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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:  
SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Benin

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 38/210 of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Benin. The Secretary-General was further requested to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Benin and the status of the special programme of economic assistance for that country, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.
2. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Benin, arranged for a review mission to visit the country in June 1984. The report of that mission, which is attached hereto, reviews the economic situation in Benin taking into account recent developments, describes the status of the special programme of economic assistance, and discusses the 1983-1987 National Development Plan.
3. In resolution 38/210, the General Assembly inter alia invited a number of agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to expand their programmes of assistance to Benin and to report to the Secretary-General periodically on the measures taken and the resources made available to help Benin. The activities of these organizations and agencies with regard to Benin will be included in the report of the Secretary-General covering all countries for which the General Assembly made similar requests.

\* A/39/150.

ANNEX

Report of the review mission to Benin

(18-22 June 1984)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 5	3
II. ECONOMIC SITUATION .....	6 - 22	3
A. General .....	6 - 10	3
B. National accounts .....	11	4
C. Government budget .....	12	6
D. Balance of payments .....	13 - 14	7
E. Sectoral review .....	15 - 22	8
1. Agriculture .....	15 - 16	8
2. Industry .....	17	10
3. Petroleum .....	18	10
4. Commerce .....	19	10
5. Transportation .....	20	10
6. Social .....	21 - 22	11
III. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE .....	23 - 29	11
IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE .....	30 - 33	12
V. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1983-1987 .....	34 - 43	14
A. Donors' Round Table .....	34 - 36	14
B. National Development Plan for 1983-1987 .....	37 - 38	14
C. Funding of the National Investment Programme .....	39 - 43	15

APPENDICES

I. Funding of the National Investment Programme for 1983-1987 .....	17
II. Map of Benin .....	29

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on special programmes of economic assistance including a summary report on Benin (A/38/216, chap. III). In resolution 38/210 of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly, while expressing appreciation for the assistance already given or pledged, reiterated its appeal to all Member States to provide substantial and appropriate assistance bilaterally or multilaterally, if possible in the form of grants-in-aid or loans granted on favourable terms, in order to enable Benin to carry out fully the recommended economic assistance programme.
2. In the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to arrange for a review of the economic situation in Benin and of the status of the special programme of economic assistance of that country.
3. The Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Benin, arranged for a review mission to visit Benin from 18 to 22 June 1984.
4. The review mission met with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and the Minister for Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis. It had several working sessions with the staff of relevant technical ministries, in particular with the directorate responsible for monitoring the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance. The mission also consulted with the representatives of various United Nations organizations and agencies in Benin and with representatives of the donor community.
5. The mission would like to express its appreciation for the assistance and full co-operation it received in the conduct of its review from the Government of Benin, the local representatives of the donor community and the United Nations field representatives. The Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development/Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme was especially helpful both in the preparation for the mission and in support of its efforts while in Benin.

## II. ECONOMIC SITUATION

### A. General

6. The economy of Benin has been described in previous reports of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Benin (A/36/269, A/37/134 and A/38/216).
7. The People's Republic of Benin is located on the coast of West Africa and covers an area of 112,622 square kilometres. It is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Benin), on the west by Togo, on the north by Niger and Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta), and on the east by Nigeria. The population is estimated at 3.8 million, with an annual growth rate of 2.7 per cent. In 1981, per capita income was estimated at \$270. Benin has been classified by the United Nations as a least developed country.

8. The country has the potential to be self-sufficient in food and to produce a surplus both for export and to support a modest agro-industry. Benin has exploitable deposits of limestone in the south-east, as well as offshore petroleum. Based on its geographic location, the country has traditionally played a significant regional transit role in terms of both transportation and re-exportation.

9. During the second half of the 1970s, Government policy was directed toward increasing public control over the modern sector of the economy. At the same time, the Government undertook an ambitious public investment programme that concentrated on a few large projects - a cement plant (Onigbolo), sugar-cane cultivation and processing (Save), oil exploitation (Seme) and port expansion (Cotonou). These projects have now been completed but with mixed results in terms of performance. Drought in 1982-1983 had a serious negative impact on the agricultural sector. The recent economic decline in neighbouring countries affected both transportation receipts as well as re-export trade.

10. In the face of the difficulties that have emerged, the Government is seeking to implement pragmatic and reasonable programmes with emphasis on appropriate incentives for farmers, modest industrialization programmes and criteria of efficiency and effectiveness in public-sector activity.

#### B. National accounts

11. In 1980-1981 gross domestic product (GDP) expanded rapidly, increasing in real terms by 10.55 per cent and 5.71 per cent respectively for the two years. This reflected primarily the Government's large investment programme and buoyant external demand as a result of economic conditions in Nigeria and Niger. With the completion of major projects and the economic decline in neighbouring countries, GDP registered a real growth of only 2.7 per cent in 1983, slightly less than the estimated population growth. It is significant that real growth in the agriculture sector during this period was almost stagnant, increasing by only 4.6 per cent between 1980 and 1983. On the positive side, offshore petroleum production came on line in 1983, accounting for 2.5 per cent of the 2.7 per cent real growth.

