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**USAID/BENIN**

**1997 ACTION PLAN**

**Cotonou, Bénin  
June 1995**

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## I. PROGRAM SUMMARY

### A. Overview

In Benin, USAID plays a crucial role in a broad USG and international effort to assist the Beninese in realizing their ambitious 1990 National Conference agenda: stabilizing and restructuring the economy and democratizing the society. The Mission Strategic Goal, *to Increase Participation in Benin's Economic Development*, is therefore highly governance oriented. The National Conference mandated a concerted effort in favor of critical human resource development, and Mission analyses supported the need. Thus, our Mission sub-goal reflects the new Government's priority: *Strengthen Benin's Human Resource Base*

Our strategy to strengthen Benin's human resource base so that it truly enhances participatory development combines short term and long term approaches. In the short term, we must assure the consolidation of the democratic environment essential for participatory development through developing modern, competent and democratic leadership skills inside and out of government, and strengthening civil society's capacity. In the long term, Mission analyses confirmed a nation-wide assessment (Etats-Généraux) that Benin's poor basic education system is a major constraint to the country's economic development. Thus, USAID/Benin has a single but significant Strategic Objective (S.O.): *Assist in ensuring that an increasing number of primary school-age children receive, on a more equitable basis, an education which adequately prepares them for a productive role in their society.*

In our FY 1994-1999 CPSP we stated our belief that education has a special relationship to our concepts of governance. On the one hand, it is the single most important component to assure long-term, informed participation in, and oversight of, government. On the other, primary education is a government service, the largest in Benin, touching a vast majority of families. How Government delivers this critical service is perhaps the only indication to most Beninese of how government performs in other domains: its effectiveness, its fairness and equity, its accountability and its transparency. Thus, we have structured our program to strengthen primary education along the lines suggested by our assessment of Benin's democratization process. Our approach to improving primary education emphasizes good government administrative and financial management in the provision of quality education services. It also promotes public sector accountability and transparency to assure efficient use of scarce resources. And we are pushing for wide-spread participation. Aligning parents, teachers, the National Assembly, mass-media, and other interested groups in the education reform process will guarantee that past public momentum and support for reform, and the oversight of government management of that reform, is sustained. Thus, USAID/Benin's actions to attain our strategic objective have a public sector and a private sector component. Projects and programs on the public sector side seek to make the GOB more competent, more results oriented, more accountable and

significantly involve civil society to ensure sustainability. Building on a nation-wide trend toward participation of non-governmental groups in, and dynamization of, formerly exclusive public sector responsibilities, another element of our strategy is to strengthen non-governmental groups which can assist in attaining our education objectives in terms of quality, access, equity and accountability.

Our CPSP pointed out an urgent need to address Benin's 3 percent population growth rate because it limits long term improvement in the human resource base. USAID/W encouraged Benin to consider moving Family Planning to the level of a strategic objective. However, because of limited management resources, USAID/Benin and USAID/W agree that continuing Family Planning as an "enhanced" target of opportunity and providing the sector with a major initiative in 1996 would meet both the development needs of Benin and the management constraints of the Mission.

Our strategic target of opportunity of promoting Governance through strengthening NGOs continues. We intend to build on our unprecedented success in getting non-government groups directly involved in the election process. In 1996 Benin is scheduled to have its second presidential elections. This major event will be widely regarded as the *litmus* test of the viability of Beninese democracy. Our strategy will continue to strengthen civil society through strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations in critical areas of socio-economic development.

## B. Overall Progress

Benin's economic recovery and democratization effort are both well on track, as a result of its ongoing reform efforts and continued social and political stability. The fiscal system has been restructured to increase budgetary revenues and the tax code has been simplified to encourage private sector activities. Public expenditures were also restructured, especially by reducing the wage bill through reductions in force of civil servants. The principal objective of Benin's economic recovery strategy and structural adjustment program, which has been in place since 1988, is to increase the GDP growth rate to between 5% to 5 1/2% annually beginning in 1995. Progress has been constant. Real GDP increased by 4.8% in 1994 compared to 4.4% during the previous year. A significant portion of this performance derives from increased economic activities, mainly in regional trade and export, and in increased use of the country's transportation infrastructure. Additional indicators of overall progress include:

Considerable improvements in public finances, including increased surplus in the operations account arising from budgetary reforms and balance of payments surpluses.

