INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING REVIEW OF THE COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

FOR
THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

FOR THE PERIOD FY13-FY17

August 30, 2016
The date of the last Country Partnership Strategy was April 9, 2013

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 to December 31

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
US$1.00 = CFAF597 BCEAO (as of July 26, 2016)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vice President:</th>
<th>IDA</th>
<th>IFC</th>
<th>MIGA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director:</td>
<td>Makhtar Diop</td>
<td>Nena Stoiljkovic</td>
<td>Karin Finkelston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Task Team Leader:</td>
<td>Pierre Laporte</td>
<td>Vera Songwe</td>
<td>D.Biller; Y. Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Katrina Sharkey</td>
<td>Ronke Amoni Ogunsulire</td>
<td>Conor Healy</td>
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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Analytical and Advisory Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABETIC</td>
<td>Agence Béninoise des Technologies d’Information et de la Communication (Benin Agency of Information and Communication Technologies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABSU-CEP</td>
<td>Agence Béninoise du Service Universel des Communications Electroniques et de la Poste (Benin Agency of Universal Service of Electronic Communications and Postal Service)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACE</td>
<td>Africa Coast to Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALCO</td>
<td>Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANLC</td>
<td>Autorité Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption (National Anti-Corruption Authority)</td>
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<tr>
<td>APL</td>
<td>Adaptable Program Lending</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARMP</td>
<td>Autorité de Régulation des Marchés Publques (Procurement Regulatory Authority)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA</td>
<td>Advisory Services and Analytics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCEAO</td>
<td>Banque Centrale des États de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (West African Central Bank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOAD</td>
<td>Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank)</td>
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<tr>
<td>BTSA</td>
<td>Bénin Télécoms S. A. (Benin Telephone Company)</td>
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<td>CAA</td>
<td>Caisse Autonome d’Amortissement (Public Debt Management Department)</td>
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<td>CCMP</td>
<td>Cellule de Contrôle des Marchés Publics (Procurement Oversight Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDD</td>
<td>Community Driven Development</td>
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<td>CIGOP</td>
<td>Competitiveness and Integrated Growth Opportunity Project</td>
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<td>CMU</td>
<td>Country Management Unit</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>Country Partnership Framework</td>
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<td>CPI</td>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index</td>
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<td>CPS</td>
<td>Country Partnership Strategy</td>
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<td>CPPR</td>
<td>Country Portfolio Performance Review</td>
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<td>DeMPA</td>
<td>Debt Management Performance Assessment</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Household Survey</td>
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<td>DNCMP</td>
<td>Direction Nationale de Contrôle des Marchés Publics (Procurement Control Directorate)</td>
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<td>DPO</td>
<td>Development Policy Operation</td>
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<td>DTIS</td>
<td>Diagnostic Trade Integration Study</td>
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<td>European Investment Bank</td>
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<td>EFA-FTI</td>
<td>Education For All-Fast Track Initiative</td>
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<td>ECF</td>
<td>Extended Credit Facility</td>
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<td>EDF</td>
<td>Électricité de France (French Electricity Utility)</td>
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<td>ESW</td>
<td>Economic and Sector Work</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FADeC</td>
<td>Fonds d’Appui au Développement des Communes (Communal Development Support Fund)</td>
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<td>FCFA</td>
<td>Franc CFA Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (African Financial Community Franc)</td>
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<td>FY</td>
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<td>GEF</td>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
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<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>Global Partnership for Education</td>
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<td>GSPR</td>
<td>Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction</td>
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<td>GUFE</td>
<td>Guichet Unique de Formalisation des Entreprises (Single Window for Business Creation)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>IBRD</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technologies</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>Institutional Development Fund</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>INSAE</td>
<td>Institut National de la Statistique et de l’Analyse Economique (National Institute of Statistics &amp; Economic Analysis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>IPP</td>
<td>Independent Power Producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOLF</td>
<td>Loi Organique relative aux Lois de Finances (Budget Framework Law)</td>
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<td>MCC</td>
<td>Millennium Challenge Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDAEP</td>
<td>Ministère du Développement, de l’Analyse Economique et de la Prospective (Ministry of Development, Economic Analysis and Forecasting)</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>MIGA</td>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
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<td>MSME</td>
<td>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</td>
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<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official Development Assistance</td>
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<td>OHADA</td>
<td>Organisation pour l’Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa)</td>
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<td>PEFA</td>
<td>Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability</td>
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<td>PEMFAR</td>
<td>Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>Public Expenditures Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFM</td>
<td>Public Financial Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLR</td>
<td>Performance and Learning Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNIA</td>
<td>National Plan for Agricultural Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>PONADEC</td>
<td>Politique Nationale de Décentralisation et de Déconcentration (Decentralization National Policy)</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public Private Partnership</td>
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<td>PRSC</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Support Credit</td>
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<td>RBF</td>
<td>Result-Based Financing</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCD</td>
<td>Systematic Country Diagnostic</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDR</td>
<td>Special Drawing Rights</td>
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<td>SECO</td>
<td>Switzerland State Secretary of Economic affairs</td>
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<td>SEZ</td>
<td>Special Economic Zone</td>
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<td>Small and Medium Enterprises</td>
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<td>SSA</td>
<td>Sub Saharan Africa</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>TF</td>
<td>Trust Fund</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
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<td>UNDSS</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Safety and Security</td>
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<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
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<td>WAEMU</td>
<td>West African Economic and Monetary Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAPP</td>
<td>West African Power Pool</td>
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<td>WAPP</td>
<td>West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program</td>
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<td>WARCIP</td>
<td>Regional West Africa Communication Infrastructure Program</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
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<td>WBI</td>
<td>World Bank Institute</td>
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<td>WSP</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Program</td>
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Acknowledgements
The Performance and Learning Review was prepared under the guidance of Pierre Laporte, Country Director. The core team was led by Katrina Sharkey, Country Manager and TTL. The IFC team was led by Ronke Amoni Ogunsilire, (IFC Country Manager), and MIGA by Conor Healy (Senior Risk Management Officer). The following World Bank Group staff made significant contributions: Siv Tokle, Cal MacWilliam, Jacques Morisset (PL MFM), Azedine Ouerghi (PL HD), Nabil Chaherli (PL SD), Boulel Toure, Herminia Martinez, Kochikpa Olodo, Joachim Boko, John Van Dyck, Thomas Bossuory, Félicien Accrombessy, Ibrahim Magazi, Erick Abiassi, Sylvain Adokpo Migan, Louis Akakpo, Assiata Houdano Soro, Magueye Dia, Franklin Gbedey, Hyacinthe Gbaye, Maud Juquois, Alain Hinkati, Mathias Gogohounga, Salimata Follea, Marc Navalet, Africa Olojoba, Kwabena Amankwah-Ayeh, Sonia Nieri-Boko, Nathalie Ramanivosoa. The PLR benefited from consultations with the Government of Benin, development partners and non-governmental stakeholders.
1. This Performance and Learning Review (PLR) assesses implementation under the FY13-FY17 World Bank Group (WBG) Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for Benin, (Report number 75774-BJ) which was discussed by the Board of Executive Directors on April 9, 2013. The report reviews progress during the past four years and proposes some adjustments going forward. While the strategic objectives of the CPS remain relevant, emerging lessons of implementation prompt the WBG to (i) conduct a deeper analysis of the causes of rising poverty; (ii) sharpen the poverty response of our interventions; and (iii) devote greater attention to the restoration of sound macroeconomic and fiscal conditions. The CPS implementation period will be extended by one year to end FY18 to facilitate more agile responses to emerging priorities of the new government, which took office in April 2016, and their development of a new five-year national development plan. The extension will also facilitate preparation of a Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) and Country Partnership Framework (CPF).

2. The CPS approved in 2013 aimed to harness Benin’s comparative advantages to spur sustainable, shared growth. WBG budget support and investment interventions planned under the CPS targeted reforms and interventions designed to improve access and services to vulnerable sectors, and to promote productive opportunities for the population. The outcomes supported by the CPS are grouped around a foundation pillar of strengthening governance and public sector capacity, with Pillars 1 and 2 focusing on increasing sustainable growth, competitiveness and employment, and improving service delivery and social inclusion respectively. The CPS was supportive of Benin’s Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction (Stratégie de Croissance pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté - SCRP), and their longer-term development strategy entitled Alafia 2025. The CPS noted that Benin had been unable to capitalize on its comparative advantages in part due to persistent weak governance, which had delayed policy and institutional reforms.

3. The original CPS program has been implemented as planned. Delivery of budget support, investment operations and non-lending activities is broadly on track. WB-funded investment operations and technical assistance have contributed to significant improvements in agricultural productivity in non-cotton crops; community level service delivery, the development of a pilot social safety net system, improved port operations, information and communications technology (ICT) presence, in addition to measurable improvements to natural resource management, health systems, urban sanitation and rural water supply. Progress has been positive but more mixed in areas including public financial and debt management and business climate reforms. Outcomes anticipated in energy and transport infrastructure, education quality, cotton sector reforms, and procurement have proven disappointing.

4. Steady gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 5 percent during the period was partially offset by rapid population growth averaging 3.5 percent per year, which led to a modest and unequal increase in household consumption. As a result, poverty levels
grew from 36.2 percent in 2011 to 40.1 percent in 2015\(^1\). Growth was particularly modest in agriculture, which employs almost half the labor force.

5. **For the remaining CPS period, WBG investment interventions will highlight basic service provision to the poor in water, electricity and social services, scaled-up productivity and transformation in agriculture, and improvement of the business environment to stimulate further investment and job creation.** Budget support operations will magnify the focus on macroeconomic and fiscal sustainability and support the new Government’s efforts to re-establish budget discipline, and strengthen responsible debt management. New knowledge products will be targeted to help clarify and respond to the “growth without poverty reduction” conundrum, and lay the groundwork for further development under the SCD.

II. MAIN CHANGES IN COUNTRY CONTEXT

Political Developments

6. **President elections in March 2016 marked a transition to new leadership following the ten-year presidency of Thomas Boni Yayi. The new President, Patrice Talon, took up office on April 6\(^{th}\), 2016, vowing to establish a right-sized administration based on competence.** He stressed that two of his first-order priorities include constitutional reform to limit presidential terms to one five-year term, and reimbursement of domestic arrears.

7. **Previously, legislative and local elections held in April and June 2015, respectively, also brought changes to the political landscape as several opposition parties gained ground.** The three main political groups up to the March 2016 elections were: *Forces cauris pour un Bénin émergent* (Cowrey Strength for an Emerging Benin - former President Yayi’s party); *Union fait la Nation* (Unity makes the Nation); and *Parti du renouveau démocratique* (Party of Democratic Renewal). The Parliament is presided over by Adrien Houngbedji, a prominent lawyer and former presidential candidate. Sound implementation of the new electoral code and an improved computerized voter registry facilitated the smooth running of the elections and their outcome.

Economic Developments

8. **Benin is a low-income country of about ten million people (2013 population census) with a per capita income of US$820 in 2014. The economy is driven by agriculture and services, particularly import/export activities through the Port of Cotonou.** Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 47 percent of the country's employment. Cotton is the primary export commodity. The informal sector contributes up to 56 percent of GDP and engages over 90 percent of the labor force. Re-export trade with Nigeria, mostly informal, accounts for 20 percent of GDP and 25 percent of government revenue.

9. **Benin was able to maintain macroeconomic stability, which laid the foundation for accelerating growth.** Real GDP grew by 4.6 percent in 2012; 6.9 percent in 2013; 6.5 percent in 2014; is estimated at 5.0 percent in 2015; and is projected at 4.5 percent in 2016; which is higher than the previous 5-year average of 3.7 percent.