Table 1. Gross domestic product at current prices  
(Millions of CFA francs a/)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	102 518	119 215	134 460	146 079
Petroleum	-	-	-	9 699
Industry and handicraft	19 899	22 109	24 912	28 378
Energy	1 581	1 848	4 632	5 318
Construction and public works	11 766	16 520	20 899	24 825
Commerce	59 333	69 011	81 881	91 166
Transportation	32 547	37 152	43 298	48 047
Public administration	19 380	22 971	25 000	28 700
Other services	<u>6 676</u>	<u>7 793</u>	<u>9 079</u>	<u>10 103</u>
Gross domestic product	<u>253 700</u>	<u>296 619</u>	<u>344 161</u>	<u>392 282</u>
Growth rate at current price (percentage)	22.70	16.92	16.03	13.98
Growth rate in real terms (percentage)	10.55	5.71	4.53	2.70

Source: Government of Benin.

a/ Exchange rate: 1981 (December) 283 CFA francs = 1 United States dollar  
 1982 (December) 343 " " = " "  
 1983 (December) 413 " " = " "  
 1984 (June) 420 " " = " "

C. Government budget

12. The Government has followed a cautious budgetary policy and until 1983 was able to finance recurrent expenditure from recurrent costs, leaving a modest surplus for partial funding of capital expenditure. In 1983, however, revenue dropped by 13 per cent as a result of a shortfall in customs duties and import taxes, while recurrent expenditure increased by 14 per cent resulting in a deficit of 0.2 billion CFA francs. The Government relies heavily on external assistance, essentially loans, to finance capital expenditure. According to the Government, external assistance increased from 8.3 billion CFA francs in 1980 to 18.6 billion CFA francs in 1983. There has been a significant increase in debt-service payments. Compounding the budgetary difficulties has been the disappointing performance of public enterprises, which has in general resulted in a drain on the national budget. The Government, with the assistance of the World Bank, is attempting to rationalize this sector and, for example, has reduced the number of public enterprises from 120 to 60.

Table 2. Government budget  
(Billions of CFA francs)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Recurrent revenues</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>38.3</u>
Income taxes	4.1	8.5	10.3	11.4
Customs duties and import taxes	23.0	25.2	28.5	20.4
Other revenues	5.6	5.2	5.1	6.5
<u>Recurrent expenditures</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>33.9</u>	<u>38.5</u>
Emoluments	16.3	19.0	21.8	24.0
Other charges	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.7
Public debts, transfers, etc.	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.8
Balance of recurrent budget	<u>5.1</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>-0.2</u>
Capital revenues	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Capital expenditures	<u>16.1</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>
Debt service (excluding oil sector)	<u>1.6</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	<u>-16.6</u>	<u>-23.3</u>	<u>-25.2</u>	<u>-20.1</u>

Source: Institute of National Statistics and Economic Analysis, Government of Benin.

D. Balance of payments

13. The balance of payments is characterized by a persistent trade deficit and net-services outflow covered by public and private transfers and long-term capital flows. It should be noted that a significant portion of imports are re-exported, officially and unofficially, to neighbouring countries. The sharp increase in imports in 1981 and 1982 is also related to public investment projects, and the decline in 1983 to the completion of those projects, as well as lessening demand for re-exports.

Table 3. Balance of payments  
 (Billions of CFA francs)

	1980	1981	1982	1983 <u>a/</u>
Exports	62.0	95.0	106.0	100.0
Imports	<u>105.0</u>	<u>160.0</u>	<u>196.0</u>	<u>135.0</u>
Trade balance	<u>-43.0</u>	<u>-65.0</u>	<u>-90.0</u>	<u>-35.0</u>
Services (net)	-11.7	-20.8	-22.7	-22.6
Private transfers	9.3	11.3	11.5	9.0
Public transfers	<u>13.1</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>
Current account balance	<u>-32.3</u>	<u>-53.0</u>	<u>-81.2</u>	<u>-28.6</u>
Capital (short-term)	4.4	18.7	-6.2	-2.0
Capital (long-term)	31.7	47.9	69.5	10.6
Capital (monetary)	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-1.0
Special drawing rights	0.5	0.5	0.0	-
Errors and omissions	<u>-4.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>-</u>
Overall balance	<u><u>-0.4</u></u>	<u><u>15.4</u></u>	<u><u>-17.7</u></u>	<u><u>-21.0</u></u>

Source: Central Bank for the West African States (BCEAO).

a/ Projections.

14. The external debt of Benin increased from \$193 million in 1979 to \$535 million in 1982. Debt-service payments in 1982 amounted to 17.3 billion CFA francs, approximately 16 per cent of recorded exports.

#### E. Sectoral review

##### 1. Agriculture

15. Agriculture is the most important sector of the Beninese economy. It accounts for almost 40 per cent of GDP and three quarters of all those employed. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the population depends on subsistence farming. Food crops dominate the sector, in particular maize, sorghum, yams, cassava and beans. The main industrial crops are cotton, oil-palm products, and ground-nuts. Agricultural production has basically stagnated over the past three years, the major exception to this trend being cotton production. The decline in food production in 1983/84 can be attributed to a considerable extent to drought and irregular rainfall during the previous years. Other factors include agricultural pricing policies and the lack of fertilizers and other essential inputs. At present, only 15 per cent of the country's area is under cultivation. Although this reflects topographical and climatic conditions to some extent, it is believed that the amount of land under cultivation could be expanded significantly.