Considerable improvement in official reserves which have reached the equivalent of 6 1/2 months worth of imports, reflecting improvements in exports and a significant reversal of capital flight.

Improvement in the 1993/94 budgetary surplus (operations budget), a function of increases in receipts and limits on expenditures.

Diversification of the agricultural sector, as it exploits unused lands, improving agricultural methods and identifying new products and markets. The agricultural sector expanded at a rate of 4% in 1992, 2% in 1993, but 8% in 1994.

Benin's objective to limit the role of the State in providing services while aggressively promoting greater private sector development as the engine of growth is on track. Future success on the social and economic fronts will be hampered to some degree by the inflation rate which was held to 3.4% on average in 1992/93 but increased to more than 50% in 1994/95, an effect of the CFA devaluation and, likely, the political unrest in Nigeria.

Performance on the democratization side also continues to be strong. Recent elections, including a second round of re-voting seats in contested districts, have seated Benin's second generation of legislators. It is the first time since independence that a legislature finished its mandate. Contrary to long-held Beninese and francophone tradition, the Beninese adopted an independent and highly competent Constitutional Elections Commission and seated a second generation of legislators. Checks and balances governing the three branches of government continue to be strong as the country attempts to define and refine weak elements of the 1991 Constitution. The role of civil society increases significantly every day. Private radio and television are joining the already private press in providing yet another element of government oversight. Beninese, through the media and conferences, have publicly debated many sensitive issues including family planning, female circumcision, the competency and integrity of their elected officials, the GOB's sluggishness on decentralization, and the pros and cons of continued membership in the CFA franc zone as well as many regional issues.

Nation-wide progress in the area of financial accounting has generally been slow. However, another major accomplishment is that, for the first time in Benin's history, the Government submitted its FY 91 budget execution records for review by the judiciary's Financial High Court (Chambre des Comptes) and ratification by the National Assembly. The current four-year gap will be progressively reduced to only one year. In September the 1992 budget will be ready for submission.

In 1996, presidential elections will take place. Benin continues to enjoy political stability, largely the result of the transparency and accountability being introduced,

albeit slowly, via the checks and balances of the National Assembly, Supreme Court, and Presidency.

C. Appropriations Summary : TABLE I (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY95 EST	FY 96 EST	FY 97 EST	FY 97 @ 83%
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	15,900	15,950	17,800	14,000
FIELD SUPPORT	900	850	200	
SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	16,800	16,800	18,000	14,000
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GRWTH	9,222	8,010	8,956	7,874
POPULATION GROWTH	594	3,120	952	624
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	6,984	5,670	8,093	5,503
PL 480 TITLE II	1,850	1,963	1,963	1,963
OPERATING EXPENSES (U.S. \$)	1,910	2,143	2,123	2,037

## II. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

### A. Relevance to Agency Objectives

In our CPSP, we explained the direct relationship between our strategic objective of broadening and improving basic education and three of the Agency's five strategic areas for sustainable development: encouraging broad-based economic growth, building democracy, and stabilizing population growth.

First, Benin's economic restructuring can only be achieved if the Beninese have access to an education system which enables the vast majority to become more literate, numerate, self-reliant, creative, confident, and entrepreneurial. These attributes are the building blocks of a labor force which has the skill base necessary to compete internationally and the initiative and dynamism to adjust to changes in the international economy.

Second, we believe that education in Benin has a special relationship to our goals of democratization and governance. The most obvious is that a good basic education prepares the critical, demanding and informed voters of tomorrow. Basic education strengthens nation-building because an educated population is more capable of informed participation in the decision making process. In addition, education in Benin is the largest government service and represents to most Beninese, how Government is functioning in other areas: its fairness and equity, its accountability and its transparency.

Third, Benin's very ambitious and to-date successful efforts at promoting girls' education will have significant, lasting impact on our efforts at family planning. Studies have shown that there is a high correlation between the years of girls' schooling and fecundity.

Finally, studies have shown that increased education and its contribution to an individual's understanding of cause and effect has important consequences for issues central to USAID's sustainable development strategy such as environmental awareness and concern, improved health practices, improved child nutrition, and small-scale enterprise development.

Assuring a quality, wide-spread, basic education provides the underpinning for all USAID's goals and objectives.

## B. Progress to Date

Progress continues to be made in most areas of primary education reform, including management restructuring, team building, and collaborative work with the shareholders, as presented fully in the Mission's FY 1994 API submission. Some of the outstanding achievements are discussed below.