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\(^1\) Source: INSAE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis, EMICoV 2006-15 Household Survey
Table 1: Key Economic Indicators, 2012-2018

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<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Population growth (%)</strong></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Real GDP Growth (%)</strong></td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<td><strong>Real GDP per capita growth (%)</strong></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<td><strong>GDP deflator</strong></td>
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<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td><strong>Inflation (CPI, average, %)</strong></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<td><strong>External Sector (CFA Francs)</strong></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<td><strong>Exports of goods and services</strong></td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Imports of goods and services</strong></td>
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<td>21.4</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
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<td><strong>Net domestic assets</strong></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>16.5</td>
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<td>2.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td><strong>Domestic Credit</strong></td>
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<td>4.1</td>
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<td><strong>Net claims on central government</strong></td>
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<td>1.3</td>
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<td><strong>Credit to the nongovernment sector</strong></td>
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<td>7.6</td>
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<td><strong>Broad Money (M2)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>National Accounts</strong></td>
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<td>27.8</td>
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<td><strong>Gross investment</strong></td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<td><strong>Gross private investment</strong></td>
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<td>11.0</td>
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<td><strong>Gross domestic savings</strong></td>
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<td>3.6</td>
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<td>-0.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<td><strong>Government saving</strong></td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
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<td><strong>Nongovernment saving</strong></td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
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<td>16.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
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<td><strong>Gross National Saving</strong></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Central Government Finance</strong></td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure and net lending</strong></td>
<td>-13.4</td>
<td>-14.2</td>
<td>-14.6</td>
<td>-16.5</td>
<td>-15.8</td>
<td>-17.4</td>
<td>-14.8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall fiscal deficit (excl. grants)</strong></td>
<td>-10.3</td>
<td>-9.8</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
<td>-9.9</td>
<td>-11.6</td>
<td>-11.1</td>
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<td><strong>Primary Balance (1)</strong></td>
<td>-2.6</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>External Sector</strong></td>
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<td>-2.5</td>
<td>-4.1</td>
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<td>-1.4</td>
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<td>-0.1</td>
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<td><strong>Balance of goods and services</strong></td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
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<td>40.1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current account (excl. grants)</strong></td>
<td>15.4</td>
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<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Overall balance of payments</strong></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Government debt</strong></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>External Debt to GDP</strong></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Beninese authorities and IMF staff estimates and projections.
(1) Total revenue minus current primary expenditures, capital expenditures and net lending.

10. Prior to the recent electoral period Benin’s fiscal stance had been prudent, with fiscal deficits (cash basis, excluding grants) of 2.9 percent in 2014, 3.5 percent in 2013 and 2.2 percent in 2012. However, in the run-up to the 2016 Presidential elections, fiscal slippages by the outgoing administration led to an overall 2015 fiscal deficit approximating 8.5 percent of GDP. Profligate spending, including on wages, salaries, bonuses, and particularly on road infrastructure through pre-financed arrangements with local banks, continued in the first quarter of 2016 and led to an unsustainable fiscal situation. Upon assuming power in April 2016, the new administration rolled back much of this spending and cancelled the majority of pre-financed contracts. Nonetheless, the deficit for 2016 will be higher than the typical 2.5 to 3.5 percent of GDP. The WB and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are discussing measures with Government to bring the deficit back in line over the medium term.
11. The previous administration issued treasury bills and bonds in the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) monetary market to finance the large increase in public spending, raising the public debt level by about 10 percent of GDP in less than 12 months. Large T-bill and bond issues in 2015 (FCFA 550 billion or 11 percent of GDP) regularized outstanding arrears, including payments owed to banks from the 2014/15 cotton campaign. Total public debt at end-2016 is expected to be 44.0 percent of GDP, up from 30.9 percent at end 2014. The WB and IMF are discussing measures with Government to maintain debt sustainability, including the treatment of remaining pre-financing contracts. The December 2015 joint WB/IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) found Benin to be at a low risk of debt distress.

12. An Article IV review was completed and reviewed by the IMF Board on December 11, 2015. Previously, on May 23, 2014, the IMF Executive Board completed the sixth and last review of Benin’s economic performance under an Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement. Government requested negotiation of a new ECF program and the IMF visited Benin from June 6-18 2016 to start discussions on a possible three-year economic program supported by an ECF. A second mission is planned for September 2016, with a view to completing negotiations thereafter.

13. The macroeconomic outlook will depend on the fiscal adjustment but will also continue to be affected by external factors, and especially by economic policies and conditions in Nigeria. Continuing softness in global cotton prices could impact macroeconomic and fiscal performance, as this sector still accounts for about 30 percent of Benin’s exports, and could impact government’s accounts through a combination of subsidies and taxes. Of greater concern is that economic outcomes in Benin are sensitive to economic conditions and trade policy decisions in Nigeria, since an important share of transit in Cotonou port is constituted by trade from and to Nigeria. It is estimated that 80 percent of Benin’s imports are informal re-exports to Nigeria. Beyond the impact on aggregate demand, changes in Nigeria’s exchange rate and trade policies have also deep consequences on Benin’s activities and structure. For example, the recent brutal depreciation of Nigeria’s currency has modified the terms of trade between the two countries. With Nigeria eliminating its domestic gas subsidies, the profit margins for Benin’s informal gas traders have been reduced significantly, and have had a direct effect on livelihoods and poverty rates of hundreds of thousands of informal workers. Overall, the combination of economic slowdown, depreciation of the local currency and new energy policy in Nigeria could result in a decline in Benin’s growth in the range of 2-3 percent in the short-term, requiring further significant structural reforms over the longer-term.

Developments in Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity

14. Poverty reduction has been enshrined in successive poverty reduction strategies but results have proven erratic and difficult to sustain. There are significant regional disparities in poverty rates, and while female-headed households have typically experienced lower poverty levels, women continue to suffer from a lack of economic opportunity, are underrepresented in politics and in other decision making positions, and are more susceptible to falling into poverty.

15. Nationally, inequality in the distribution of household consumption grew between 2011 and 2015, from 0.464 to 0.470 as measured by the Gini Coefficient. Inequality is more marked in urban areas, where the Gini coefficient rose from 0.452 to 0.467 between 2011 and 2015, while it increased from 0.373 to 0.403 in rural areas. Inequality is more pronounced in
male-headed (0.472 in 2015) than female-headed households (0.454), although the gap narrowed between them in the last household survey (Table 2).
Table 2: National Poverty and Inequality Rates 2006 - 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>31.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male-Headed Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>40.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female-Headed Households</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inequality Measures (Gini Coefficient)</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2015</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.524</td>
<td>0.464</td>
<td>0.468</td>
<td>0.452</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.481</td>
<td>0.416</td>
<td>0.396</td>
<td>0.373</td>
<td>0.403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male-Headed Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.469</td>
<td>0.472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female-Headed Households</td>
<td>0.467</td>
<td>0.441</td>
<td>0.454</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>0.530</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>0.469</td>
<td>0.464</td>
<td>0.470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INSAE, EMICOV 2006-15

16. The disconnect between economic growth and poverty reduction during the last five years has been reinforced by the fact that higher growth stemmed mainly from more capital-intensive sectors like banking, telecommunications and the port. In contrast, agriculture, which employs half of the labor force, only grew at 4 percent per annum, with its growth derived from more land and more labor, but with little increase in productivity. In addition, population growth has limited per capita growth and its impact on poverty reduction. Furthermore, Nigeria’s economic slowdown and policy changes have led to decreased opportunities for informal trade, both in the gas sector, where gas flows informally from Nigeria to Benin, and in the broader consumer goods sector, where rice, chicken, edible oil, used cars, used clothing etc., flow from Benin to Nigeria. For instance, the suppression of subsidies in Nigeria’s oil sector impacted negatively the informal Beninese gas trade in areas adjacent to Benin’s border with Nigeria (Adjarra), where poverty increased from 34.8 percent in 2011 to 50.4 percent in 2015. Finally, high corruption, a heavy bureaucracy and a tilted playing field favoring established and well-connected enterprises has facilitated elite rent capture to the detriment of poor producers, including in cotton. This disconnect calls for further analysis over the remaining CPS period to determine WBG programming choices that encourage a more high productivity and inclusive economy.

III. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

IDA Portfolio Performance

17. Over the CPS period, IDA portfolio performance shows an upward trend and has been moderately satisfactory. Portfolio composition has remained largely consistent with CPS plans. By end-FY16, the portfolio consisted of 13 IDA operations totaling US$577.16 million, compared to 11 operations totaling US$340 million at the end of FY12. Four operations were financed by trust funds with a total commitment of US$50.6 million. Disbursements have improved markedly over the period. In FY14 and FY15, the disbursement ratio exceeded the target of 25 percent set by the country management, and as of June 2016, FY16 disbursement stood at 44.0 percent. This positive outcome was due to rigorous portfolio performance monitoring with the Development Ministry based upon annual disbursement plans, regular
training of local staff, and rapid responses to implementation issues. The percentage of problem projects dropped from 14.3 percent in FY14 to 7.1 percent in FY16. During FY13-FY16 all but two of the planned operations were approved for a total of US$339.86 compared to a programmed US$380 million. A regional hydropower project and a final budget support operation in a three-year series were dropped. A new three-year Fiscal Reform and Growth series will be launched in FY17. Five of the 14 approved operations were regional projects. A summary of IDA planned and actual lending and non-lending services for FY13-FY18, and IFC and MIGA engagements are found in Table 3.

Table 3: Lending and ASA Program (FY13-FY18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicative financing (IBRD/IDA)</th>
<th>Indicative ASA/TA/TF</th>
<th>Ongoing/Planned IFC/MIGA Engagements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Benin Fiscal Reform and Growth Credit (FY17-DPO)</td>
<td>(CEM, replaced by) Policy Notes highlighting WBG assessment of Benin’s key development challenges FY16-FY17</td>
<td>IFC: Benin Investment Climate Reform Program; Ecobank and Diamond Bank Benin</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Modern Energy Renewable access project (FY17-IPF)</td>
<td>DeMPA TA (FY17)</td>
<td>IFC: Tourism and general SME Risk sharing sharing Facility (FY17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Benin Agricultural Productivity Project and Diversification Project and West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project - additional financing (FY17-IPF)</td>
<td>Regional infrastructure gap analysis (ICT, transport and energy) (FY17) Land Policy Reform (FY17) Integrating climate change considerations into agriculture Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA-FY17) WAEMU program to harmonize living conditions survey (tentative FY17) Poverty and Inequality Assessment Geography of poverty (FY17); Poverty mapping, a Commitment to Equity (CEQ) study; poverty notes (FY18) Coastal Erosion Multi-sector Investment Plan (FY17) Beninese society of electric power and PPP Knowledge product (FY17);</td>
<td>MIGA: Guarantee to Bureau Veritas (Contract enterprise: Société d’Exploitation du Guichet Unique du Bénin) - US$5.4 IT company, (MTN Spacetel SA Contract enterprise: Spacetel Benin) - US$1m Malian Hotel Promotion Company (Societe Malienne de Promotion Hotelier – SA Contract enterprise: Compagnie Hoteliere du Golfe) - US$1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Public Investment Management and Governance Support Project (Approved not yet signed FY17-IPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Small town water supply and urban sewage management (FY17-IPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Cross Border Tourism and Competitiveness (approved not yet signed-IPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects (IBRD/IDA)</td>
<td>Ongoing ASA/TA/ TF</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY12-16 approvals (ongoing)</td>
<td>Foundation Pillar</td>
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<tr>
<td>• PRSC 9-10 (FY13; FY14-DPO)</td>
<td>• Benin Statistical capacity building (TF)</td>
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<td>• Forest and Adjacent Land Management (FY13-IPF)</td>
<td>• Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Multi-sectoral food, health &amp; nutrition (FY14-IPF)</td>
<td>Pillar One</td>
<td></td>
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<td>• Youth Employment (FY14-IPF)</td>
<td>• Infrastructure and Competitiveness for Value Chain development TA</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increased Access to Modern Energy - additional financing (FY09, FY14-IPF)</td>
<td>• Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF)</td>
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<td>• Emergency Urban Environment-2 additional financings (FY11,FY13, FY14-IPF)</td>
<td>• Regulatory and Policy Capacity Building TA</td>
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<td>• Benin Cities Support Program (FY13-IPF)</td>
<td>• Jobs Assessment</td>
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<td>• Global Partnership for Education (FY14-IPF)</td>
<td>• Impact Evaluation of the Entreprenant Status in Benin</td>
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<td>• Africa Center of Excellence (FY14-IPF); additional financing (FY15)</td>
<td>Pillar Two</td>
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<td>• West Africa Communication Infrastructure (FY12-IPF)</td>
<td>• BJ Education Sector TA</td>
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<td>• Roadmap for MDG2 in the social sectors</td>
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<td>Other Ongoing Operations</td>
<td>• Impact Evaluation of Health Result-Based Financing in Benin</td>
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<td>• Support to Protected Areas Management (FY11-IPF)</td>
<td>• Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture &amp; Capacity Building of Small and Marginal farmers</td>
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<td>• Competitiveness and Integrated Growth Opportunity (FY08IPF)</td>
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<td>• Agricultural Productivity and Diversification (FY11-IPF)</td>
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<td>• Decentralized Community Driven Services (FY12-IPF)</td>
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<td>• Health System Performance-additional financing (FY10-IPF)</td>
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<td>• West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (FY11-IPF)</td>
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<td>• West Africa Power Pool-WAPP (FY06-IPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management (FY07-IPF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Abidjan-Lagos Trade and Transport Facilitation (FY10-IPF)</td>
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</table>

Summary of Progress towards Achievement of CPS Objectives

18. The CPS program is producing tangible results in specific areas and a number of planned outcomes should be achieved. The Results Framework highlights WBG operations and non-lending support for each area of intervention as well as results achieved to date (Annex 3).