16. Benin also has a significant livestock herd, estimated by the Government to include 80,000 cattle, 1,052,000 sheep, 1,013,000 goats, 533,000 pigs and 14,024,000 poultry. The country experienced a loss of about one third of the national total as a result of shortage of fodder and water following the 1982/1983 dry season.



Table 4. Major agricultural production  
(Thousands of hectares and tonnes)

	1980/81		1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85 a/	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
<b>Food crops</b>										
Maize	365	271	433	288	421	273	472	258	504	377
Sorghum	89	56	94	57	94	61	107	54	109	76
Rice	8	10	8	9	8	9	7	6	8	9
Millet	13	7	12	7	14	8	15	6	14	8
Manioc	88	583	94	575	94	610	87	580	93	568
Yams	71	694	79	666	80	672	84	620	82	680
Beans	62	28	68	28	72	29	74	29	81	41
<b>Industrial crops</b>										
Ground-nuts	87	63	87	82	65	35	61	34	87	61
Cotton	25	17	18	14	27	30	39	44	45	49

Source: Institute of National Statistics and Economic Analysis, Government of Benin.

a/ Provisional.

## 2. Industry

17. The industrial sector accounts for approximately 7 per cent of GDP and 5.4 per cent of active employment. Industrial activity is concentrated in the areas of food and beverages, vegetable-oil processing, textiles and cement. The Government constructed a sugar factory in Save and a cement factory in Onigbolo, as a joint venture with the Government of Nigeria. In addition to some delays in construction, these plants are currently experiencing difficulties as a result of both reduced Nigerian demand and the application of trade restrictions. The industrial sector continues to be plagued by a shortage of technically trained workers and experienced management. Reversing an early emphasis on the development of public enterprises, the Government in 1982 adopted a liberal investment code.

## 3. Petroleum

18. The Seme offshore oil field is being developed under a service contract and with financing provided by Norwegian and British banks. The total estimated cost is approximately \$158 million. Benin does not at this point plan to construct refinery capacity, given the relatively modest level of production. Oil production began in 1983 and exports of 4,000 to 10,000 barrels a day are anticipated during the rest of the decade. However, most of the current earnings are committed initially to the repayment of the debt incurred for the project.

## 4. Commerce

19. The contribution of commerce to GDP has remained stagnant over recent years. This reflects essentially a reduced demand from neighbouring countries themselves facing economic difficulties. Other contributing factors include inadequate road transportation, which hampers internal commerce, the inefficiency of state marketing systems and the decline in the productive sectors.

## 5. Transportation

20. The transportation sector is particularly important to Benin, accounting for about 12 per cent of GDP and about one fifth of formal employment. In addition to meeting domestic requirements, the transportation system also services land-locked Niger. The capacity of the port of Cotonou has been expanded with foreign assistance. Up to now, the results of this expansion have been disappointing due primarily to the general economic decline in the region. The railway that runs 440 km north from Cotonou to Parakou is operated by a bi-national autonomous agency of the Benin and Niger Governments. There are 7,250 km of roads, of which 950 km are paved and 2,300 are accessible on a year-round basis. Expanding the road work and maintenance has posed a serious problem for the Government.

6. Social

21. The Government has placed considerable emphasis on education and both enrolment rates and literacy levels are rising. The Government is actively renewing its previous policies in this area so as to ensure that the quality of education is maintained and that the system meets the needs of the country.

22. Health conditions are improving slowly, but the level of medical services and sanitation remains inadequate.

III. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

23. On 26 January 1984, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Benin appealed to the international community for assistance in dealing with the urgent economic and social problems confronting the country as a result of drought in some areas and abnormal rainfall in others.

24. As indicated in table 5, in 1983 rainfall was significantly lower than normal in all provinces.

Table 5. 1983 rainfall  
 (millimetres)

	1983	Normal	Deficit
Bassila (Atakora)	525	1 054	529
Batago (Atakora)	818	1 098	280
Allada (Atlantic)	477	858	381
Niaouli (Atlantic)	522	987	465
Kandi (Borgou)	684	1 022	338
Okpara (Borgou)	607	1 128	521
Grand-Popo (Mono)	689	860	171
Bopa (Mono)	322	847	525
Adjohoun (Oueme)	706	966	260
Ketou (Oueme)	521	962	441
Oassa-Zoume (Zou)	486	1 052	566
Chetti (Zou)	503	1 034	531

25. As indicated earlier, the drought resulted in reduced production of food crops. The Government estimated the resultant food shortages to be in the order to 50,000 to 70,000 metric tonnes of cereals. Several rural areas faced serious water shortages for both human and animal consumption. Water shortages also resulted in electrical power outages.

26. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) responded promptly to the appeal. An ad hoc United Nations emergency committee was established, consisting of all relevant United Nations representatives and experts in the country. UNDRO carried out a detailed assessment of the situation, on the basis of which a plan of action was formulated in consultation with the Government. The plan of action concentrated on the improvement of wells, transportation and distribution of water, the provision of food aid to the affected population, as well as a means of generating funds to meet transportation costs, a vaccination campaign and the provision of food and other protection measures for livestock.