Under the CLEF Program, the percentage of national budget allocated to primary education increased from 11% in 1992 to approximately 16% at present and non-salary expenditures for primary education have considerably increased in real terms.

The reorganization of the Ministry of Education (MEN) is almost completed with more clearly defined tasks and responsibilities decentralized to regional and technical offices. This has resulted in a more efficient use of both financial and human resources, although there is still room for improvement, such as higher funding, adherence to plans, and collaborative work organization.

Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) standards, defined and vetted with all the education sector stakeholders, are now used as the main planning, budgeting, and evaluation tool for primary education decisions and are reflected in the National Budget every year. A regional FQL team, composed of teachers, parents' representatives, and local and regional administrators, trained in management and planning, prepares FQL programs, which are used to prepare the budget.

Student achievement norms have been set for each grade level. A new grade 1 and 2 curriculum is being tested during the current academic year and another is being developed for grades 3 and 4. The scope of these curricula has also been widely expanded from the original focus on language and math skills to arts, science, health, and the environment and textbooks have been procured for grade 1 and 2 and will be made available to the students at the beginning of the 1995 academic year.

In-service teacher training has also made great strides. Modules for monthly teacher training seminars have been collaboratively developed and tested. Teacher qualifications have been established and more teachers are meeting them.

A fully functioning Management Information System is now in place which establishes reliable baseline data on quality, equity, and access as well as analyses on progress.

Total enrollment rates have increased by 15%. Twenty percent more girls were enrolled in school in 1994 than in the 1992 academic year and the number of students passing the Primary Education Completion Exam (CEP) increased by approximately 65% from 1992 to 1993, rising from 36.1% to 59.7%.

Stakeholders in the education sector, Beninese parents, are becoming increasingly

active in their assessment of the country's education system. Since its founding in May 1995, the National Federation of Parents Association is poised to become an effective agent of change in the education sector. The Primary Education NGO Project (PENGOP) is now in its implementation phase and aims to strengthen parents associations oversight of management of and provision of services to schools.

The Mission's FY 96 Action Plan identified financial management as a critical element of our S.O. With the assistance of the CLEF Program, the MEN's Financial Management Division is now operational and able to track expenditures and report on a quarterly basis. During the coming year, the Mission also plans to increase its support in the areas of financial management and accountability through policy dialogue with the GOB, the National Assembly and the Supreme Court, and through technical and logistical support to the Budget Department and the Inspector General office (Ministry of Finance) and the Chambre des Comptes (Supreme Court).

### C. Assessing S.O. Performance

In our 1994 API submission, USAID/Benin's assessment was that performance under our S.O. was very good. Africa Bureau, in its Bureau-wide review, assigned Benin's performance under our S.O. to be "high" with a maturity of 3 on a scale of 5. This indicates that, overall, the Mission is performing well, achieving a high level of output with a relatively "young" program. Significant advances have been made. Most noteworthy has been the growth in school attendance from 49.7 percent in 1990 to 64.7 percent in 1994. Improvements in quality are illustrated by a jump in the number of successful primary school graduates from 31.7 percent in 1991 to over 58 percent in 1994.

In terms of equity, it appears that the "gap" between girls and boys is closing more slowly than expected. However, given the dramatic increases in overall enrollments, girls are still managing to pass boys in increased school attendance. Between 1992 and 1994, girls' enrollment rates increased by 20 percent. Equity measured in terms of North versus South has been mixed. In terms of overall attendance, the gap has in fact widened, due both to the dramatic increases in the South, but also to declining enrollment rates in the North. In terms of completion rates, North and South are nearing parity, compared to 1991, when only 78 Northerners graduated per 100 Southerners.

Another major success is the very dramatic increase in the role of parents in the school system and the increasing willingness of public officials to incorporate civil society into the heretofore rigid and untransparent education decision-making process.

Adequate resources to continue reform at the anticipated pace are not assured because of GOB revenue shortfalls and sluggish disbursements. Improvements in the areas of financial management and accountability have been slow, reflecting a nation-wide trend.

Reconstruction, Re-Institutionalization and Decentralization of Benin's collapsed system has proceeded on schedule.

#### D. Donor Coordination

An increasing number of donors -- recently the Dutch, Belgians, and Danish -- have joined the GOB in its efforts to succeed in the structural adjustment program, by making Benin one of the "focus" countries. Donors have also shown considerable generosity and flexibility in their approaches to Benin's economic restructuring. However, there continues to be concern among all donors, as well as Beninese, about the social consequences of structural adjustment.