19. Under CPS Cross-Cutting Pillar - Governance and Public Sector Capacity: A number of WB interventions designed to help Benin better manage its financial resources and enable fiscal policy to foster inclusive growth have demonstrated progress, while others have had mixed results. Through budget support operations, prudent macroeconomic management and economic growth have been accompanied by modest improvements in public financial management, including reforms to institutionalize program-based and transparent
budgeting, the computerization of budget execution, accounting and reporting, some improvement in procurement controls and the execution rate of social expenditures. The WB also supported the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANLC), the decree on ANLC’s financial regulation, and Asset Declarations by all Government Ministers. Decentralized service delivery, transparency and accountability have improved. CPS indicators on the predictability of fiscal transfers to communes and communal audits have been met. All communes have prepared Development Plans, thus highlighting greater citizen participation, transparency and accountability at the local level. The cost of small infrastructure construction at communal levels has declined by 22 percent as a result of community involvement. Fiscal transfers to communes have risen, though largely driven by donor financing as opposed to domestic transfers. The public sector reform agenda supported by budget support has been informed by analytical work and technical assistance in poverty, taxation, public investment, debt management, customs, accounting and procurement. Unfortunately, positive results in these areas have been unable to counter elite capture or foster a more formal and productive economy. In sum, despite improvements in public financial management and institutional arrangements for governance, the culture of non-compliance and impunity still hampers the effectiveness of such measures.

20. **Under CPS Pillar 1 – Increasing Sustainable Growth, Competitiveness and Employment**: Progress in introducing reforms and investments that contribute to increasing growth, competitiveness and employment has been mixed. The main interventions have supported business climate reforms; infrastructure modernization (energy, transport, ICT); agricultural diversification beyond cotton; and the promotion of regional integration and trade. WB support has led to tangible improvement in Cotonou Port operations. In overall terms however, efforts to increase access to and improve the quality of infrastructure have disappointed.

21. **In energy**, sluggish implementation of reforms needed to boost electricity generation, transmission and distribution have hampered service improvements for both commercial and residential clients. The WB (i) supported the development of an energy sector master plan and related legal and regulatory frameworks, and (ii) financed investments to improve the transmission and distribution network to increase system reliability, reduce system losses, encourage energy efficiency, and promote alternative energy sources. In biomass, WB supported local communities in the Middle Ouémé region to increase the rational management of wood energy over 300,000 ha, and use efficient cooking stoves and improved charcoal production techniques, thereby reducing their dependence on firewood and charcoal. WB investment in the Adjarala power plant straddling the Benin-Togo border did not materialize despite a substantial WB contribution to project preparation, as the authorities decided to seek alternative financing sources.

22. A regional facilitation operation is reducing trade and transport barriers in ports and along the Ghana-Togo-Benin road corridors. Rehabilitation of critical road infrastructure segments e.g. 16.5 km from Godomey-Pahou is completed and operational, and HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention along the corridor have yielded positive outcomes. Budget support for establishment of a single window at the port reduced delays, dwell time and costs, although customs modernization measures have been slow to materialize.

23. **With WBG support**, information technology and telecommunications have progressed substantially as demonstrated by the significant drop in the wholesale price and
improvement of quality of ICT services. Ongoing institutional and legal reforms and the delivery of a second international connection are also making the ICT environment attractive for business.

24. **IFC and WB support has helped reverse Benin’s decline in the Doing Business rankings since 2012, resulting in its position as Top Global performer in 2014 and 2015.** Benin’s rankings improved by ten places in 2014 and another four in 2015, now standing at 158th out of 189 economies. In ease of doing business, Benin’s ranking remains below the SSA average of comparator countries. Significant improvement was made in “Starting a Business” with the creation of the Single Window for Business Formation (“GUFE”). The number of days to enforce a contract, a CPS indicator, decreased to 750 days from 825 i.e. short of the 650-day target for 2016, but this may accelerate once the Commercial Court becomes operational. IFC technical assistance helped to implement the Organization for the Harmonization of African Business Law (OHADA) Entreprenant status program, a new legal regime which encourages small entrepreneurs to enter the formal sector through simplified processes.

25. **IFC investment and advisory support targeted the financial sector, infrastructure improvement and SME development.** IFC partnered with Ecobank and Diamond Bank to improve access to finance for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). It also provided capacity building to strengthen the financial sector and promote business growth. Furthermore, IFC supported the health, water and ports sectors through PPPs. The Benin Health PPP project was designed to support Government in procuring a private partner to design-build-finance-operate a new 250-bed public referral hospital in Cotonou. The steering committee approved IFC’s recommendation for the Government to fund hospital construction and equipping, but the Government was ultimately unable to raise the funding. The objective of the port PPP was to assist the Government meet its obligations under the concession agreement signed with a private operator to develop and operate a container terminal for Cotonou Port, and the project was successfully completed. IFC assisted the Government to select a construction and dredging company at a reasonable price (around 28 percent cost saving), and a concession agreement termination or re-negotiation situation was avoided. In water, together with the WB, IFC’s engagement enabled private sector and capital mobilization for the rehabilitation and extension of rural water systems in four sites to improve access to safe and reliable water for about 48,500 people. This engagement encouraged the use of robust contractual arrangements and improved risk allocation among parties. In addition, the WB and IFC together supported reforms and development of infrastructure necessary to attract foreign direct investment, e.g. port, electricity, and telecommunications.

26. **IFC has been working on a rural electrification project with the French electricity utility (EDF) to provide power to about 15,000 people, but the project is on hold pending the new government’s confirmation of interest. Going forward, IFC plans to strengthen support to SME development and energy.** IFC is working on a risk-sharing facility to encourage local banks to lend to SMEs involved in competitiveness and tourism activities. In energy, IFC is considering: (i) support to planned construction of a 120 MW thermal plant at Maria Gleta, with a view to potentially financing the winning bidder of an ongoing tender process if the required conditions are met (realistic timeline, necessary regulatory and sector reforms, credible & reputable sponsor), (ii) engagement with Government on sector reforms including management contracts for public power utilities, (iii) options for providing financing on emergency power contracts; and (iv) dialogue with French Cooperation (Agence francaise du développement) and MCC on pathways for developing solar energy. In agribusiness, IFC pursued business development and a
mapping exercise which yielded limited success due to project and sponsor concerns, but continues to seek opportunities.

27. **MIGA continues to support three projects in Benin, in tourism/business services (Malian Hotel Promotion Company - Société Malienne de Promotion Hôtelière S.A. – US$1.0 million); and infrastructure (IT Company Services - MTN Spacetel S.A. – US$1.0 million; and Bureau Veritas, Single Window Initiative; Société d'Exploitation du Guichet Unique du Bénin – US$5.4 million) for a total of US$7.4m gross exposure (US$7.3m net).** While there have been new projects since the commencement of the CPS period, MIGA remains eager to support projects across all of its political risk insurance product lines. MIGA and IFC continue to seek ways of increasing their engagement in Benin, though identifying project sponsors with the required standards and investments of the appropriate scale has been a challenge.

28. **There has been a tangible uptick in agricultural productivity and diversification through national and a regional IDA investments in targeted value chains.** Inter-professional organizations have been established in non-cotton crops, and yields in cash crops (pineapple and cashews) and food crops (rice and maize) in CPS project areas have increased, with impressive growth in cashew exports. As areas under cultivation using new approaches expand, productivity increases are expected to have more impact on rural incomes and poverty reduction. The creation of a food-safety laboratory, a prior action under the budget support series, will facilitate exports.

29. **Natural resource management has also improved with IDA support.** Benin’s Savanna ecosystems have been protected through conservation measures in the Pendjari and W National parks, and CPS conservation indicators are on track to be achieved. The fiduciary capacity of Wildlife Management departments has been strengthened and alternative income generating activities introduced to reduce human pressure on protected areas.

30. **Modest progress has been made with IDA support to improvement of youth employment/labor skills.** Slow progress was partly due to now-resolved management issues in the IDA-supported operation, and consequently progress to date is mainly output-oriented: Some 3,000 apprentices have been trained, with training of 15,000 youth in small business and life skills to follow; the National Employment Agency launched the recruitment of commune-level employment agents in charge of decentralized training delivery, and the development of new training curricula targeting the poor and vulnerable. Analytical work has been produced on Youth Employment and Skills and on the dual apprenticeship system. An assessment of constraints to employment and productivity is expected before end-2016.

31. **Under CPS Pillar II – Improving Service Delivery and Social Inclusion:** IDA support to improving urban infrastructure, reducing vulnerability to seasonal flooding, and improving access to all-season roads have been generally successful in reaching expected results. For example, investments in drainage networks to reduce vulnerability to flooding in target areas of Cotonou has accomplished 16.2 km. Under a cities upgrading project, which targets 51 km of drainage, 23 km have been completed as of May 2016. Urban infrastructure management has improved for all ten participating municipalities, with strong community-based participatory investment decision-making.
32. **Progress has been made in improving social safety nets.** WB support has enabled Benin to launch a pilot program targeted to the poorest households in communes with the highest poverty levels. In the first year of the two-year program, 12,874 beneficiaries were reached with unconditional cash transfers. In 2015, 11,287 people in these households also participated in community-driven labor intensive public works projects, such as road repairs, refuse collection, upkeep of public places, and community agriculture, for a preliminary total of 416,013 person-days of labor. Targeting of social programs to the poor has also improved, through a harmonized targeting methodology and a national registry of the poorest. The approach is now being replicated across sectors.

33. **There has been some improvement in education.** WB support has contributed to improved access to basic education, with the gross enrollment rate increasing from 93 to 122.1 percent in 2014. Girls' participation rates also rose and overall completion rates increased to 79.2 percent. Although CPS targets for substantive improvements on primary completion have been met, strong geographic and social disparities in the provision and quality of primary education services persist and the gender gap widens as students move through the education system.

34. **Access and quality of health services and in reaching the Millennium Development Goals for child health and maternal and neonatal health have progressed with WB support.** About 81 percent of women benefit from assisted deliveries by a qualified health worker (a good proxy for maternal health). Under-five mortality has dropped from 146 to 83 (per 1,000 live births) and infant mortality from 90 to 56 (per 1,000 live births) between 2000 and 2013. General malnutrition is declining: stunting in children under five dropped from 45 percent in 2006 to 34 percent in 2014. The target on immunization of 230 thousand children is on track to be met. **The WB has supported Benin’s Food and Nutrition Council to coordinate food and nutrition sector policies** and the management of community-based food, health and nutrition interventions.

35. **Gender - Cross-Cutting Theme.** Measures were taken in the CPS to mainstream gender issues in new operations. A Poverty Assessment (2014) including a gender analysis was also delivered and widely disseminated. Budget support and investment operations were screened to include gender, especially in results frameworks, where indicators were disaggregated by sex. Some projects included specific gender results and components. An example is the youth employment operation, which targets fifty percent female beneficiaries, with a specific sub-component to support females in mainly male-tagged trades. The decentralized community-driven services project is particularly gender-oriented; of the 12,873 beneficiaries, 52.6 percent are women, and its third pillar targets women and girls. Efforts to further mainstream gender under the CPS will be informed by the new WBG Gender Strategy 2016-2023.

36. **Climate Change - Cross-Cutting Theme.** The expected impact of climate change, especially the projected rise in temperature and rainfall will exacerbate Benin’s vulnerability. CPS support includes direct and indirect linkages to climate change with interventions in natural resource management, coastal erosion, flood and disaster risk management, and energy efficiency. The emergency urban environment operation has helped communities with flood contingency plans, technical studies on coastal erosion sites, and a feasibility study for a Flood Early Warning System. Investment support to forest and adjacent land management has helped rehabilitate about 7,830 hectares of degraded forests, and enhanced carbon sequestration, surpassing its 2016 target of 7,700 hectares. The ongoing Energy Efficiency Program is expected to result in significant peak load reduction by 9.8 MW (or 5 percent of Benin’s peak load)
through the diffusion of efficient lamps, which will result in annual savings of about 18,000 MWh (2.6 percent of Benin’s annual consumption). The accompanying reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is estimated at about 16,000 tons of CO2e/year. Efforts to further mainstream climate change in WBG support will be informed by the Africa Climate Business Plan and new WBG Climate Change Action Plan.