27. The estimated cost of the emergency programme of action was \$1.7 million. By April 1984, it was reported that the necessary funds had been provided, mainly by bilateral donors. International volunteer services also made a significant contribution.

28. The drought appears to have ended. In 1984, the rains began two months earlier than normal and appear to be continuing. Surface water is currently relatively abundant and herds are moving back to traditional pastures. Total rainfall, however, is still below normal and water shortages continue in many parts of the country.

29. Although there was a generous response by the international community to the immediate emergency situation, it is still necessary to find more long-term solutions to problems of water availability and storage in the drier parts of the country. In addition, a significant food gap remains. The World Food Programme (WFP) emergency project to provide food to 150,000 people in the northern part of the country and a multi-purpose food for work project are still greatly needed.

#### IV. SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

30. The initial special programme of economic assistance for Benin (A/36/269) as approved by the General Assembly in December 1981 had two components. Under Category I, a sum of \$64.2 million was sought for urgent infrastructure and development projects, together with a sum of \$20.8 million to meet the cost of health costs and food aid. Under Category II, the sum of \$64.4 million was sought to meet medium- and long-term development needs. The total cost of the programme was estimated at \$149.3 million.

Table 6. Summary of the 1981 special programme of economic assistance

(Dollars)

	Total	Category I	Category II
<b>I. <u>Development</u></b>			
A. Rural development	41 326 852	16 346 852	24 980 000
B. Transport	26 210 000	16 210 000	10 000 000
C. Water	30 050 000	11 650 000	18 400 000
D. Industry/construction	5 950 000	2 550 000	3 400 000
E. Human resources	24 990 000	17 400 000	7 590 000
Total	<u>128 526 852</u>	<u>64 156 852</u>	<u>64 370 000</u>
<b>II. <u>Health and food needs</u></b>			
Health	2 980 000	2 980 000	
Food	<u>17 800 000</u>	<u>17 800 000</u>	
Total	<u>20 780 000</u>	<u>20 780 000</u>	
Grand total	<u><u>149 306 852</u></u>	<u><u>84 936 852</u></u>	<u><u>64 370 000</u></u>

31. In July 1982, it was estimated that international assistance amounting to \$81.3 million had been secured or pledged. The 1982 mission revised the programme to take into account more accurate costing as well as the reformulation and expansion of several projects. The revised estimate of the programme amounted to \$212.2 million (A/37/134).

32. In July 1983, the programme was reviewed again and recosted at \$257.2 million. At that time, it was estimated that international assistance amounting to \$96 million had been secured or pledged. In addition, the country had benefited from \$2 million in food aid (A/38/216).

33. The Government indicated to the 1984 mission that the outstanding projects of the special programme of economic assistance had been integrated into the National Investment Programme and would be pursued in the context of the Donors' Round Table and the formulation of the National Development Plan for 1983-1987. Given the

revisions that have been made, a direct correlation between the projects in the special programme of economic assistance and the projects in the National Investment Programme and the funding received is therefore no longer possible.

## V. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1983-1987

### A. Donors' Round Table

34. A Donors' Round Table was held at Cotonou from 1 to 4 March 1983. It provided an opportunity for the Government to discuss with donors its development strategy and planning, including a draft investment programme, for the period 1983-1987. The draft investment programme included 138 projects requiring external assistance of approximately 315 billion CFA francs. Primary emphasis was placed on support to economic activities in agriculture and to a lesser extent industry and transportation that could generate a surplus for reinvestment and the enlargement of the domestic market, as well as provide revenues for local communities to create and maintain the basic social infrastructure required to provide adequate health and educational coverage.

35. The Government has actively followed up the Round Table. The Minister of Planning established a Steering Committee composed of a limited number of key senior Government officials, the senior planning advisor of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development/Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Within the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis, a special office was established to follow negotiations with donors, to co-ordinate the preparation of detailed studies related to the various projects and to monitor the status of financing and implementation. The Government has also taken the initiative in organizing a continuing series of "miniround tables" to review specific sectors or subsectors with interested donors, public and private.

36. The Government believes that the Round Table and its follow-up has been successful. The status of funding for projects is discussed in more detail in section C below. Based on its experience, Benin has been asked and agreed to host a meeting co-sponsored by UNDP to review the effectiveness of round tables as a means of fostering co-operation among development partners and of securing funding and technical assistance for major development efforts.

### B. National Development Plan for 1983-1987

37. The Government is in the process of finalizing the preparation of its Second National Development Plan which will cover the period 1983-1987. This plan will reflect discussions at the Round Table and its follow-up, as well as consultations between ministries and between the central government and provincial authorities.

38. The main objective of the plan will be to improve the productive sectors of the economy, with emphasis on agricultural production and associated agro-industry. The effort is to maximize the potential of the national market and to create the necessary links to generate economies of scale in the regional context. Marketing of agricultural products will be liberalized and accompanied by assistance to private farmers in the form of inputs and credits. Self-sufficiency in energy is to be furthered, particularly through the development of hydroelectric resources. The Government also plans to streamline its role in economic activities, fostering more private-sector participation, particularly for medium and small enterprises in the industrial-handicraft and construction sectors and in the marketing of agricultural products.