Although macro-level coordination is good, on the sectoral level donor cooperation is weaker as a result of differing mechanisms, demands on GOB resources, and often divergent donor philosophies. First, for organizational reasons, the World Bank, IMF, and UNDP do not place sufficient emphasis on financial management, which impedes USAID's participation in some areas. Secondly, a central tenet of structural adjustment is public sector employment "rightsizing". This will limit the GOB's ability to achieve its objective of improving quality and equity in education because it may remain unable to hire sufficient teachers and regional administrators to keep pace with the growth of the student population. French cooperation in education has been erratic and piecemeal, and for reasons internal to the World Bank's operation, the nature of the Bank's work in education has vacillated and impeded their entry into the sector, leaving much of the sectoral readjustment to USAID.

III. PROGRAM AND BUDGET SCENARIOS

A. SCENARIO 1

Objective Tree (see Doc. WASH7.OPW)

2. Summary of S.O. Funding

**TABLE III: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)**

<b>Objective Account</b>	<b>FY 95 Est</b>	<b>FY96 Est.</b>	<b>FY 97 Request</b>	<b>FY 1997 @ 83%</b>
<b>S.O. 01</b>				
Basic Education Strengthening and Improvement	14,600	9,000	12,050	12,050
<b>- Other Activities in Support of Agency Goals</b>				
Development Fund for Africa	1,300	6,950	5,750	1,950
Field support	900	850	200	0

3. S.O. Projected Impact

AFR Table 1 - scen 1 (see LOTUS file)

AFR Table 1 - scen 2 (see LOTUS file)

INDICATOR	ESTIMATES			EOPS
	1995 (%)	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	2002 (%)
<b>Access</b> Gross enrollment Rate (GER)	65	67	69.5	78
<b>Quality</b> Leaving exam pass rate	58	60	63	80
<b>Equity</b>				
GER for girls and boys (girl/boy ratio)	48 ; 80 0.6	51 ; 80 0.64	55 ; 80 0.69	78 ; 78 1.00
GER for northern and southern district (north/south ratio)	42 ; 92 0.45	47 ; 92 0.51	52 ; 92 0.56	78 ; 78 1.00
Leaving exam pass rate for girls and boys (girl/boy ratio)	62 ; 66 0.94	65 ; 68 0.95	68 ; 71 0.96	80 ; 80 1.00
Leaving exam pass rate for northern and southern districts (north/south ratio)	65 ; 66 0.98	68 ; 68 1	70 ; 71 0.98	80 ; 80 1.00

**Narrative**

In its FY 94 API, USAID/Benin reported overall progress in its strategic objective through selected indicators in three areas critical to overall access; quality; and gender and regional equity. The 1997 Action Plan follows on that analysis by proposing three inter-related areas of activity which will further assure the sustainability and institutionalization of the reform.

AFR TABLE 1 (scenario 1)

	LOP	Cumul Obl.	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Objective : Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>					
	100493	59043	14600	9000	12050
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>					
	9200	250	900	6000	1050
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>					
	15148	9248	900	1400	4500
<b>Others</b>					
	n/a	844	400	400	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	124841	69385	16800	16800	18000

AFR TABLE 1 (scenario 2)

	LOP		OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Objective: Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>					
	100493	59043	14600	9000	12050
<b>Strat. Object: improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>					
	9200	250	900	6000	650
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>					
	15148	9248	900	1400	900
<b>Others</b>					
	n/a	844	400	400	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	124841	69385	16800	16800	14000

*Sufficient resources:* Strengthening the MEN's institutional capacity and increasing the availability of basic pedagogical inputs impact significantly on overall enrollment and student performance. It is expected that continued increases in financial support for primary education will help sustain these achievements. The Mission will collaborate with GOB and other donors to identify the real per pupil cost of primary education in Benin. The resulting financial and budgetary impacts will be handled through policy dialogue with other donors, structural adjustment management, and parents. In 1991 the percentage of the national budget going primary education was 21.9. In 1995 we predict this percentage will rise to 23% at the EOPS. The percentage of expenditures going to non-salary expenses will grow from the 1991 level of 9.5% to 25% in the next two years. The Mission however, given the greatly expanded enrollment rates, continues to rethink its measurements of budget performance.