Evolution of Partnerships and Leveraging

37. The WBG is an active partner in donor coordination and plays the lead role of “chef de file” representing the community of bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors with the Government. Donor dialogue takes place in three different fora: a meeting between heads of bi-lateral and multilateral missions every two months; a monthly meeting between heads of technical cooperation; and regular meetings of thirteen distinct thematic groups. At a political level, the Ministry of State for Planning and Development chairs the joint Government-Partner Steering Committee. A joint review takes place every year to assess progress with the Government’s development strategy. A Round Table was held in Paris in June 2014 in support of Government’s growth for poverty reduction strategy. The Government requested WBG support to organize the event, which resulted in pledges of over US$11 billion, most of which was in the form of public private partnership (PPP). Table 4 shows key partner roles in Benin.

Table 4: Key donors and priority sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Integrated Water Resources Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Health; Governance; Energy; Social Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World Bank Group</td>
<td>Private sector development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Justice; Governance; Education &amp; Professional Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Agriculture ; Health ; Education ; Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation; Reproductive Health and Sexual Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Economic &amp; Rural Development; Education &amp; Professional Training; Local Governance / Decentralization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>Infrastructure; Transport, Energy, Agriculture; Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Inclusive Growth and Social Welfare; Governance and Decentralization; Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Agriculture, Energy, Decentralization, Private sector, Public finance; Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. In addition to the WBG, Benin’s traditional development partners include the European Union (EU), African Development Bank (AfDB), West African Development Bank (BOAD), Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States (USAID) and Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the United Nations system agencies. Emerging partners, including Brazil, India, China, and South Africa increasingly contribute to Benin’s development agenda and participate progressively in donor coordination.

IV. EMERGING LESSONS

39. The following key lessons have emerged during CPS implementation:
Achievement of results in WBG operations does not necessarily lead to achievement of higher-level WB objectives of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Explicit consideration of the pathways leading from individual operational results and objectives to higher level outcomes is needed to ensure a logical results chain and the achievement of higher level objectives.

Closer attention should be given to fiscal policies and management, including by SOEs and public agencies, particularly in the lead up to national elections. Fiscal slippages during the 2016 election campaign led to a severe increase in the overall public deficit and public debt, forcing the new Government into a severe fiscal adjustment.

Persistent governance and corruption issues continue to undermine reform implementation, donor confidence and Benin’s attractiveness as an investment destination. An action-oriented dialogue between partners and the new Government is needed to address particularly issues of compliance and enforcement, as institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks are themselves insufficient in the current climate of impunity.

PFM progress requires strong Government commitment and teams with the competency to implement reforms. While the regulatory framework has improved, compliance with new regulations has been slow, reflecting issues such as weak civil service ethics and service standards.

Inadequate procurement procedures and practices lead to inefficient execution of government programs, including Bank-funded projects. Delegation of contract approval by the Ministry of Finance to sector ministries, and effective application of the procurement control manual by the national procurement directorate (Direction Nationale de Contrôle des Marchés Publics) can reduce time needed for document review and contract approval. In Benin, more rigorous reforms are needed to improve the efficacy of the national procurement system.

Having WBG task team leaders on the ground visibly enhances project performance. Where not possible, there is a need for more regular physical presence of WBG task teams between six-monthly implementation support missions.

With the renewed emphasis of WBG-wide approaches, greater involvement of IFC and MIGA is needed in smaller country portfolios like Benin, where sponsor standards, deal size, and human resource constraints can hamper greater WBG-wide involvement. The WBG should continue to explore innovative financing instruments that facilitate involvement of IFC and MIGA.

Successful pilot programs involving local private sector participation in rural and small town water service delivery under ongoing water operations has demonstrated the feasibility of improving access to services for low-income customers at affordable prices. The Benin pilot focused on domestic private participation, service improvement and job creation in the water sector. The approach could be replicated nationwide, and as a model for future PPPs in other small infrastructure programs. The water sector operation planned for FY17 will capitalize on this lesson.

V. ADJUSTMENTS TO COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

40. The strategic objectives and pillars of the CPS remain generally valid, while six main adjustments are planned for the implementation period to end-FY18. The CPS Results Framework has been refined (Annex 1) to take into account progress made, updates in the WBG portfolio, evolving approaches to results orientation, and the one-year extension. Results areas and outcomes have been harmonized; and outcomes and indicators brought closer to levels more attributable or linked to WBG interventions. The results framework also captures the contributions of the advisory (ASA) portfolio. In particular, outcomes (and related indicators and
milestones) have been added, dropped or revised in the foundation pillar, outcome 3.1 and pillar two. Changes to the Results Framework are summarized in Annex 2. In several cases, effects from the current portfolio would begin to materialize only during the upcoming CPF period, including for youth employment, energy investment and resilience (progress to the original Results Framework is summarized in Annex 3).

**Adjustments to CPS Cross-Cutting Pillar – Strengthening Governance and Public Sector Capacity**

41. **The first proposed adjustment is to increase the WBG’s focus on demand-side aspects of governance, especially in light of governance issues, which delayed policy and institutional reforms under the CPS, but also to respond to the effects of corruption scandals emerging in 2015 involving misappropriation of donor funds.** Forthcoming operations will include specific measures for demand-side governance. For example, the new results-based public finance and governance operation will help to improve the efficiency of public investment management and the performance of selected accountability institutions. It will support Government efforts to tackle technical and governance challenges that affect public investment, whilst also providing results-based incentives to energy, water, and justice ministries to improve the management of investment projects. The WBG will seek opportunities to introduce social accountability objectives through the use of Citizen Report Cards and a platform to harness citizen voice on the quality of public services. The approach will be incorporated in pipeline operations, including in energy and water.

42. **The second proposed adjustment is to magnify the focus on macroeconomic and fiscal sustainability and to support the new Government’s efforts to re-establish budget discipline, and strengthen responsible debt management.** In addition to policy dialogue in concert with the IMF, WBG support will include a new budget support series, preparation of a Debt Management Performance Assessment (DeMPA) exercise, and technical assistance to the Public Debt Management Department. The new series will support Government efforts to increase fiscal revenue, improve the efficiency of public spending, especially investment, and to reduce fiscal risks and competitiveness in key sectors such as energy and agriculture.

43. **The third proposed adjustment is to strengthen Benin’s ability to assess and monitor progress towards poverty reduction and shared prosperity goals by improving the quality of data used to inform policy.** Benin will join its fellow WAEMU members in a new regional operation designed to strengthen member countries’ capacity to conduct living conditions surveys that meet harmonized, regional standards and to make the collected micro-data publicly accessible. The survey work will be conducted in 2017, and will enable updating of the national poverty line and numbers as well as thematic poverty notes. Meanwhile, a new Poverty and Inequality Assessment\(^2\) and a Geography of Poverty are planned based on the existing surveys. Findings will serve as an input to the SCD. In addition, a dynamic Poverty

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\(^2\) The Poverty Assessment will contribute to: i) an enhanced understanding of the causes of poverty’s erratic trends, including its increase in 2011-2015, examine the drivers of the increase of poverty and inequality since 2009; ii) target the agricultural sector where most of poor people are employed, and the informal sector; iii) and identify possible socioeconomic areas relevant for poverty and inequality reduction policies. The note on geography of poverty will provide a framework for analyzing how geography (e.g. population density, agro-ecology, and climate), culture and behavior may impact spatial poverty. The CEQ will use incidence analysis to get a comprehensive picture of the redistributive effect of the Government’s taxes and expenditures. The dynamic poverty maps will provide detailed poverty profile and SDGs indicators, and their evolution between 2011 and 2015.
mapping, a Commitment to Equity (CEQ) study and specific poverty notes based on the WAEMU surveys will be done by FY18.

Adjustments to CPS Pillar 1 – Increasing Sustainable Growth, Competitiveness and Employment

44. The fourth proposed adjustment is to support the new Government’s structural transformation of the economy, including in energy, agriculture, transport, logistics, ICT and private sector development. CPS support will include the definition of policy measures designed to create higher productivity formal jobs and livelihoods. The new budget support series will target facilitation of the structural transformation needed to create higher-wage jobs, increase productivity and reduce poverty. Bank support will also highlight opportunities presented by Nigeria’s large and increasingly affluent consumer market, where Benin could benefit from boosting its supply of processed foods, agricultural products and light manufactured goods to its neighbor. While this focus was already at the center of the CPS, the following complementary aspects will be reinforced for the FY17-FY18 period:

45. Energy. Increased emphasis will be given to sector performance improvements needed to increase electricity supply for productive and employment-generating activities. Increased power utility efficiency will reduce costs to the Government and facilitate the service provision, including electricity to the poor. Support will include: (i) assistance to reforms of the institutional and legal framework to attract private sector participation in the power sector; (ii) capacity strengthening for the Energy Ministry’s efforts to operationalize the new regulatory authority, and thereby create an attractive environment for private sector participation. Emphasis will also be given to expanding rural and urban energy access. Support will capitalize on ongoing analytical work on rural electrification concessions and privately-financed rural water schemes, identify measures to boost productivity in agriculture and areas where weak electricity supply constrains SME development.

46. Agriculture. WBG responses for productivity and diversification will be scaled-up in order to boost poverty reduction and job creation. Additional financing under ongoing national and regional operations will target low income and vulnerable farmers across Bank-promoted value chains and scaled-up processing of products including pineapple, cashew, rice, maize and aquaculture. The issue of jobs and links to value chains will be analyzed through regional studies comparing the structural transformations of Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Benin. The WBG will also explore ways to help Government implement policy priorities for sector transformation, particularly those for value chains, land tenure and productivity enhancement, including access to improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, finance, and integrated soil fertility management.

47. Regional Synergies – Transport, Logistics and ICT. Out of 140 countries ranked in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016, Benin ranks in the lowest quintile in overall infrastructure, technological readiness, and the burden of custom procedures. This ranking highlights the country’s challenges in producing and trading food, energy and minerals. At the same time, Benin’s favorable geographic position places it well to expand collaboration with Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Niger, and Togo. A regional infrastructure gap analysis, targeting synergies between ICT, transport and energy, will help define measures for opening up the flow of goods, people and services in landlocked zones of Benin and with its neighbors.
48. **Public Private Partnerships and Financial Inclusion.** Greater private sector participation would benefit infrastructure development and management. This requires an enabling legal and fiscal environment and an appropriate regulation to foster competition. The new budget support series will address this constraint by supporting the operationalization of the regulatory authority and PPP legislation to make PPP transactions more attractive. Improved participation by the private sector, particularly SMEs, is paramount for the transformation of the economy and jobs creation in agro-business, small manufacturing and services sectors. The WB and IFC will work jointly to improve access to finance for the domestic private sector by increasing financial institutions motivation to extending credit and improve SMEs borrowing capabilities.

49. **Jobs.** Job creation is among the new government’s top priorities. Fully 90 percent of the workforce is self-employed. Underemployment and low earnings are critical issues nation-wide, and affect predominantly poorly educated youth, rural populations and women. The Youth Employment operation supports skills development, and provides start-up capital to boost productive self-employment. To capitalize on lessons from implementation, the Bank is conducting analytical work to understand how more and better jobs can be created, in particular in rural areas and in the fast-growing informal sector. The ensuing report should help design employment policies that boost diversification of income and resilience.

50. **A fifth adjustment will be an increased emphasis on Land Policy Reform through analytical and advisory services to support implementation of the 2012 Land Tenure Code.** Secure property rights and land transactions in rural areas are pre-requisites for the structural transformation of agriculture. Benin’s land situation is highly fragmented, with difficulties in accessing land, and a costly and lengthy formalization of property rights. Assistance will include support for the operationalization of the new Land Administration Agency; advice to Government on improving service delivery at central and local levels; implementation of simple measures for collective and individual certification; and facilitation of land transaction registrations.

**Adjustments to CPS Pillar 2 – Improving Service Delivery and Inclusion**

51. **The sixth adjustment is to strengthen the focus on social protection where the WB has supported the Government in developing safety net systems.** Benin's first cash transfer program was launched under the Decentralized Community-Driven Services Project in 2015 with 13,000 beneficiaries, who are also eligible for labor-intensive public works. Still, coverage remains limited. Building on the national targeting methodology for identifying the poorest, and the nascent social registry, the WB will explore options for (i) scaling up such programs into a national-level program for possible support under a new IDA operation, and (ii) further assistance to improve the performance of targeting, payment, identification, and registry systems. The WB will also (i) promote south-south learning in this area, in order to promote international best practices for program design and implementation; and (ii) support Government’s linkage of cash transfers to other programs to help beneficiaries exit from social assistance over time.