C. Funding of the National Investment Programme

39. Following the Donors' Round Table, the Government has revised many of the projects as initially presented and has refined the cost estimates. The Investment Programme now consists of 270 projects estimated to cost 388,546 million CFA francs during the period 1983-1987. (Total costs, i.e. extending beyond 1987, amount to 526,881.64 million CFA francs.)

40. Of the 270 projects, 159 have secured funding totalling 202,386.6 million CFA francs, as summarized below:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Funding secured</u> (Millions of CFA francs)
Rural development	46 631.9
Industry and energy	44 851.3
Transport and communication	13 111.1
Commerce and related activities	5 791.1
Public services	22 968.9
Transportation infrastructure	42 924.7
General administration, health and education	26 197.6

41. In addition, the Government has identified 74 projects for which the external assistance component is available but for which the local cost financing, including recurrent costs, is not available. The total external assistance required for these projects is 52,080.5 million CFA francs; the local costing is 38,375.8 million CFA francs. The Government believes that the current budgetary situation is temporary and that in a few years it will be able to assume its full share of local costs. In the mean time, it is anxious to maintain the momentum of project implementation in order to trigger

and sustain durable development. The Government hopes that donors will be flexible with regard to requirements concerning local costs and consider covering for a short period some of the local and initial recurrent costs of the projects in question.

42. Finally, the Government has identified 33 projects for which external assistance amounting to 95,628 million CFA francs is still required.

43. Details on the current funding of the National Investment Programme are presented in appendix I.



APPENDIX I

Funding of the National Investment Programme for 1983-1987

(Millions of CFA francs)

A. Funded projects

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
(a) <u>Rural development sector</u>		
Development of national parks	1 196.0	EDF
CARDER workshop	420.0	UNDP, UNCDF
Community centre for fisheries	2 274.2	National budget, Norway and other countries
Centre for promotion of livestock	64.6	National financing, ADB, FAC
Women fisheries' co-operative	37.8	UNDP
Promotion of meat production (cattle ranch)	432.4	ADB
Cattle development, Borgou	1 800.0	EDF
Cattle development, South Borgou	230.3	EDF
Rural development of Borgou	7 085.9	National financing, IDA
Integrated rural development of Mono (study)	650.0	ADB
Rural development of South Atakora	5 000.0	National financing, IFAD
Equipping the CARDER of Oueme and Mono	26.0	National budget
Pre-investment study, rural development, Mono	418.0	UNDP, ADB, FAC
Pre-investment study, rural development, Oueme	353.5	UNDP, ABEDA
Study on livestock and fisheries development	25.0	FAC
Study on the livestock sector	25.0	IDA
Multicultural farm of Amazon	598.4	Algeria
Irrigated palm project, North Ouidah	575.0	FAC
Traditional sea fishing	338.0	National budget, UNDP, BOAD
Low grounds project in villages	100.0	BOAD
Reafforestation, South Benin	4 121.6	WFP, ADF, OPEC Fund
Fish-farming, Godoney	137.9	EDF
Atlantic CARDER	1 811.5	National budget, Federal Republic of Germany
Atlantic CARDER, second phase	2 000.0	Federal Republic of Germany
Rural development, Zou	10 651.4	National financing, IDA, CCCB, FAC

/...

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
Afforestation and charcoal production	3 950.0	Other countries
Pilot project on tree cultivation	456.8	UNDP
Livestock development, Atakora	450.0	National budget, Federal Republic of Germany
Research on development	50.0	FAC
Reinforcement of CARDER, Atakora	369.6	EDF
Reinforcement of CARDER, Mono	530.7	EDF
Reinforcement of CARDER, Oueme	252.3	EDF
Agricultural inputs, subsidies	200.0	National budget
Subtotal (a)	<u>46 631.9</u>	
<b>(b) <u>Industry and energy</u></b>		
Assistance to Benin Electricity Company	100.0	UNDP
Assistance for agricultural mechanization	36.0	UNDP
Nangbeto dam	23 250.0	National financing, UNDP, IDA, ADB, ABEDA, OPEC Fund, Kuwait Fund, CCCE, FAC, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada
Production of cigarettes and matches	2 055.4	National financing, China
Lokossa textile plant	12 500.0	National financing, China
Water engineering study/drainage system, Cotonou	1 180.9	National financing, IDA
Study and technical feasibility electrical plant	29.0	IDA
Extension of Akpakpa thermal station	3 700.0	National financing, BOAD, private banks (foreign), CCCE
Palm oil processing plant	300.0	National financing, other countries
Juice-production plant, Allahe	250.0	FAC
Plastic-manufacturing plant	<u>1 450.0</u>	CCCE
Subtotal (b)	<u>44 851.3</u>	
<b>(c) <u>Transport and communication</u></b>		
Purchase of a tugboat	878.0	Federal Republic of Germany
Purchase of a twin-Otter	955.0	National financing, other countries

