< 10ÿ%	AGVSA, EMICoV	INSAE	
34,4ÿ% (2014)	25ÿ%	< 20ÿ%	MICS	INSAE	
20ÿ%	30ÿ%	>40ÿ%			
28,7ÿ%	20ÿ%	< 20ÿ%	EMICoV	INSAE	

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators labels
OS 1.7 **Promote equality and equity between girls and boys and between women and men**	**Effect 1 –** Social and gender inequalities are reduced and the socio-economic and political role of women is promoted and supported	Index of the condition of women (INSAE/MASM)
		Proportion of seats occupied by women in Parliament
		Proportion of seats occupied by women in municipal and local councils
Strategic objective 2 **Grow sustainably the productivity and competitiveness of the Beninese economy**	**Impact 1 –** The process of structural transformation of the Beninese economy is accelerated	Economic growth rate
		GDP/inhabitant (in $)
		Share of exports of processed products in the trade balance
		Share of the informal in the GDP
		Share of the secondary sector in GDP
		Rank of Benin in the doing Business ranking
		Coverage rate of exports by imports (in %)
	Impact 2 – Diversified productive agriculture ensuring food security and synergy with processing industries	Processing rate of agricultural products
		Jobs in the agri-food industries sector/ employed active population
OS 2.1 **Accelerate the structural transformation of the economy**	**Effect 1 –** The diversification and expansion of the productive bases of the Beninese economy are effective	Share of agro-industry added value to GDP
		Share of the manufacturing industry in the GDP

indicators baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025	means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
0,607	0,700	0,850	Report World UNDP	UNDP	
8,3ÿ%	15ÿ%	25ÿ%	INSAE		
4,5ÿ%	10ÿ%	20ÿ%	INSAE		
4ÿ%	7ÿ%	10ÿ%	National accounts	INSAE	**Hypotheses** - Regular publication of economic statistics and national accounts - Surveys on the informal sector **Risks** - Implementation of the SNDS - Availability of budgetary resources and strengthening of INSAE capabilities
65ÿ%	55ÿ%	< 50ÿ%		INSAE	
				INSAE	
158	140	120	Doing Annual Report Business	Bank World	
9,1ÿ%	12ÿ%	15ÿ%	National accounts	INSAE	

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators labels
OS 2.1 **Accelerate the transformation structural of the economy**	**Effect 2 –** Added value, generated by the growth sectors of the Beninese economy, notably industry, tourism and services, has increased significantly	Share of value added in the secondary sector
		Share of value added of the manufacturing industry in the GDP
		Employment in manufacturing as a share of total employment
		Contribution of tourism to GDP growth (INSAE)
		Contribution of services to GDP
OS 2.2 **Increase total factor productivity**	**Effect 1 –** Productivity of production factors increased	Annual growth rate of real GDP/person employed
		Factor productivity rate
		Primary sector labor productivity
		Secondary sector capital productivity
		Underemployment rate
OS 2.3 **Strengthen the integration of sectors, notably agriculture and agro-industry**	**Effect 1 –** Agriculture and agro-industry are integrated and value chains are effective	Transformation rate of agro-pastoral products
		GDP growth rate agricultural
		Inter-branch exchange rate (Agriculture industry)
OS 2.4 **Develop rural infrastructure**	**Effect 1 –** Rural populations benefit from modern and reliable infrastructure for economic exchange and market access	Rate of isolation of rural areas
		Fixed-line broadband internet penetration rate
		Linear (km) of paved roads per year

indicators					
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025	means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
14,3ÿ%	17ÿ%	20ÿ%	National accounts	INSAE	
-0,81	4	6		INSAE	
-0,1	1	2		INSAE	
-0,15	1	3			
72,9ÿ%	< 70ÿ%	< 60ÿ%			
				INSAE	

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators: labels
OS 2.4 Develop rural infrastructure	**Effect 1 –** Rural populations benefit from modern and reliable infrastructure for economic exchange and market access	Proportion of the rural population living less than 2 km from a road passable all year round (Ministry of Infrastructure)
		Rural electrification rate (Ministry of Energy)
		Road network condition index
		Electricity network reliability score (score/100; 100 = highest)
		Quality of the road network (score/100; 100 = highest
OS 2.5 Ensure more appropriate financing of the economy	**Effect 1 –** Agro-industry, services and infrastructure benefit from funding more open and adapted to the requirements of transformation of productive bases	Volume of credits to the economy
		Ratio of claims to the private sector to GDP
		Banking rate (percentage of adults holding an account in a structured sector bank)
		Debt ratio
		Rate of mobilization of external resources
		Number of PPPs concluded for priority sectors
		FDI/GDP flows
	Effect 2 – The informal sector benefits from financing adapted to its migration	Number of informal SMEs/SMIs with access to financing windows
		Volume of credits granted to informal businesses