**VI. RISKS TO CPS PROGRAM**

52. The overall risk level associated with the WBG program in Benin remains **moderate.**
53. **Socio-political Situation and Governance.** Governance issues continue to pose risks to CPS implementation but the country context has evolved since the strategy was launched. Since the Presidential inauguration in April 2016, citizens expect Government to act decisively to improve service delivery, appoint competent leadership, and enable the private sector to stimulate productive and higher-wage jobs. If these issues are not addressed, tensions could re-emerge and the goodwill of external partners to support Benin could dissipate, thereby threatening CPS implementation. To mitigate this risk, the WBG recently presented a set of policy notes to Government which highlight the WBG’s assessment of Benin’s key development challenges, and potential solutions to core economic, governance and sector issues, with options for future WBG support.

54. **Macroeconomic Risks.** These risks to WBG outcomes are considered moderate but require vigilance. Close attention will be needed in the area of budget management and debt service performance. Measures to be taken under budget support operations, including the reinforcement of a sound macroeconomic framework, will help mitigate such risks. Should the macroeconomic situation deteriorate, WBG support would be reviewed and modified as needed. Dissemination of work on competitiveness, and recommendations from aforementioned policy notes are also expected to help build consensus for continued sound macroeconomic management. The IMF and WB teams will continue to coordinate their approach.

55. **Benin’s Proximity to Nigeria.** While risks from Nigeria’s slowdown need to be monitored, the country continues to represent a large, affluent and accessible market for Benin. WBG efforts will increasingly focus on fostering links to Nigeria so that Benin can capitalize on its comparative advantage in serving this market, especially in agriculture, agri-business, and tourism. The new budget support series will include domestic revenue reforms designed to reduce Government’s dependency on revenues generated from imports which are informally re-exported to Nigeria. The WB will continue to support business climate improvements which discourage informal arbitrage practices, and encourage value-addition and employment generation in the domestic economy.

56. **Institutional Capacity.** Risks to the technical design, implementation and sustainability of CPS-supported programs stem from capacity constraints in public administration, where perverse incentives limit the Government’s ability to recruit skilled staff in vital positions. Ambiguity in administrative structures across ministries also complicates implementation of sector reforms. To mitigate these risks, the WBG will support the new leadership on its declared intent to introduce a civil service based on competence and meritocracy, and to build the needed skills.

57. **Risks to CPS implementation from sub-regional security threats.** Since the beginning of CPS implementation, a rise in jihadist-related terrorism in the sub-region places Benin at greater risk of instability, although for now, threats to Benin are estimated to remain low. The WBG will continue to monitor the situation closely in collaboration with WBG Corporate Security and UNDSS, taking measures needed to protect WBG staff and address any threat of derailment of CPS interventions in the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Area</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political and governance</td>
<td>Substantial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomic</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector strategies and policies</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical design of project or program</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiduciary</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental and social</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>Moderate</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 1: Updated CPS Results Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals (GSPR3)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key challenges</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation Pillar: Governance and Public Sector Capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.1. Improved public sector capacity in public financial management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote public sector governance and accountability</td>
<td>Public services lack access to e-application and e-business</td>
<td>Execution Rate of Social Priority Expenditures (%) Baseline: (2011): 75 Target: (2016): &gt; 90</td>
<td>Implementation of the new anti-corruption legislation Signed agreement between Centres de Gestion Agréé and the tax administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve public revenue generation and management</td>
<td>Weak public revenue collection capacity, both in terms of revenues generation and efficiency of revenue collection</td>
<td>Time required to submit national accounts to the Chamber of Accounts (months) Baseline (2012): 9 Target (2017): &lt;6</td>
<td>Simplified turnover-based tax regime for SMEs included in national budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance performance across public sector institutions to improve service delivery</td>
<td>Weak PFM performance across public sector institutions</td>
<td>Unallocated percentage of budget (%) Baseline (2012): 12.4 Target (2017): &lt;5</td>
<td>Update of national poverty line and numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved decree on the general rules of public accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Approved decree on nomenclature of the State Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion of citizen engagement mechanisms in new WB investment operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guidelines for procurement of goods and services are adhered to by all MDAs (Achieved) Annual audit of procurement contracts (Achieved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Now closed/delivered: PRSC 8-10 DPO E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Active: Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA) (FY17) Decentralized Community Driven Services project (FY12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pipeline: Public Investment Management and Governance Support Project (new, FY17, IPF) approved not yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Now closed/delivered: PRSC 8-10 DPO E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF |
| Active: Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA) (FY17) Decentralized Community Driven Services project (FY12) |
| Pipeline: Public Investment Management and Governance Support Project (new, FY17, IPF) approved not yet |
### Long Term Development Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced resource availability for decentralized service delivery and improve capacity in financial management at decentralized levels</td>
<td>Unpredictable transfer to communes for service delivery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fonds d’Appui au Développement des Communes (FADeC) transfers to communes (days from the published timetable) Baseline (2012): 39 Target (2016): Maximum 15 Communes with audits and published action plans to correct any revealed deficiencies (%) Baseline (2011): 0 Target (2016): 90%</td>
<td>Resources transferred through FADeC to be executed by communities for basic social infrastructure though delegation of responsibility</td>
<td>Passage of the new Budget Framework Law (LOLF) by Parliament (Achieved) Effective) First fiscal reform and growth credit (FY17, new) Benin Statistical Capacity Building TF (new, FY16) ASA: Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA) (new) New ASA (tentative): DEMP TA (FY17); Risk assessment tools and capacity building for implementation of projects in CAA portfolio (FY17) Policy Note package (FY16) WAEMU program to harmonize living conditions survey (tentative) (FY17) Poverty and Inequality Assessment Geography of poverty (FY17); Poverty mapping, a Commitment to Equity (CEQ) study; poverty notes (FY18) Other partners: AfDB, IMF, European Union, Netherlands, Canada, France, UNDP, Switzerland, USAID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pillar I: Sustainable Growth, Competitiveness and Employment

#### Outcome 2.1. Increased access to power services

| Improve power generation and distribution | Poor network services; poor power supply and quality of service; and high cost of electricity | Infrastructure for electricity distribution network established (Km) Baseline (2012): 0 Target (2017): 50 Km Infrastructure for electricity bill collection established Baseline (2012): 0 Target (2017): 45,000 prepayment meters | Construction of T-Lines Construction of substations Construction of distribution lines Energy sector Master Plan completed and endorsed | Now closed: Energy Services Delivery (FY08) IPF Active: WAPP APL 1 (2nd Phase-Coastal Transmission Backbone, FY06) Increased Access to Modern Energy Services/ GEF Energy Efficiency; followed by additional financing |

21
### Long Term Development Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>delivered and installation launched</td>
<td>Operationalization of the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ARE) by decree on benefits and salary system</td>
<td>(FY09,FY14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lighting efficiency standards developed and applied</td>
<td>Pipeline: First fiscal reform and growth credit (FY17, new)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Revision of the international agreement on the Beninese-Togolese Electrical Code and the law governing the Electricity Code in Benin Baseline (2010): No Target (2018): Yes</td>
<td>ASA (tentative): Regional infrastructure gap analysis (ICT, transport and energy) (FY17) Beninese society of electric power and PPP Knowledge product (FY17); Other partners: EU, Denmark, KfW, EIB, BOAD, WAEMU, AfDB, USAID,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome 2.2: Improved transport and port services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streamline ports processes and procedures</th>
<th>Long port dwell time, processes and procedures</th>
<th>Port dwell time in Cotonou (days) Baseline (2012): 21.6 days Target (2018): 16 days</th>
<th>Computerized port single window established and functional (achieved)</th>
<th>ASA delivered: Customs Assessment Toolkit ECW (FY13); Port of Cotonou Operations Policy Note (FY15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ASA (tentative): Regional infrastructure gap analysis (ICT, transport and energy) (FY17) Other partners: AfDB, MCC; EU; Netherlands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outcome 2.3: Increased access to ICT services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increase access to ICT services</th>
<th>Low access to ICT services</th>
<th>Retail price of internet services (per Mbit/s per month, in US$) Baseline (2010): US$125</th>
<th>Adoption of a broadband strategy (completed)</th>
<th>Now delivered/closed: E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Development Issues</td>
<td>CPS Indicators</td>
<td>Milestones</td>
<td>WBG Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve access to internet and telephone services</td>
<td>Inadequate access to internet and telephone services</td>
<td>Target (2016): US$80 Access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people) Baseline (2011): 1.80 Target (2016): 4.20</td>
<td>E1 capacity to link Cotonou to Europe (completed)</td>
<td>Active: West Africa Communications Infrastructure Program (WARCIP) (FY12) ASA (tentative): Regional infrastructure gap analysis (ICT, transport and energy) (FY17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
<td>Key challenges</td>
<td>Number of new SMEs Registered Baseline (2012): 0 Target (2016): 3,000 Number of days to enforce a contract Baseline (2012): 825 Target (2016): 650 Number of approved innovative PPP investments in critical service delivery areas (supported by WBG) Baseline: (2012): 0 Target (2016): 2</td>
<td>Improved Doing Business Indicators (achieved) Adoption of the OHADA Reform Program (achieved) Passage of a PPP law Passage of a new labor code Passage of Competition Law At least 200 SME have a business plan prepared (achieved)</td>
<td>Now closed/delivered: PRSC8-10 (FY13-15) DPO E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF IFC PPP projects – Cotonou container port; and rural water initiative ASA delivered: Benin small-scale piped water schemes inclusive business support TA (with IFC) (FY15) Now active: Competitiveness and Integrated Growth Opportunity Project (FY08) IFC: Benin Investment Climate Reform Program; Ecobank and Diamond Bank Benin MIGA • IT company, (MTN Spacetel SA (Contract enterprise: Spacetel Benin) - US$1m • Malian Hotel Promotion Company (Societe Malienne de Promotion Hotelier – SA (Contract enterprise: Compagnie Hoteliere du Golfe) - US$1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Development Issues</td>
<td>CPS Indicators</td>
<td>Milestones</td>
<td>WBG Program</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Goals (GSIR3) | Key challenges | Average yield (tons/ha) of food crops (rice, maize) in project area  
Baseline (2011): 4.0 tons/ha (rice): 1.2 tons/ha (maize)  
Target (2016): 15% increase  
Average yield (tons/ha) of cash crops (pineapple and cashew) in project area  
Baseline (2011): 50 tons/ha pineapple; 0.45 tons/ha cashew  
Target (2016): 15% increase  
Quantity exported of cashew and pineapples in project area (t/ha)  
Baseline (2011): 20,000 tons (pineapples); 25,000 t/ha cashew  
Target (2016): 20% increase (i.e. 24,000 tons (pineapples); 30,000 t/ha cashew)  
Share of project beneficiaries using improved technologies generated  
Area provided with small scale irrigation and drainage services  
Technologies generated  
Client days of training including for farmers and extension agents  
Creation and operationalization of a national agency for property registration  
Delivered: PRSC9-10 (FY14-16)  
ASA (delivered):  
Agriculture Sector TA (FY13)  
Active:  
Agricultural Productivity and Diversification Project (FY11)  
West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program--; followed by additional financing (WAAPP) (FY11, FY17)  
Pipeline:  
First fiscal reform and growth credit (FY17, new)  
ASA:  
Land Policy Reform ASA (FY17, new) |

**Outcome 2.5. Improved agricultural productivity and diversification**

- **Improve agriculture productivity and diversification**
- **Low agricultural productivity and weak technological capacity to process farm produce**
- **Impact Evaluation of the Entreprenant Status in Benin (FY16)**
- **Other partners: EU**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
<td>Key challenges</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technologies supported by project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2018): 80%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.6. Improved natural resource management practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve natural resource management</td>
<td>Poor natural resource management practices</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scores from PA-METT for Pendjari National Park</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 85</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2017): 93</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communal marine and coastal biodiversity sites, including wetlands areas are demarcated and protected</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2016): 3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Number of threatened species identified in the baseline study of biodiversity which benefits from conservation measures</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2018): 35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rehabilitation of degraded of forests (ha)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2016): 7,700 Hectares</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The FSOA Articles of Association, By-Laws, Operating Manual, Investment Policy, communication and fund raising strategies are finalized (Achieved)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ESMF and Process Framework are fully implemented (Achieved)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mechanisms or arrangements for discussing conservation of marine and coastal resources, including mangrove conservation at the communal and inter communal level are established</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline study of biodiversity conservation measures completed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community members trained in integrated ecosystem management</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The constitutions of the inter-communal management councils prepared and adopted</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Now closed: Community-Based Coastal Marine Biodiversity Project grant (FY08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Active: Forests and Adjacent Land Management Project (IDA/GEF) (FY13)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support to Protected Areas Management Project (IDA/GEF) (FY11)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Niger Basin Water Resources Development and Sustainable Ecosystems Management Project (new) (IDA FY07)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ASA (new): Coastal Erosion Multi-sector Investment Plan (FY17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other partners: KfW, UNDP, Nordic Development Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.7: Labor skills development for youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employability of</td>
<td>Official unemployment</td>
<td>Youth supported by the project receiving</td>
<td>Eligible youth have received</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Pillar II: Improving Service Delivery and Social Inclusion