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
Study regarding purchase of ship (Cobenam)	20.0	FAC
Assistance for development of maritime transport (Cobenam)	120.0	UNDP
Save-Parakou railway	3 065.0	CCCE
Construction of 4.7 km of railway	600.0	FAC
Establishment of post offices in rural areas	37.1	National financing
Study on improvement of efficiency of Cotonou Port	200.0	World Bank
Study on improvement of transport between Cotonou and Niamey	175.0	FAC
Computerization of railway company	90.0	National financing
Computerization of post office	806.0	Algeria
Master plan for telecommunications	124.0	UNDP
Cathode system of protection for port facilities	106.5	FAC
Provision of fourth tugboat	725.0	CCCE
Rehabilitation of telephone network	1 245.0	FAC
Study on improvement of telephone cabling	296.0	World Bank
Telecommunication station (satellite)	3 225.5	National financing, private banks, CCCE, FAC, other countries
Replacement of railway tracks	150.0	FAC
Telecommunication system Benin- Burkina Faso		193.0
ECOWAS Fund		
Training for improvement of communication systems	<u>100.0</u>	FAC
Subtotal (c)	<u>13 111.1</u>	
<b>(d) <u>Commerce, etc.</u></b>		
Construction of office for OBI	81.1	National financing
Pendjari-Porga hotel (renovation)	330.0	CCCE
Rehabilitation of equipment Pendjari-Porga	380.0	CCCE
Hotel complex OCAM-Alledjo PLM	<u>5 000.0</u>	CCCE
Subtotal (d)	<u>5 791.1</u>	
<b>(e) <u>Public services in support of development</u></b>		
Water supply to rural areas	1 517.9	UNCDF
Veterinary centres	120.0	UNDP
Co-ordination of external aid	283.5	UNDP

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
Assistance to National Planning	236.5	UNDP
Assistance for development administration	1 440.0	IDA
Assistance for management development	141.3	ILO
Assistance to public enterprises	8 200.0	IDA
Assistance to strengthen planning capacity	201.0	National budget, UNDP
Assistance to strengthen project formulation	90.0	EDF
Training centre, Benin Water and Electric Company	32.0	Federal Republic of Germany
Interstate centre for handicraft	450.0	EDF
National planning for water supply in rural areas	120.0	UNDP
Improvement of agricultural production and productivity	1 595.8	National financing, IDA
Development of forest resources	145.0	UNDP
Development of areas free of onchocercosis	50.0	UNDP
Survey on consumer expenditure	430.0	EDF
Study on agrarian reform	101.1	National budget, IFAD
Study on environment, Malanville	5.0	Other countries
Study on coastal erosion and marine pollution	170.0	UNEP
Study on building materials	12.0	UNDP
Fund for community development works	112.0	UNDP
Handicraft training	28.1	EDF, other countries
Rural water supply (350 points)	1 334.0	EDF
Water supply, Zou/Atlantic	1 500.0	BOAD
Water supply (330 points)	1 275.0	Conseil de l'Entente
Lowland development	196.0	UNDP
Plan for anti-desertification measures	160.0	UNDP
Urban development planning	110.0	FAC
Human resources planning	200.0	UNDP
Labour-intensive public works	952.0	UNDP, other countries
Land community development	400.0	EDF
Agronomic research	356.0	UNDP
Strengthening of agro-meteorological services	403.7	UNDP
Crop protection	170.0	National budget, Federal Republic of Germany
Hydrological management, Niger River Basin	<u>431.0</u>	OPEC Fund
Subtotal (e)	<u>22 968.9</u>	

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
<b>(f) <u>Transport and communication infrastructure</u></b>		
Improvement of access to rural areas	5 600.0	IDA
Road project (fourth)	7 923.9	National financing, IDA, OPEC Fund
Improvement to Borga road	1 200.0	EDF
Road maintenance	200.0	FAC
Study on third bridge and road Seme-Cotonou-Godoney	200.0	ADB
Technical assistance on rural access roads	108.0	UNDP
Mono-Sazue bridge	2 850.0	BOAD, ECOWAS, Federal Republic of Germany
Dassa-Parakou road	23 300.0	EDF, IDA, ADB, BOAD, ECOWAS
Study Dassa-Parakou road	<u>1 542.8</u>	EDF
Subtotal (f)	<u>42 924.7</u>	
<b>(g) <u>General administration, education, health</u></b>		
Improvement to Congress Hall	809.0	National financing
Assistance to agricultural stabilization fund	219.0	The Netherlands
Improvement of medical and public health facilities, Oueme and Tchaourou districts	555.0	Switzerland
Cana air base	69.4	National financing
University library	75.0	FAC
Cartography, south of 9th parallel	1 160.0	EDF
Benin centre for external commerce	112.0	Norway
Youth centres for development	248.0	Canada, Belgium and other countries
Centre for handicapped persons	258.1	Other countries
Polytechnic, Natitingou	512.0	Islamic Development Bank
Naval base, Cotonou	25.0	National budget
Hospital construction, Come	200.0	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Construction of 100 schools in rural areas	230.0	UNCDF
Construction of school (border areas)	505.0	The Netherlands
Establishment of 60 handicraft workshops	150.0	UNICEF
Polytechnic, Parakou	1 596.8	EDF
Establishment of an agronomic centre	150.0	EDF
Establishment of an SOS village	165.0	Other countries
Study on border delimitation	11.5	National budget
Teacher training institutes	7 961.8	Other countries
Development of medical/public health services	1 757.8	National financing, ADF