*Girls enrollment:* While boys' enrollment has already overshoot the EOPS target of 78 percent, girls' enrollment increased from 43 to 48 percent. Future increases in overall enrollment rates, a reform objective, will derive exclusively from higher rates of girls and thus simultaneously promote boy/girl parity.

Studies have revealed, and many Beninese women's groups agree, that low girls' school attendance derives from many social, financial, and cultural elements. Attaining gender equity, therefore, requires, in addition to continued improvement of MEN performance and public policies, specific activities at the grassroots level, including information, education and sensitization of those in civil society whom make the decisions regarding the education of girls. The Mission is now supporting two NGO activities to strengthen the capacities of parents associations and NGOs working in the education sector. During FY 95, an OPG will be signed with a US PVO to assist communities in promoting hygiene and health education in primary schools which will only begin to show significant impacts in 1997 and beyond. They will enhance an added element of the quality and practicality of a child's preparation for entering society and the economy after leaving school. One noteworthy impact of the parents' program is that Beninese parents have now officially federated their 3,000 school representatives into a national federation which has already begun initiating public dialogue on issues such as school financing and hiring new teachers, given the SAP conditionality of freezing recruitments in the public sector. Beginning FY 96, USAID/Benin plans to initiate "Operation Girls In School," a joint venture between a US PVO and Beninese women's NGOs, across the six regions. This activity will expand the girls' attendance rate, because it will address problems of keeping girls in school once they have enrolled in grade 1. We expect impact from this initiation to begin to show in FY 98 and beyond.

*Financial resources management:* Strengthening financial management is a critical element of sustainability of the education reform. However, because of the complete collapse of financial systems and controls during the Marxist military period, improving financial management must be addressed at the central, technical ministerial, and regional levels. Progress in financial management has generally improved in the MEN, which is one of the few auditable ministries in Benin as a result of USAID's assistance. However, overall progress nation-wide has been disappointing and needs to be strengthened in the short term.

#### 4. Changes in S.O. Content

At a constant, or increased, level of funding the Mission will continue to emphasize improving and strengthening the quality, equity, access, financial sustainability, sectoral planning, management capacities and public participation in primary education in Benin.

When the program was conceived, emphasis was placed on the French language and math curriculum and the Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) standards. At the urging of the national, regional, and local FQL teams, which include parents, teachers, and other community groups, the collectively determined FQL standards now focus on children's health education and practices and therefore include latrines and a basic hygiene and health education curriculum. In FY 1995, in response to shareholder's views, the Mission integrated the revised FQL standards in its planning and budget.

Similarly, it has become clear that the original goal of increasing equity by raising girls' enrollment can expect only limited success if MEN and GOB policies are the only tools applied. In 1994, the MEN rescinded girls' school fees which produced a significant increase in enrollment. However, there are still cultural, financial and social constraints that must be addressed at the grassroots level if equity is to be achieved. In FY 96, the Mission will support an activity aimed at improving girls' enrollment and retention rates by mobilizing children, parents, teachers, and NGO service providers. This activity will promote the primary education of girls as socially and economically beneficial to rural families and communities because of its positive impact on health, nutrition, family planning, and other areas critical to Beninese development.

To consolidate gains made during the implementation of our S.O. and remove any identified obstacles to the development of appropriate training opportunities for primary school leavers, in FY 97, the Mission will provide support for initiatives that aim to assist primary school leavers play a more productive role in their communities and in the economy by improving primary school teachers' skills and capacity, and reinforcing efforts made to increase the accountability of the GOB by strengthening its ability to manage reform in education, and other areas, through enhanced financial management.

#### 5. New Partnership Initiatives

AFR Table 2 - scen. 1 (see LOTUS file)  
- scen. 2 (see LOTUS file)

#### Narrative

USAID has identified increasing the capacity and role of NGOs as a primary means to foster good

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (US. DOLLARS 000)

AFR BUREAU TABLE 2 (Scenario 1)

ACTIVITY	LOP	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strateg Obj. I. Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
1. PENGOP (World Education, U.S. PVO)	4993	1800		
2. OGIS (Undetermined, US. PVO)	9000		8000	
Sub-total	13993	1800	8000	0
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>				
Sub Total	0	0	0	0
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>				
1. BINGOS (AFRICARE)	4593	0	0	0
2. NEW NGO (Undetermined)	5000	0	0	3100
Sub-total	9593	0	0	3100
Others		(0)	(0)	(0)
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23586</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>8000</b>	<b>3100</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDING BY FY</b>		<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>18,000</b>