#### Outcome 3.1: Improved flood protection in urban areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals (GSPR3)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key challenges</strong></td>
<td><strong>Baseline (2014): 0</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target (2018): 2,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>youth is improved</td>
<td>is low, but youth underemployment and non-participation in the labor force is high</td>
<td>professional certification</td>
<td>on the job, technical, entrepreneurship, and life skills training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2014): 0</td>
<td>Target (2018): 2,500</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar II: Improving Service Delivery and Social Inclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reduce urban flooding</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve access to urban services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of adequate drainage infrastructure to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak management and lack of access to urban services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage network rehabilitated in the targeted municipalities (Kilometers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline (2011): 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target (2018): 22 (updated indicator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional arrangements for flood early warning system established (such as MoU between Ministry of Water and the National Flood Disaster Agency (ANPC))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage Master plan prepared for key cities (achieved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness campaigns and sensitization meetings on flooding and disaster risk management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA – active: Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF) Regulatory and Policy Capacity Building TA (FY16) Pipeline: Small Towns Water Supply and Urban Sewerage Management Project IPF (with IFC PPP, FY17, new)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other partners: Japan, UNDP, Netherlands, EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Development Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3.2: Increased access to safety nets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve basic social services and enhance safety net measures</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Outcome 3.3: Improved access to primary education</strong> | Gross Primary Intake Rate for girls in deprived districts targeted by project support (%) | Girls in grade 1 and 2 in the deprived districts receiving school package | ASA -delivered: Poverty/Gender Assessment (FY 14) |
| Improve access and quality of basic education | Baseline (2011): 100.5% | Teachers trained by project in the deprived districts at primary level | Now active: Global Partnership for Education program TF (FY13) |
| | Target (2018): Substantive increase* | | Africa Centers of Excellence regional project (new) |
| | Primary education completion rate in targeted districts | | ASA: BJ Education Sector TA |
| | Baseline (2011): 40.40% (Girls 34.3) | | Other partners: |
| | Target (2018): Substantive increase* | | |
| | (*accurate estimate of baseline, actuals and target depends on forthcoming census data) | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
<td>Key challenges</td>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark, France, KfW, Japan, Switzerland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcome 3.4: Improved access to health and nutrition services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve access and quality of health services</th>
<th>Poor quality of maternal and neonatal health services</th>
<th>Number of additional children (under 1) in project target areas completely immunized</th>
<th>Average availability of essential drugs in health facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve food and nutrition security outcomes</td>
<td>Fragmented policies and programs Ineffective sector-specific services and interventions, notably, but not exclusively at community level</td>
<td>Number of communes engaged in scaling up community health, food and nutrition security interventions for women and children under five</td>
<td>Multisectoral strategy document for community-based health, food and nutrition standardizing roles and responsibilities of stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 0</td>
<td>Coordination mechanism of multi sectoral nutritional policy and programs at central and communal levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2018): 260,000</td>
<td>Inclusion of food and nutrition security priorities in Communal Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of communes engaged in scaling up community health, food and nutrition security interventions for women and children under five</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline: (2012): 0</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2018): 7</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children 0-23 months who benefit from a minimum package of monthly community-based growth promotion activities in targeted Communes</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2013): 0</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target (2018): 20%</td>
<td>Social and Health Workers trained on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WBG Program**

- Now closed: Benin Community Nutrition (IPF, FY10)
- Active: Health System Performance IPF (FY10)
- Multi-Sector Food, Health Nutrition project IPF (FY14)
- Building stewardship capacity for food and nutrition policies and programs (new) (TF FY16)
- ASA: Impact Evaluation of Health Result-Based Financing in Benin (new) (FY16)
- Pipeline: Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture & Capacity Building of Small & Marginal Farmers Project TF FY16 (new)
- Other partners: Belgium, Japan, Netherlands, USAID
Annex 2: Summary of changes to original CPF Results Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Overall adjustments | ‘Results Areas’ eliminated to avoid duplication with outcomes; Outcome phrasing adjusted for more precision and to avoid multi-dimensional outcomes; Indicators edited to be consistent and not duplicate goal formulation. | Non-measurable milestones dropped or edited
Donor engagement updated
Project titles updated
Portfolio updated (see annex on portfolio) |
| Foundation Pillar: Strengthening Governance and Public Sector Capacity | **Wage bill as % of Tax revenues** dropped, as not major part of WBG support during the period, and replaced with *Time required to submit national accounts to the Chamber of Accounts* which has been important for budget oversight, transparency and planning.
**PEFA Indicators rated B or better** dropped, as WBG support not focused on overall PEFA indicators in the period, and **PEFA sub-indicators** dropped; too detailed and duplication with **PEFA indicators**.
Added indicator **Unallocated percentage of budget**, which has been more of a challenge in the past than budget execution.
Added indicator **Investment budget execution rate**. | Remuneration scheme dropped (re: wage bill indicator dropped).
New milestones on:
Simplified tax regime for SMEs
Update of national poverty line and numbers
New Customs Code Decree on public accounting; and on nomenclature of the State Budget
Updated Milestones on PFM.
New milestone on citizen engagement.
Court of Accounts dropped (on-track, but subject to constitution changes)
Measures to strengthen budget preparation replaced with more concrete milestones. |
| Pillar I: Increasing Sustainable Growth, Competitiveness and Employment | **Reduction in power losses** dropped, and replaced with *Infrastructure for electricity distribution network established* in line with relevant project progress, and expected impact after the end of the CPS period.
**Electricity bill collection rates** dropped; and replaced with *Infrastructure for electricity bill collection*, in line with relevant project goals, and expected impact after the end of the CPS period.
Indicator on **Lighting efficiency standards** added to reflect the climate change mitigation portfolio.
Indicator added on **Electricity Code revision** to reflect energy policy reform. | Multi-dimensional milestones edited and adjusted for realistic progress.
New milestones related to new indicators, on:
Energy sector Master Plan
Operationalization of the Electricity Regulatory Authority |
| [2.1.1 Strengthened capacity to deliver power] edited for consistency with other outcomes; to **Increased access to power services** | **Port dwell time** targets adjusted in line with project metrics (16 days, 2018).
**Roadblocks per 100 kilometers** dropped due to inconsistent and not measurable baseline/targets; unclear if referring to official roadblocks, and/r all/unofficial roadblocks. Replaced with project PDO-level indicator **Border crossing time of** | Milestones on cooperation and awareness not measurable; replaced with more concrete milestones, on: |
<p>| 2.2.1 Improved services in transport and port (simplified; ‘trade’ omitted as it is results of port/transport services, and avoiding overlap with other outcomes on trade) | | Computerized port |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.4.1. Enhanced business environment</strong> (simplified, ‘for private sector development’ dropped as already implicit in outcome)</td>
<td><em>trucks/merchandise</em> to better reflect outcome.</td>
<td>single window&lt;br&gt;Non-rural roads rehabilitated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Number of days to enforce a contract</em> edited to focus on unilateral dimension of time, not cost. While not in project results, time may be influenced by establishment of the “Tribunal de commerce”. <em>PPP investments approved</em> edited to reflect client relevance, and support from both IFC and WB.</td>
<td><em>Investment code</em> dropped in restructuring;&lt;br&gt;<em>coalitions</em> dropped, not measurable. Milestone added on SME business plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.5.1 Improved agricultural productivity and diversification (edited)</strong></td>
<td>Indicator added on <em>Share of project beneficiaries using improved technologies supported by project</em>, to reflect engagement of rural poor in productivity measures.</td>
<td>Milestone on resilience&lt;br&gt;not measurable; new ones added, on: Area provided with small scale irrigation and drainage services&lt;br&gt;Technologies generated&lt;br&gt;Client days of training including for farmers and extension agents.&lt;br&gt;Creation and operationalization of a national agency for property registration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.6.1 Improved natural resource management practices</strong></td>
<td>Indicator on <em>Rehabilitation of degraded forests</em> added, to reflect effect on environment.&lt;br&gt;For indicator <em>Threatened species</em>, baseline and target numbers and deadline (to 2018) adjusted in line with project metrics.&lt;br&gt;Deadline adjusted to 2017 for PA-METT scores.</td>
<td>One milestone (Training tools on integrated ecosystem management) moved up from 3.1 as it is related to this outcome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.7.1. [Youth employment/labor skills development] edited for clarity to: Labor skills development for youth</strong></td>
<td><em>Youth employed following support</em> dropped and replaced to reflect the results framework of the underlying project once it was approved, by <em>Youth supported by the project receiving professional certification</em>, with updated and relevant targets.</td>
<td>Adjusted accordingly, new milestone added on new jobs assessment providing policy recommendations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pillar II: Improving service delivery and inclusion**

<p>| 3.1.1.Improved flood protection in urban areas | Both indicators (on <em>reduction of households vulnerable to flooding; number of flood alerts</em>) were ambiguous and thus replaced in restructuring; new indicator added on <em>Drainage infrastructure in targeted municipalities</em>. | One milestone (Training tools on integrated ecosystem management) moved under outcome 2.6.&lt;br&gt;New milestones added on:&lt;br&gt;Master plan for drainage&lt;br&gt;Awareness campaigns on flooding |
| 3.2.1.Increased access to safety nets | <em>Temporary employment</em> indicator moved to milestone, and replaced with project indicators on Social Safety Nets more directly relevant to key objective (<em>Communities implementing safety nets program; and Beneficiaries</em>). The public works employment is a sub-activity of the broader established safety net. | Originally no milestones, now added, on:&lt;br&gt;Targeting platform and social registry of the poorest&lt;br&gt;Communes with scalable decentralized safety net program&lt;br&gt;Conditions for south-south learning and |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1. Improved access to education</td>
<td>The indicator on <em>gender ratio</em> is at national level and beyond the scope of WBG support; replaced with similar indicator of <em>Gross Primary Intake Rate for girls in deprived districts targeted by project support</em>. The indicator on <em>Primary completion rate</em> edited for clarity to cover <em>Primary education completion rate in targeted districts</em>. Targets adjusted due to the data uncertainty related to recent census update.</td>
<td>Milestone on Mitigation measures to strengthen maternal and child health dropped; milestone not related to outcome. New milestones added on: Girls in grade 1 and 2 in the deprived districts receiving school package Teachers trained by project in the deprived districts at primary level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2. Improved access to health services; 3.3.3. Improved access to and utilization of consolidated and harmonized food and nutrition security services and interventions] Merged above related outcomes into ‘Improved access to health and nutrition services’</td>
<td><em>Rate of assisted deliveries</em> was dropped in restructuring and replaced with related project-level indicator on <em>Pregnant women receiving antenatal care during a visit to a health provider</em>. Indicator on <em>children immunized</em> clarified to be more precise and reflect project metrics.</td>
<td>Milestone Mitigation measures to strengthen maternal and child health dropped, not measurable. Milestones added on: Health personnel receiving training. Average availability of essential drugs in health facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Community workers trained</em> not in project results; dropped and replaced with PDO-level indicator on <em>Children 0-23 months who benefit from a minimum package of monthly community-based growth promotion activities in targeted Communes</em>.</td>
<td>Milestone added on health workers trained.</td>
</tr>
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## Annex 3: Results of Progress toward CPF Objectives