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source a/</u>
Production diversification CEMG	266.4	Switzerland
National demographic study	113.0	UNFPA
Fund for support of UNCDF projects	112.0	UNDP
Training of secretaries and administrative assistants	96.0	UNDP
Literacy programme	2 090.2	Switzerland
Abomey hospital	232.4	National budget, EDF
Community infrastructures	700.0	UNDP, EDF, other countries
Storage facilities	44.0	Other countries
National archives	7.5	FAC
National library	70.0	FAC
Cotonou maternity ward	505.0	EDF
Papain	170.0	Federal Republic of Germany
Anti-malaria programme	6.0	WHO
Cathwell assistance	30.0	Other countries
Community health centres	389.8	UNCDF
Food aid	1 630.0	UNDP, IFAD
Cartography project	407.5	USSR
Survey of monuments, etc.	18.8	FAC
Mining research	635.0	UNDP
Food control	154.3	Switzerland
Strengthening of labour office	23.5	Other countries
Rehabilitation of Porto-Novu hospital	561.8	EDF
Rehabilitation of museums	50.0	FAC
Rehabilitation President Palace	883.0	National budget
Preservation of national cultural heritage	64.0	FAC
Village health centres	77.0	National financing
	<u>26 107.6</u>	
Subtotal (g)	<u>26 107.6</u>	
Grand total: funded projects	<u>202 386.6</u>	
	(\$523 million)	

B. Externally funded projects lacking local cost financing

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount of financing</u>		<u>Local financing</u>
	<u>External</u>	<u>Source</u>	
<b>(a) <u>Rural development sector</u></b>			
Hydroagricultural pilot project, Mono	610.6	EDF	
Reafforestation, Malanville and Tanguieta	160.0	Other countries	260.0
Development of forestry product	1 300.0	Federal Republic of Germany	382.0
Study on agro-industrial plant, Essaba	209.0	Yugoslavia	64.0
Staple crops, Atakora-Oueme	875.0	Conseil de l'Entente	232.0
Cattle production, Okpara Ranch	592.0	BOAD	69.2
	<u>138.0</u>	OCAM Fund	
Subtotal (a)	<u>3 884.6</u>		<u>1 007.2</u>
<b>(b) <u>Industry and energy</u></b>			
Aluminium/glass workshop			39.6
Abomey brewery	1 916.0	Purchase credit	4 068.1
Save housing for industrial workers			550.0
Save sugar factory	20 285.0	Nigeria, other countries	3 807.0
Equipment and training for National Centre for Public Works			30.0
Study on unit for processing of ground nuts			50.0
Study on plant for small electrical appliances			50.0
Extension of electrical network			1 000.0
Expansion of soap factory, Gbokou			500.0
Production of pesticides	750.0	BOAD, purchase credit	700.0
Maize processing, Bohicon			400.0
Printing unit			388.0
Water production, Natitingou			800.0
Fertilizer unit, Godomey			<u>120.3</u>
Subtotal (b)	<u>22 951.0</u>		<u>12 503.0</u>

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount of financing</u>		<u>Local financing</u>
	<u>External</u>	<u>Source</u>	
<b>(c) <u>Transport and communication</u></b>			
Improvement of regional postal centre	4 000.0	ECOWAS Fund	
Construction of three branch post offices in Porto Novo			153.0
Construction of main office for SONACOP			1 152.0
Post offices in rural areas	314.9	TINDP	
Improvement of facilities post office, Parakou			61.0
Improvement of social facilities for postal workers			17.0
Improvement of security arrangements for OCBN tele-communications facilities	4 600.0	ADB	
Subtotal (c)	<u>8 914.9</u>		<u>1 383.0</u>
<b>(d) <u>Commerce, etc.</u></b>			
Office construction, Bohicon Housing project (200 houses), Abomey-Calavi			50.0
Study on construction of new office, CNCA			4 338.7
Construction of 50 villas			4.0
Construction of a cinema, Porto Novo			2 500.0
Study on construction of main office, CNCA			400.0
Study on construction of main office, CRCAM			25.0
Television facilities	100.0	FAC	20.0
Abomey hotel			874.0
Oassa-Zoume hotel			500.0
Malanville hotel			750.0
Parakou hotel			750.0
Construction of middle-level houses, Natitingou-Lokossa-Abomey (study)			1 500.0
Rehabilitation of SONAR villas			30.0
			<u>37.5</u>
Subtotal (d)	<u>100.0</u>		<u>11 779.2</u>