Machine Translated by Google

indicators			means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025			
8,15ÿ%	15ÿ%	20ÿ%			
14,9	25	40	IIAG	DG / Infrastructures	
30,4	45	60	IIAG	DG / Infrastructures	
21ÿ%	30ÿ%	40ÿ%			
21,3ÿ%	25ÿ%	29ÿ%			
16ÿ%	25ÿ%	40ÿ%			
41,6ÿ%			Finance law	Ministry of Finances	
3,9ÿ%	5ÿ%	10ÿ%	Report CNUCED	CNUCED	

Machine Translated by Google

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators
		labels
Strategic objective 3 **Guarantee the sustainable management of the living environment, the environment, and the emergence of regional development centers**	**Impact 1 –** Sustainable management of natural resources and prevention of risks linked to climate change are translated into public land planning policies with a view to real control of urban development and management of rural areas with a view to affirmation of regional centers	CO_2 emission rate
		Economic losses directly attributable to disasters relative to national GDP including damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
OS 3.1 **Guarantee a better management of the environment and climatic changes**	**Effect 1 –** Populations protect and enhance natural resources	Percentage of protected biodiversity areas
		Proportion of territory covered by forest
		Domestic material consumption per capita
		Proportion of restored forest area compared to total degraded area
		Area of degraded land as a proportion of land area
		Inclusive mechanism sustainable management of resources and conflict resolution (transhumance, land, equitable use of natural resources)
	Effect 2 – Populations benefit from a better quality of living environment, especially sanitation and energy services	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services
		National recycling rate
		Proportion of the population using unimproved toilets as a means of toileting
		Proportion of population with access to electricity

Machine Translated by Google

indicators			means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025			
12,7ÿ% (2014)	15ÿ%	20ÿ%	MICS	INSAE	
58ÿ%	50ÿ%	< 40ÿ%			
33,18ÿ%	40ÿ%	50ÿ%		EDS, MICS, RGPH	

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators labels
OS 3.1 Guarantee a better management of the environment and climatic changes	**Effect 3 –** Resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climate hazards and climate-related natural disasters are strengthened	Number of victims following disasters per 100,000 people (DPP/ MISP)
		Proportion of municipalities with a natural disaster prevention and management system
OS 3.2 Contribute to attractiveness and the competitiveness of human settlements	**Effect 1 –** Land use planning and more efficient and less unequal regional development are well taken into account by sectoral policies and supported to revitalize regional and local economies	Number of regional land use planning plans implemented
		Proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
		Ratio between land use rate and population growth rate
Strategic objective 4 Consolidate the rule of law and good governance	**Impact 1 –** Inclusive, peaceful and effective governance is strengthened, bringing effects on improving the quality of governance in its multiple dimensions, citizen participation and the effective exercise of local governance	Score Benin Index of Governance
		Rank Benin Governance Index
		Level of human rights violation
		Participation rate in the various ballots
		Local Governance Index
		Proportion of municipalities with a structure for direct participation of civil society in the management and planning of cities functioning regularly and democratically

Machine Translated by Google

indicators					
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025	means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
57,5/100	60	70	MO annual report Ibrahim	Foundation MO Ibrahim	
16/54	14	10	MO annual report Ibrahim	Foundation MO Ibrahim	