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<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goals (GSPR3)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key challenges</strong></td>
<td><strong>Operationalization of the new anti-corruption legislation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Now closed/delivered:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foundation Pillar:</strong> Strengthening Governance and Public Sector Capacity**</td>
<td><strong>Public services lack access to e-application and e-business</strong></td>
<td><strong>Progress:</strong> On-track: Parliament approved the anti-corruption law</td>
<td><strong>PRSC 8-10 (DPO)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Results Area 1.1. Improved Transparency and Efficiency in Public Financial Management</strong></td>
<td><strong>Wage bill as a % of Tax revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>Appointed and installed the members of the National Anti-Corruption Authority (ANLC)</strong></td>
<td><strong>E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.1.1. Improved governance and public sector capacity</strong></td>
<td><strong>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adoption of the Transparency Code</strong></td>
<td><strong>Active:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Promote public sector governance and accountability</strong></td>
<td><strong>Baseline (2011): 46.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>Created specialized internal audit unit for Customs Administration within the (Inspection Générale des Services de Douane)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Poverty Diagnostics and Statistics (regional TA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve public revenue generation and management</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target: (2016): &lt; 40</strong></td>
<td><strong>Revised public sector remuneration scheme</strong></td>
<td><strong>Decentralized Community Driven Services project (FY 12, IPF)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Execution Rate of Social Priority Expenditures (%)</strong></td>
<td><strong>dropped)</strong></td>
<td><strong>ASA delivered:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: (2011): 75</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social Capital Study ECW (FY13)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social Capital Study (ECW) (FY13)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Progress (September 2015): 86.6%. On track</strong></td>
<td><strong>Customs Service/Civil Services Reform/Wage Bill TA (FY14)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Customs Service/Civil Services Reform/Wage Bill TA (FY14)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Source: Government macro report), or achieved according to latest IMF report and ICR for PRSC8 (100.60% in 2013). The execution rate of social expenditures has improved, with the government moving in the right way to improve execution. However, this indicator is no longer in Results Framework of PRSC9-11 or reported by IMF or government, so updated numbers are not expected to be available for end CPS.</td>
<td><strong>CEM (FY16-FY17, replaced by Policy Notes series)</strong></td>
<td><strong>CEM (FY16-FY17, replaced by Policy Notes series)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.1.2. Improved public financial management</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of PEFA Indicators rated B or better</strong></td>
<td><strong>Guidelines for procurement of goods and services are adhered to by all MDAs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Country Integrated Fiduciary Assessment Statistics TA (FY15)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Progress:</strong> On-track. Adoption and publication of a decree authorizing the delegation of contract signature to sector ministers in line with the thresholds assigned to ministerial procurement units</td>
<td><strong>Support for e-procurement to ARMP TA (FY16)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Baseline: (2012): 7</strong></td>
<td><strong>The preparation and publication of detailed procedural manuals for the public-procurement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Developing a Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy TA (MTDS, with IMF) (FY16)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Target: (2016): 15</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PEMFAR TA (FY15)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Number of PEFA sub-indicators rated B or better</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dropped:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dropped:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRSC11</strong></td>
<td><strong>PRSC11</strong></td>
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</table>
### Long Term Development Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPr3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supervisory bodies</td>
<td>Other partners: AfDB, IMF, European Union, Netherlands, Canada, France, UNDP, Switzerland, USAID</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual audit of procurement contracts <strong>Progress</strong>: Achieved. Annual evaluations of the public procurement system have been launched (i.e. annual performance reports).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Measures to strengthen budget preparation, execution and controls are fully implemented <em>(dropped)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Passage of the new Budget Framework Law (LOLF) by Parliament. <strong>Progress</strong>: Achieved.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Creation of the Court of Accounts <em>(dropped)</em></td>
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### Results Area 1.2: Improved Decentralized Service Delivery, Transparency and Accountability and Demand Side Participation

#### Outcome 1.2.1. Improved resource availability for service delivery at decentralized levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enhanced resource availability for decentralized service delivery and improve capacity in financial management at decentralized levels</th>
<th>Unpredictable transfer to communes for service delivery</th>
<th>Fonds d’Appui au Développement des Communes (FADeC) transfers to communes are made with no more than 15 days delay from the published timetable&lt;br&gt;Baseline (2012): 39&lt;br&gt;Target (2016): 15&lt;br&gt;<strong>Progress</strong> (2015): Achieved/exceeded. Predictability of fiscal transfers to communes has been increased; for 100 % of communes (from 39 days variance from scheduled transfer date in 2012 to 5 days at present).&lt;br&gt;% of communes having completed financial audits and published action plans to correct any revealed deficiencies&lt;br&gt;Baseline (2011): 0&lt;br&gt;Target (2016): 90 %&lt;br&gt;<strong>Progress</strong> (2014): Achieved/exceeded. 100%. The recent first procurement audit of communes</th>
<th>Resources transferred through FADeC to be executed by communities for basic social infrastructure though delegation of responsibility&lt;br&gt;<strong>Progress</strong>: On track; target was 15%, current value is 20.37%. Community involvement in construction of small infrastructure has reduced costs by 22% as compared to construction by communes without community involvement.</th>
<th><strong>Active</strong>: Decentralized Community Driven Services project (FY12)</th>
<th>Other partners: IMF, AfDB, EU, France</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Development Issues</td>
<td>CPS Indicators</td>
<td>Milestones</td>
<td>WBG Program and Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
<td>Key challenges revealed gaps in procurement capacity and lack of respect of national procedures at the local Government level, to be addressed in action plans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pillar I: Increasing Sustainable Growth, Competitiveness and Employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results Area 2.1. Increased Access to and Quality of Infrastructure Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.1.1. Strengthened capacity to deliver power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve power generation and distribution</td>
<td>Poor network services; poor power supply and quality of service; and high cost of electricity</td>
<td>Reduction in power losses in Benin’s transmission and distribution networks (% loss) <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em> Baseline (2012): 22 Target (2016): 7</td>
<td>Construction of T-Lines and substations completed <strong>Progress:</strong> Off-track. Of targeted 310 Km of T-lines, 70% may be completed by June 2017. Construction completion is now scheduled for 2018, after delays due to construction company financial difficulties and bill payment arrears with EIB. 90% of the substations are completed but not yet energized. Completion of transmission and distribution lines, including rural electrification components. <strong>Progress:</strong> On track. 60% of distribution infrastructure completed but not yet energized; electrification of 7 rural areas completed.</td>
<td>Now closed: Energy Services Delivery (FY08) IPF Active: WAPP APL 1 (2nd Phase-Coastal Transmission Backbone, FY06) Increased Access to Modern Energy Services/ GEF Energy Efficiency (FY09) Dropped (IPF): Regional Adjara Hydro Power Project (FY15) AAA (dropped): Energy Sector Review (FY15) Other partners: EU, Denmark, KfW, EIB, BOAD, WAEMU, AfDB, USAID</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Electricity bill collection rates (%)(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2) Baseline (2012): 60 Target (2016): 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results Area 2.2. Improved Transport Infrastructure and Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.2.1 Improved services in transport, port and trade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streamline ports processes and procedures</td>
<td>Long port dwell time, processes and procedures</td>
<td>Reduced port dwell time in Cotonou Baseline (2012): 21.6 days Target (2016): less than 10 days <strong>Progress</strong> (2015): On-track. 14 days. There have been demonstrable improvements in the</td>
<td>Improved cooperation among participating countries and with Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Organization (ALCO) in the monitoring of the corridor</td>
<td>ASA delivered: Customs Assessment Toolkit ECW (FY13); Port of Cotonou Operations Policy Note (FY15)</td>
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</table>
### Long Term Development Issues

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>efficiency of the port of Cotonou. Benin made trading across borders easier by improving port management systems, enhancing the infrastructure around the port and putting in place new rules for the transit of trucks (in 2012). However, recent reports show reverse trends of increasing dwell time, for which attention is needed to maintain achievements. [Note: Project PAD baseline and target differs from targets above: 19 days (2009) to 16 days in 2018.] Roadblocks per 100 kilometers along the Abidjan-Lagos corridor along the Benin segment (dropped; numbers inconsistent, not measurable; see Annex 2) Baseline (2011) : 7 Target: (2016) 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>performance <em>(dropped; not measurable)</em></td>
<td>Active: Abidjan-Lagos Trade and Transport Facilitation Project (FY10) IPF MIGA Guarantee (FY12) to Bureau VERITAS of the Netherlands</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Improved enforcement and awareness activities aimed at reducing the unofficial check points/road blocks <em>(dropped; not measurable)</em></td>
<td>Dropped: Regional Transport DPO (FY14/15, dropped from Benin pipeline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active: Abidjan-Lagos Trade and Transport Facilitation Project (FY10) IPF MIGA Guarantee (FY12) to Bureau VERITAS of the Netherlands</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other partners: AfDB, MCC; EU; Netherlands</td>
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</table>

| Results Area 2.3: Improved ICT and Telecommunication Services |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.3.1 Increased access to ICT services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase access to ICT services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve access to internet and telephone services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail price of internet services (per Mbit/s per month, in US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progress</strong> (2015): Achieved/exceeded. Current value is US$50. Interventions have positively contributed to a significant drop in wholesale price and improvement of quality of service, with a retail price of 1 Mo of bandwidth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to internet services (number of subscribers per 100 people) Baseline (2011): 1.80 Target (2016): 4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progress</strong> (2016): Achieved/exceeded. Value is now 21%. Growth in access to Internet services and prices for these services have been reduced substantially. Benin has now redundancy for its international communications and low-cost international capacity to be sold to landlocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Now delivered/closed: E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF |
| Active: West Africa Communications Infrastructure Program (WARCIP) FY 12 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPR3)</td>
<td>Key challenges</td>
<td>the Benin coast April 2015 and was inaugurated October 2015. The station is operational and the different operators are installing their equipment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighboring countries (Burkina Faso, Niger). More efforts are needed to ensure better access to broadband services for agriculture, education, health and SMEs, in particular in rural communities. There has also been a marked increase in ICT SMEs with support from the WB operations.</td>
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</table>

### Results Area 2.4: Improved Investment Climate

**Outcome 2.4.1. Enhanced business environment for private sector development**

<p>| Promote private sector growth and competitiveness | Regulatory and administrative constraints impede start up and enterprise development | Number of new SMEs Registered Baseline (2012): 0 Target (2016): 3,000 <strong>Progress</strong> (December 2015): On-track. A number of projects are contributing to firm creation and/or formalization in different ways. 668 SMEs registered as ‘Entrepreneur’. The support also benefited other types of SMEs of which the number of registration is estimated to 10,324, including as ‘Entreprise personne physique’. In addition, 99 ICT SMEs were established through support from WB E-Benin (above target of 30). |
| Promote public-private partnership | Lack of access to finance | Number of days to enforce a contract (and cost as % of claim) Baseline (2012): 825 (64.7%) Target (2016): 650 (50%) <strong>Progress</strong> (2015): 750; (64.7%). Off-track (Doing Business 2016 report). This activity is not directly reflected in portfolio results, but expected Court (Tribunal de commerce) reforms may positively influence the time for enforcement. |
| Promote inclusive and sustainable growth by leveraging the private sector | Lack of public-private dialogue | Number of IFC supported PPP investments approved Baseline: (2012): 0 Target (2016): 2 <strong>Progress</strong> (2016): Achieved/exceeded. 6 transactions. Through joint TA WB and IFC support by the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), four innovative PPPs were concluded for |
|  |  | Improved Doing Business Indicators and the adoption of the OHADA Reform Program <strong>Progress</strong>: Achieved. The country’s ranking has improved, moving from 162th to 158th, and it was identified as one of the top 10 global reformers for 2015. OHADA is adopted. |
|  |  | Preparation of a code of investment favorable to investment promotion (Dropped in restructuring) |
|  |  | Passage of a PPP law <strong>Progress</strong>: On track. The Government has outlined a PPP policy, prepared the draft PPP law which is currently pending at Parliament, and identified priority PPP projects. |
|  |  | Passage of a new labor code <strong>Progress</strong>: On-track; draft law sent to the supreme court. |
|  |  | Passage of Competition Law <strong>Progress</strong>: On-track; draft law is at Parliament. |
|  |  | Now closed/delivered: PRSC8-10 (FY13-15) E-government project (E-Benin) (FY10) IPF IFC PPP projects – Cotonou container port; and rural water initiative |
|  |  | ASA delivered: Benin small-scale piped water schemes inclusive business support TA (with IFC) (FY15) |
|  |  | Now active: Competitiveness and Integrated Growth Opportunity Project (FY08) IFC: Benin Investment Climate Reform Program; Ecobank and Diamond Bank Benin |
|  |  | Dropped: Regional Adjara hydropower IPF; Access to Finance Policy Notes (FY14/15) |
|  |  | ASA: |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
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<tr>
<td>Goals (GSPT3)</td>
<td>Key challenges</td>
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<td>rural water services, over three sites (Gouounou, Sakété, Zogbodomey) of an estimated total cost of US$1.1 million excluding household contributions, which will also inform a proposed new Water and Sanitation operation using PPP instruments. IFC has concluded PPP investments for the Port of Cotonou to Benin terminal (Bolloré Africa Logistics), and in health sector. In addition, more feasibility studies for PPP projects are now in the process of finalization (more than expected in project targets), including for the new airport, three dams including Vossa and Beterou, and the dry ports.</td>
<td>Strengthened coalitions. Improved consensus and new implementation knowhow (<em>dropped; not measurable</em>)</td>
<td>Impact Evaluation of the Entreprenant Status in Benin (FY16)</td>
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**Results Area 2.5: Improved Diversification of the Economy through Investments in Targeted Value Chains**