<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount of financing</u>		<u>Local financing</u>
	<u>External</u>	<u>Source</u>	
<b>(e) <u>Public services in support of development</u></b>			
Handicraft co-operatives			405.5
Improvement of facilities for statistical services			1 141.4
Electrification and water supply of nine district headquarters	1 635.4	IFAD	148.0
New energy sources			68.0
Research or energy economics	23.2	United States of America	60.0
Study on deforestation, mangroves	40.0	UNESCO	28.2
Improvement to ecosystems	<u>20.0</u>	UNESCO	<u>30.0</u>
Subtotal (e)	<u>1 718.6</u>		<u>1 881.1</u>
<b>(f) <u>Transport and communication infrastructure</u></b>			
Railway system for Onigbolo	530.6	EDF	100.0
New airport for Cotonou	1 088.0	Other countries	
Study on Abomey-Bohicon-Ketou-Illaru road	160.0	IFAD	40.0
Godomey-Bohicon-Abomey road	92.0	Kuwait Fund	8.0
Pobe-Onigbolo-Ketou road	<u>1 200.0</u>	ADB	<u>383.3</u>
Subtotal (f)	<u>3 070.6</u>		<u>531.3</u>
<b>(g) <u>General administration, education, health</u></b>			
Improvement of archives, OBSS			15.0
Improvement of CPU	72.0	Canada	78.6
Preparation of site for mother and child-care centre			20.0
Construction of centre for ideological training			968.7
Construction of Come hospital			817.7
Construction of villa, OBSS			25.0
Construction of main office, OBSS			330.0
Pharmaceutical storage unit, Dantokpa			90.0
Construction of building for literacy programme	10.0	Switzerland	211.8
Polytechnics (3): Pobe, Bohicon, Natitingou	3 097.7	IFAD	1 076.2
Biomedical science research unit			525.8
Buildings for Ministry of Finance			1 467.8
Health facilities (CRDS)	20.0	WHO	880.0
Preparation of pedagogical material	43.4	Other countries	30.0

<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount of financing</u>		<u>Local financing</u>
	<u>External</u>	<u>Source</u>	
Equipping 60 schools with agricultural tools	39.0	UNICEF	29.7
Extension of agricultural polytechnic, Sekou			191.4
Hospital Natitingou	3 597.5	Belgium	100.0
Ouando hospital	4 000.0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	
Centre for biology	125.0	Other countries	61.6
Renovation of University Hospital			371.7
Access leading to omnisport stadium	<u>436.2</u>	China	<u>2 000.0</u>
Subtotal (g)	<u>11 440.8</u>		<u>9 291.0</u>
Grand total: projects requiring local cost financing	<u>52 080.5</u>		<u>38 375.8</u>
	(\$134.6 million)		(\$99.2 million)

C. Unfunded projects

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(a) <u>Rural development sector</u>	
Rice-growing project, AFAME	1 500.0
Development of Niger Valley	8 366.0
Charcoal production	300.0
Refrigeration system	5 000.0
Integrated rural development, Mono	2 925.0
Integrated rural development, Oueme	3 125.0
Study on breakwater	33.0
Study on extension of industrial fishing port	500.0
Maize production farm	1 340.0
Seed plan	572.0
Afforestation, south Benin	2 584.0
Okpara ranch (pasture land)	546.0
Rehabilitation rice-growing, Dome	300.0
Rehabilitation of rice-growing areas	1 486.0
Study on renovation of palm and coconut plantations	<u>610.0</u>
Subtotal (a)	<u>29 187.0</u>

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<b>(b) <u>Industry and Energy</u></b>	
Woodwork unit	460.0
Study on production of spare parts	40.0
Hydroelectrical facilities	2 254.0
Oil production (second phase)	18 000.0
Lime kiln, Dadjò	1 500.0
Rehabilitation of ceramic plant	760.0
Rehabilitation of Ibeten Parakou (textile)	5 275.0
Expansion of capacity of thermal stations (SBEE)	2 308.0
Expansion of transmission and distribution of electricity	4 174.0
Stone-crushing unit	733.0
Gari manufacturing unit	860.0
Salt-production unit	<u>1 860.0</u>
<b>Subtotal (b)</b>	<b><u>38 224.0</u></b>
<b>(c) <u>Transport and communication</u></b>	
Improvement of telephone network	9 000.0
Study on improvement of aeronautical equipment	<u>58.0</u>
<b>Subtotal (c)</b>	<b><u>9 058.0</u></b>
<b>(d) <u>Commerce, etc.</u></b>	
Nil	
<b>(e) <u>Public services in support of development</u></b>	
Water supply, (drilling) Atlantic/South Zou	1 134.0
Water supply, Atakora-Borgou-Oueme	<u>2 000.0</u>
<b>Subtotal (e)</b>	<b><u>3 134.0</u></b>
<b>(f) <u>Transport and communication infrastructure</u></b>	
Study on navigability, Lower Benin	25.0
Savalou-Djougou-Porga road	<u>16 000.0</u>
<b>Subtotal (f)</b>	<b><u>16 025.0</u></b>
<b>Grand total: unfunded projects</b>	<b><u>95 628.0</u></b>
	<b>(\$247.1 million)</b>

(Footnotes on following page)

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(Footnotes to appendix I)

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- a/
- EDF - European Development Fund
  - UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
  - UNCDF - United Nations Capital Development Fund
  - ADB - African Development Bank
  - FAC - Fund for Aid and Co-operation
  - IDA - International Development Association
  - IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
  - ABEDA - Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
  - WFP - World Food Programme
  - ADF - African Development Fund
  - BOAD - West African Development Bank
  - OPEC Fund - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund
  - CCCE - Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique
  - ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States
  - ILO - International Labour Organisation
  - UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
  - UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
  - UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
  - OCAM - Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne
  - UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  - WHO - World Health Organization Children's Fund
  - UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Map of Benin