GOALS STRATEGIC / Specific objectives	expected results	indicators
		labels
Strategic objective 4 Consolidate the rule of law and good governance	**Impact 2 –** The effectiveness of public policies is strengthened, the efficient management of public finances and the fight against corruption are improved thanks to the effectiveness of the Planning chain Programming Budgeting and evaluation of sectoral policies	Budget deficit/GDP
		Accountability Index Benin MO Ibrahim
		Rank in the MO Ibrahim Accountability Index
		Proportion of the population whose last experience with the public service was satisfactory
OS 4.1 Consolidate achievements in human rights and democracy	**Effect 1 –** The legal and physical security of people as well as the rights of democratic expression are improved	Proportion of the population who think that democracy has deteriorated
		The Reporter Without Borders Index
		Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants
		Proportion of people who are victims of violence, trafficking, abuse and exploitation who have benefited from protection services
OS 4.2 Promote a administration of development	**Effect 1 –** Quality services are offered by the public administration to support the country's development dynamics	Proportion of the population who have confidence in the general administration
		Proportion of the population whose last experience with public services was satisfactory
		Measuring the effectiveness of public administration

Machine Translated by Google

indicators			means of verification	structures responsible	assumptions and risks
baseline 2015	TARGET 2021	target 2025			
8,5ÿ%	5ÿ%	<5ÿ%			
39/100	45	55			
21/54	15	12			
-0,81	4	6		INSAE	
-0,1	1	2		INSAE	
-0,15	1	3			

Machine Translated by Google

Contents

Summary 5

List of acronyms and abbreviations 6

List of paintings 12

List of Figures 13

0. Résumé 14

1. Context and process of developing the National Development Plan 2018-2025 34

1.1 Basis and importance of the PND 2018-2025 36

1.2 PND 2018-2025 development process 38

2. Strategic diagnosis of economic and social development 40

2.1 LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MAIN REFERENCES OF DEVELOPMENT 42

2.2 HUMAN CAPITAL AND PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING: SLOW PROGRESS AND WORSENING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INEQUALITIES 46

2.2.1 – Poverty and inequalities: worsening monetary poverty and inequalities 46

2.2.2 – Population and development: strong demographic growth and demographic dividend under constraints 51

2.2.3 – Human capital: level poorly suited to the requirements of the work development desired by Benin 55

- Education and training: lack of effective coordination in the face of sector fragmentation, insufficient resources and unequal access depending on the level of education 55
- Health: low attendance at health facilities, high maternal and infant morbidity and mortality 61
- Water, hygiene and sanitation: contrasting results depending on the sector and regions 64
- Food and nutrition: worrying situations 67
- Gender-related inequalities: gaps to be filled in several areas 68
- Employment: underemployment and youth unemployment 69
- Social protection: very poorly inclusive system and social safety nets to be rationalized 71
- Youth: lack of cultural, leisure and sports activities 73

2.2.4 – Main challenges to be met 74

2.3 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND NATIONAL PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: THE CHALLENGES OF PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS IN THE SERVICE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT 77

2.3.1 – Economic growth and sectoral integration: a quasi-stable economic structure with a predominance of the informal sector 77

2.3.2 – Sector integration and inclusive growth: low productivity and insufficient targeting of the main pillars of inclusive growth 82

2.3.3 – Informal economy: handicap but also a breeding ground for professions carrying the effects of structural transformations 87

2.3.4 – Competitiveness of Benin's economy: weakly competitive business environment and prohibitive factor costs 88

2.3.5 – Macroeconomic and budgetary framework: progress but persistent fragility and vulnerability 90

2.3.6 – Financing the economy: expensive access and financing tools poorly suited to the needs of businesses 95

2.3.7 – Strategic sectors with high potential: agro-industry and services 97

- Agriculture: low productivity and few organized sectors 97
- Crafts: modernization and diversification of professions linked to agro-industry and services 98
- Industry: underdeveloped sector, especially agro-industry 99
- Information and communication technologies (ICT): insufficiently developed and poorly available 100
- Tourism: insufficiently valued potential 101
- Commercial activities: predominance of transit 103
- Infrastructures delay in the upgrade and development of structuring infrastructures Energy: total dependence and 103
- chronic deficit 104
- Maritime logistics services: weakly competitive services 105

2.3.8 – Main challenges to be met 105

2.4 ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT TERRITORIES: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WEAKLY REGISTERED IN A PROSPECTIVE VISION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLES 108

2.4.1 – Urbanization and territorial planning: space management and urban development very weakly supervised and supported 108

2.4.2 – Environment and climate change: unsatisfactory governance 2.4.3 – Adaptation/mitigation 111

of territories to climate change: achievements and progress to be consolidated 114

2.4.4 – Difficult waste management: growing urban unsanitary conditions and pollution of all kinds posing public health problems 116