**Outcome 2.5.2. Improved agriculture productivity and diversification**

| Improve agriculture productivity and diversification | Low agricultural productivity and weak technological capacity to process farm produce | Increase in average yield (tons/ha) of food crops (rice, maize) in project area Baseline (2011): 4.0 tons/ha (rice): 1.2 tons/ha (maize) Target (2016): 15% increase **Progress** (2015): *Achieved/exceeded*. Rice: 4.53 tons/ha; Maize: 2.2 tons/ha. Significant progress has been achieved in the area of improving agricultural productivity. Concerning increase in productivity of food crops, average maize yield rose from 1.2 tons per hectare in 2011 to 2.2 tons/ha in 2015 (against a target of 1.4 tons/ha by 2016) and average rice yield rose from 4.0 tons per hectare in 2011 to 4.53 tons/ha in 2015 (against a target of 4.6 tons/ha by 2016). Increase in average yield (tons/ha) of cash crops (pineapple and cashew) in project area Baseline (2011): 50 tons/ha pineapple; 0.45 tons/ha cashew Target (2016): 15% increase **Progress** (2016): *Achieved/exceeded*. Cashew 0.62 tons/ha; pineapple 54.5 tons/ha. As for the cash crops, average yield of pineapple rose from 50 tons per hectare in 2011 to 54.50 tons/ha in | Improved resilience to climate change shocks (*dropped; not measurable*) | Delivered: PRSC9-10 (FY14-16) DPO ASA (delivered): Agriculture Sector TA (FY13) Active: Agricultural Productivity and Diversification Project (FY11) West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP) (FY11) Cross-border SEZ ASA (*dropped*) (FY14) Other Partners: AfDB, Belgium, EU, Germany, Japan, Switzerland |
### Long Term Development Issues

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<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
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<td>2015 (against a target of 57.5 tons/ha by 2016) and average yield of cashew rose from 0.45 tons per hectare in 2011 to 0.62 tons/ha in 2015 (against a target of 0.52 tons/ha by 2016). Increase in quantity exported of cashew and pineapples in project area Baseline (2011): 20,000 tons (pineapples); 25,000 t/ha cashew Target (2016): 20% increase (i.e. 24,000 tons (pineapples); 30,000 t/ha cashew) <strong>Progress</strong> (2015): Achieved/exceeded. Pineapple 57,600 tons; Cashew 39,280 tons. There has been impressive growth in export of cash crops. In the area of export diversification, there was a significant increase in the quantities exported of cashew (which rose from 25,000 tons in 2011 to 39,280 tons in 2015 against a target of 30,000 tons ha by 2016) and pineapple (which rose from 20,000 tons in 2011 to 57,600 tons in 2015 against a target of 24,000 tons by 2016). This represents a diversification relative to cotton exports, whose share in total exports decreased from 29.5 to 25.2 % in the same period. Further reduction of the dependency on cotton as the primary export commodity remains a longer-term issue.</td>
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### Results Area 2.6: Improved Natural Resource Management

#### Outcome 2.6.1. Improved natural resource management practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve natural resource management</th>
<th>Poor natural resource management practices</th>
<th>Scores from PA-METT for Pendjari National Park Baseline (2011): 85 Target (2017): 93 <strong>Progress</strong> (2016): On-track. The PA score for Pendjari is currently 91. Communal marine and coastal biodiversity sites, including wetlands areas are demarcated and protected Baseline (2011): 0</th>
<th>The FSOA Articles of Association, By-Laws, Operating Manual, Investment Policy, communication and fund raising strategies are finalized <strong>Progress</strong>: Achieved. The ESMF and Process Framework are fully implemented <strong>Progress</strong>: Achieved. Mechanisms or arrangements for</th>
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<tr>
<td>Now closed: Community-Based Coastal Marine Biodiversity Project grant (FY08)</td>
<td>Active: Forests and Adjacent Land Management Project (IDA/GEF) (FY13)</td>
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### Long Term Development Issues

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<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
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<tr>
<td>Target (2016): 3</td>
<td><strong>Progress</strong> (2014): 3. <strong>Achieved</strong>: three communal marine and coastal biodiversity sites, including wetlands areas (i.e., Ouidah, Aguégués/Dangbo, Abomey Calavi) have been demarcated and protected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>| Number of threatened species identified in the baseline study of biodiversity which benefits from conservation measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline (2011): 30 (adjusted)</td>
<td><strong>Target</strong> (2018): 35 (adjusted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Progress</strong> (2015): On-track. Current status is 35. (Baseline of 5 in CPS based was incorrect; same for target of 20. Figures have been corrected to reflect those in PAD.)</td>
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### CPS Indicators


### Milestones

- Eligible youth have received on the job, technical, entrepreneurship, and life skills training. **Progress**: On-track. Apprentices were placed in training centers for dual apprenticeship, and decentralized delivery of new training curricula well suited for the poor and vulnerable is being rolled out.

### WBG Program and Partners

- Support to Protected Areas Management Project (IDA/GEF) (FY11)
- Other partners: KfW, UNDP

### Results Area 2.7: Improved Youth Employment and Labor Skills Development

#### Outcome 2.7.1. Youth employment/labor skills development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employability of youth is improved</th>
<th>Official unemployment is low, but youth underemployment and non-participation in the labor force is high</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of youth employed following support from the project <em>(dropped)</em></td>
<td><strong>Progress</strong>: On-track. Apprentices were placed in training centers for dual apprenticeship, and decentralized delivery of new training curricula well suited for the poor and vulnerable is being rolled out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible youth have received on the job, technical, entrepreneurship, and life skills training</td>
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</table>

ASA delivered:
- Youth Employment/ Skills Note (FY13)
- Tertiary Education and Capacity and Training Assessment Study (FY13)
- Youth Employment Project (FY14, IPF)
- Other partners: France, Switzerland

### Pillar II: Improving Service Delivery and Social Inclusion

#### Results Area 3.1: Leveraging Environmental and Urban Sanitation Improvements
### Long Term Development Issues

#### Goals (GSPR3)

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<tr>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reduce urban flooding</strong></td>
<td>Lack of adequate drainage infrastructure to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of floods</td>
<td>% reduction of households vulnerable to flooding in the targeted municipalities as a result of improved infrastructure <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
<td>Mitigation strategy to reduce negative environmental impacts of flooding implemented in urban areas <strong>Progress:</strong> On-track. Feasibility studies have identified and prioritized the most appropriate preparedness-adaptation options. The climate risk forecast system has been established through meteorological stations; institutional and management mechanism for flood early warning system. Pilot adaptation measures to mitigate coastal erosion under implementation. <strong>Training tools on integrated ecosystem management prepared Progress:</strong> <strong>Achieved.</strong> 1200 people trained, and 800 forest staff trained with tools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve access to urban services</strong></td>
<td>Weak management and lack of access to urban services</td>
<td>Number of alerts on flood risks per year using the Flood Early Warning System on the Oueme River put in place by the Benin Emergency Urban Environment Project (BEUEP) <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
<td><strong>Now Active:</strong> Benin Emergency Urban Environment Project (with Additional Financing) (FY11, IPF) Benin Cities Support Program (IPF, FY13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Results Area 3.2: Improved Social Safety Net

#### Outcome 3.2.1. Increased access to safety nets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve basic social services and enhance safety net measures</strong></td>
<td>Households do not have access to safety nets</td>
<td>Temporary employment created in labor-intensive public works safety nets projects <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
<td><strong>ASA - delivered:</strong> TA Social Safety Nets (FY13) Poverty/ Gender Assessment (FY13) <strong>Active (IPF):</strong> Decentralized Community Driven Services (FY12) <strong>ASA:</strong> Roadmap for MDG2 in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improve access to urban services</strong></td>
<td>Lack of adequate drainage infrastructure to mitigate the negative environmental impacts of floods</td>
<td>% reduction of households vulnerable to flooding in the targeted municipalities as a result of improved infrastructure <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
<td>Mitigation strategy to reduce negative environmental impacts of flooding implemented in urban areas <strong>Progress:</strong> On-track. Feasibility studies have identified and prioritized the most appropriate preparedness-adaptation options. The climate risk forecast system has been established through meteorological stations; institutional and management mechanism for flood early warning system. Pilot adaptation measures to mitigate coastal erosion under implementation. <strong>Training tools on integrated ecosystem management prepared Progress:</strong> <strong>Achieved.</strong> 1200 people trained, and 800 forest staff trained with tools.</td>
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<td><strong>Improve access to urban services</strong></td>
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<td>Number of alerts on flood risks per year using the Flood Early Warning System on the Oueme River put in place by the Benin Emergency Urban Environment Project (BEUEP) <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
<td><strong>Now Active:</strong> Benin Emergency Urban Environment Project (with Additional Financing) (FY11, IPF) Benin Cities Support Program (IPF, FY13)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Long Term Development Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals (GSPR3)</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>the social sectors (FY16-17)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ASA (dropped): National Urban Development Strategy (FY14)</td>
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<td>Other partners: Swiss, EU, USAID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Results Area 3.3: Improved Quality Education, Health and Nutrition Services

#### 3.3.1. Improved access to education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve access and quality of basic education</th>
<th>Access to and completion of basic education, particularly in deprived districts is a challenge</th>
<th>Percentage of female students in primary school (gender ratio) <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></th>
<th>Greater access to primary education and lower secondary education particularly in deprived districts <em>Progress: On track; as seen by increased enrollment.</em></th>
<th>ASA -delivered: Poverty/Gender Assessment (FY 13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 47</td>
<td>Mitigation measures to strengthen maternal and child health implemented <em>(dropped; milestone not related to outcome)</em></td>
<td>Now active: Global Partnership for Education program TF (FY13)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Target (2016): 50</td>
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<td>Other partners: Denmark, France, KfW, Japan, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Primary completion rate (%) disaggregated by gender <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Baseline (2011): Overall 64, Girls 57.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Target (2016): Overall 88, Girls 83</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.3.2. Improved access to health services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improve access and quality of health services</th>
<th>Poor quality of maternal and neonatal health services</th>
<th>Rate of assisted deliveries among all pregnant women <em>(dropped in restructuring)</em></th>
<th>Mitigation measures to strengthen maternal and child health implemented <em>(dropped, not measurable)</em></th>
<th>Active: Health System Performance (FY10) IPF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (2011): 84% (DHS)</td>
<td>Mitigation measures to strengthen maternal and child health implemented <em>(dropped, not measurable)</em></td>
<td>Now active: Multi-Sector Food, Health Nutrition project IPF (FY13)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Target (2016: 92%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Number of children completely immunized</td>
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<td>Baseline (2011): 170,000</td>
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<td>Target (2016): 230,000</td>
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<td><em>Progress: Achieved, 284,678 children (PIU 2015 final report).</em> Initial target was for under five children fully immunized, but the data available (and RBF related indicator) is for under 1 children. Consequently, RBF is underestimating production for this indicator (or equivalently the end target is overestimated). A realistic estimate is that the end target should be close to 260,000 (for under 1 children). Given the existing trend, this end target should be achieved on time.</td>
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</table>

#### Outcome 3.3.3. Improved access to and utilization of consolidated and harmonized food and nutrition security services and interventions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Term Development Issues</th>
<th>CPS Indicators</th>
<th>Milestones</th>
<th>WBG Program and Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve food and nutrition security outcomes</td>
<td>Number of communes engaged in scaling up community health, food and nutrition security interventions for women and children under five Baseline: (2012): 0 Target (2016): 7 <strong>Progress (2016): Achieved/exceeded.</strong> Currently rolled out in 10 communes. Number of community workers (% of whom are female) trained in community health and nutrition <em>(dropped; replaced; see Annex 2)</em> Baseline (2012): 0 Target (2016): 2,000 (at least 50% women)</td>
<td>Consolidated National Food and Nutrition Security Policy <em>(dropped)</em> Coordination mechanism of multi-sectoral nutritional policy and programs at central and communal levels <strong>Progress: Achieved/on track.</strong> The Benin national Nutrition Council and Permanent Secretariat are operational, as well as a communication task force, and regular national coordination meetings with development partners. A Communal coordination platform, and national nutrition M&amp;E framework have also been delivered. Inclusion of food and nutrition security priorities in Communal Development Plan <strong>Progress: On track.</strong> 10 Communes started roll-out of community-based food, nutrition and health interventions at community level with another 11 to follow. Sector specific policies are being reviewed.</td>
<td>Now closed: Benin Community Nutrition (IPF, FY10) Now active: Multi-Sector Food, Health Nutrition project IPF (FY14) Other partners: Belgium, Japan, Netherlands, USAID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>