2.4.5 – Management of biodiversity, forest and wildlife resources: real progress requiring consolidation and massification 2.4.6 – Main challenges to 118

be met 120

2.5 GOVERNANCE, INSTITUTIONS, PEACE AND SECURITY: PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY BELOW THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RULES OF EFFICIENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE 123

2.5.1 – Political governance: effectiveness tested by the requirements of taking root of good democratic practices Democratic system: fragile 123

- progress requiring consolidation and deepening Rule of law, respect for individual and collective freedoms: 123
- commendable but insufficient progress 125

- Social dialogue: dialogue tested for effectiveness for social peace with unions 126

2.5.2 – Local governance and decentralization: transfer of skills and resources only partially effective 126

2.5.3 – Judicial system: appreciable efforts but access to improve **127**

2.5.4 – Peace, security, defense and diplomacy: consolidation of individual security and strengthening of diplomacy in the service of development **129**

2.5.5 – Human security: approach and programs to be operationalized **130**

2.5.6 – Administrative governance: an administration still far from serving development 131

2.5.7 – Economic and financial governance: fragile achievements in the management of public finances and very insufficient effectiveness in the fight against corruption 132

2.5.8 – Main challenges to be met 137

3. Development objectives and strategic orientations 140

292

3.1 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PND OUTLOOK 142

3.1.1 – Predictable trends at global level 142

3.1.2 – 2030 ODD Agenda 143

3.1.3 – Agenda 2063 144

3.1.4 – Sub-regional perspectives **3.2** 144

FOUNDATIONS OF THE PND'S STRATEGIC CHOICES 145

3.2.1 - Vision Benin 2025 Peace 145

3.2.2 – The aspirations of grassroots actors 147

3.2.3 – Lessons learned from developments in other countries 147

3.2.4 – Guiding principles 150

3.3 STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OPTION **3.4** 151

PATHWAY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 152

- First level: diversification of agricultural production with support for the development of services Second level: agro- 153
- industrial transformation and increased development of services Third level: export of knowledge 154
- through innovations and biotechnologies 3.5 OVERALL **DEVELOPMENT** OBJECTIVE 154

155

3.6 STRATEGIC, SPECIFIC AND OBJECTIVES STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS 157

3.6.1 – Strategic objective 1: develop healthy, competent and competitive human capital Specific 157

- objectives and expected effects Strategic 157
- orientations 159

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective to make information, products, quality health services and care accessible to populations » 159

– Strategic orientations of the specific inclusive quality objective « build a fair education system, for sustainable development and » 161

– Strategic orientations of the specific sustainable inclusive objective of social « bring into place the mechanisms protection and » 163

– Strategic orientations of the specific nutritional objective and access to drinking « food security, ensuring water for all » 165

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective interventions in favor of youth in « strengthen the quality of » 167

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective girl between woman man « promote equality and fairness between and and and boy » 168

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective opportunities « promote better decent jobs for populations and incomes » 170

3.6.2 – Strategic objective 2: sustainably increase productivity and the competitiveness of the Beninese 171

◆ economy Specific objectives and expected 171

◆ effects Strategic orientations 172

– Strategic orientations of the specific structural objective of the economy « accelerate the transformation » 172

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective of the factors « increase overall productivity » 175

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective « strengthen sector integration » 176

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective « develop rural infrastructure » 177

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective more adapted to the economy « financing to ensure » 177

3.6.3 – Strategic objective 3: ensure sustainable management of the living environment, the environment and the emergence of regional development centers 179

◆ Specific objectives and expected effects 179

◆ Strategic orientations 180

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective of the environment of climate « ensure better management change and » 180

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective on the competitiveness of « contribute to attractiveness human establishments and » 182

3.6.4 – Strategic objective 4: consolidate the rule of law and good governance Specific 186

◆ objectives and expected effects Strategic 186

◆ orientations 187

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective regarding human rights of « consolidate the acquired knowledge in democracy and » 187

– Strategic orientations of the specific development objective « promote an administration » 189

– Strategic orientations the specific objective of an independent, efficient and « strengthen access for all integrated justice system » 190

– Strategic orientations of the specific financial resources objective « improve the management of » 192

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective « reduce corruption at all levels » 193

– Strategic orientations of the specific objective community security « preserve the peace And » 194

3.7 STRATEGIC BENCHMARKS FOR DEVELOPMENT REGIONS OF BENIN 195

3.7.1 – The establishment of a coherent system for steering and managing development 195

3.7.2 – Improving the attractiveness of territories and developing development synergies between rural and urban 196

3.7.3 – The implementation of specific programs for rapid gains in odds for territories falling further behind 196

3.7.4 – The development of border areas 197

- **3.8** PND STRATEGIC RESULTS MATRIX **3.9** CONSISTENCY 198
- OF PND OBJECTIVES WITH THE SDGS 201
- **3.10** SCOPE OF THE PND THEORY OF CHANGE 206
- **3.11** THE MAJOR FIGURED OBJECTIVES OF THE PND 212
- **3.12** MACROECONOMIC AND MACROSOCIAL FRAMEWORK OF THE PND 213
  - **3.12.1 –** Hypotheses 213
  - **3.12.2 –** Framing results 215
  - **3.12.3 –** Impacts of the growth pattern according to certain macrosocial variables 218
- **3.13** FINANCING OF THE PND 221
  - **3.13.1 –** Issues and challenges of financing the PND 221
  - **3.13.2 –** Sources of financing for the PND 224
    - Mobilization of public savings Diaspora 225
    - funds Promotion of 225
    - Public Private Partnership 226
    - South-South cooperation 226
    - Climate finance 227
    - Use of the financial market 227
    - Technical and financial partners **3.13** KEY 228
- REFORMS 228

- **4. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation system** 232
- **4.1** LESSONS LEARNED FROM PRECEDENT REFERENCES PROGRAMMATIC 234
- **4.2** INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK SECTORAL PROGRAMS 235
- **4.3** GUIDING PRINCIPLES 237
- **4.4** IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING/EVALUATION TOOLS 238
  - **4.4.1 –** Planning and programming documents **4.4.2 –** Monitoring/ 238
  - evaluation tools 239
    - Performance measurement framework for the implementation of PND 239
    - Reviews, evaluations and foundations of the PND 240
- **4.4** Conditions for successful implementation of the PND 241
- **4.4** Information system 241
- **4.4** Risks 242
- **5. Appendix** 244
- Contents 290

Design and writing of the PND

SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

President

› **Abdoulaye BIO-TCHANÉ**
Minister of State for Planning and Development

Members

› Rufino D'ALMEIDA

› Sosthene GNANSOUNOU

› Zakari F. TASSOU

› The growth of TOSSOU yARO

steering committee

President

› Magloire A. AGUESSy

Members

› Alastair ALINSATO

› Alexandre BIAOU

› Hermann TAKOU

› Aristide MEDENOU

› Philippe GANTIN

› Armelle AHAMIDE

taSK force

› Latifou SOUMANOU

› Mathias POFAGI

› Grégoire BALARO

› David HOUINSA

drafting committee

› Romaric SOFONNOU

› Eric HINSON

› Eric HOUNTONGBE

› Eugène GAMAVO

› Félix GNANMAKOU

› Toussaint TODEGNON

› Tiburce CODJIA

› Damase DAGBENONBAKIN

› Elie IDOHOU

› Firmin AIGNON

› Abdel BOURAIMA

› Damase SOSSOU

› Flavien GROWS

Editorial support team

› Zeus AGONTINGLO

› Stamp HOUENOU

› Abel KOMAHOUE

Equipped with conSultant

Basic studies consultant

- Jules AHODEKON
- Valentin GLELE AHANHANZO
- Cyriaque Edon
- John IGUE
- yves FANNOU

Reading consultant

- Gauthier BIAOU
- Félicien DOSSOU

groups THEMES

- Institutions of the Republic
- Sector ministries
- ANCB
- Municipalities
- Private sector
- Social partners
- Civil society organizations
- Academics

conSultant international

- Moncef KOUIDHI

technical partners and fiancierS

UNDP

- Siaka COULIBALy
- Ginette MONDONGOU CAMERA
- January ALOFA
- André Felix SSSOU

THE

- Sylvain BOKO
- Florent MELESSE
- Maboudou SEBEGO

UNICEF

- Souraya Hassan
- Mathieu KOUKPO

GIZ

- Svenja OSSMANN
- Nele Mareike BUENNER
- Innocent AFFOGBOLO
- Benoît OBJOUGBELE

BÉNINRÉVÉLÉ