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (US. DOLLARS 000)

AFR BUREAU TABLE 2 (Scenario 2)

ACTIVITY	LOP	OBL 96	OBL 98	OBL 97
<b>Strateg Obj. I: Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
1. PENGOP (World Education, U.S. PVO)	4993	1800		
2. OGIS (Undetermined, US. PVO)	9000		8000	
Sub-total	13993	1800	8000	0
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>				
Sub Total	0	0	0	0
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengtening</b>				
1. BINGOS (AFRICARE)	4593	0	0	0
2. NEW NGO (Undetermined)	5000	0	0	0
Sub-total	9593	0	0	0
Others		(0)	(0)	(0)
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23586	1800	8000	0
TOTAL FUNDING BY FY		16,800	16,800	14,000

governance through strengthening civil society. In order to achieve this objective, USAID/Benin has four projects which both increase indigenous institutional capacity at the grassroots level and encourage linkages by facilitating collaboration and training with U.S. PVOs experienced in policy dialog and capacity-building.

- i. Benin Indigenous Non-governmental Organizational Support Project  
Grant Number 624-0210-G-00-4023  
Grant Recipient: Africare, Inc.

Africare strengthens Beninese grassroots organizations through four activities: increasing local NGO grassroots activities, fostering greater local NGO advocacy, increasing inter-NGO collaboration, and strengthening local NGO institutional capacity. Africare has designed and conducted training seminars, mini workshops and follow-on activities to achieve its objective. In addition, Africare sponsors annual internships and exchanges of NGO personnel and provides support and training for NGO federations and groupings. USAID/Benin's support to Africare has paved the way for greater social inclusion at the grassroots level. Many of these NGOs have become a dynamic voice for national and local issues. Due to USAID/Benin's support to Africare the number of NGOs involved in civic affairs has increased substantially.

- ii. Primary Education NGO Project (PENGOP)  
Grant Number 624-02120G-00-4068-00  
Grant Recipient: World Education

This grant to the U.S. NGO, World Education, is designed to strengthen education by empowering parents' associations to contribute more effectively to school management. Although the project was initiated in early 1995 significant progress has already been realized. Parents' associations are beginning to reclaim their role of overseeing primary education and in May 1995, the National Federation of Parents of Students was formed. The parents associations, which embody the public participation critical to good governance, have begun to play an increasingly important role in primary education, and therefore long term development, in Benin.

- iii. Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) - Training and education are investments, on a national and individual level, in governance and democracy. USAID/Benin has supported training workshops to enable indigenous NGOs to better understand the democratic process and their role in affecting change. The Mission has also supported workshops to enable indigenous NGOs to dialogue with the GOB on nationally important issues and exert influence on the formulation and implementation of public policy.

The best example is the vital role Beninese NGOs played in the formulation of Benin's national policy on family planning. USAID, and other donors, provided assistance for NGOs to launch a national debate on family planning and to attend to the Cairo conference on population and development in 1994. At the conference the delegation of Beninese NGOs supported the compromise brokered by Vice President Gore and helped bring the moderate position to the fore, with the support of countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan. This level of participation forced the

GOB to adopt the Cairo Action Plan as the model for redefining its family planning policy. In January 1995 Benin held a National Conference on Population and Development and a new law has been drafted and submitted to the National Assembly to replace Benin's 1920 law which bans contraceptives. A population policy, the first in Benin, has also been drafted with the contribution of Beninese NGOs and will be submitted to the GOB for approval by September 1995.

iv. Program Development and Support (PDS) is the "seed money" used by the Mission to nurture new ideas and new partners in sustainable development. PDS funds, which may be used in conjunction with other Mission resources, are targeted to empower Beninese NGOs, in much the same that ATLAS equips individuals to assume a larger role in their society.

PDS support to the Study and Research Group on Democracy and Social Development (GERDESS) is one of the Mission's most successful new partnerships to date. GERDESS has begun to play a very important advocacy role in keeping the power balance between the executive and legislative branches of government. By supporting GERDESS, the Mission continues to foster sustainable, enabling democratic environment.

Likewise, PDS is supporting Population Services International (PSI) as it works with its Beninese counterpart, Association Béninoise pour le Marketing Social (ABMS), in the dissemination of IEC about HIV/AIDS. With Mission's support, PSI will retain management of the distribution of centrally funded contraceptives while ABMS conducts HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns nation-wide in collaboration with the MOH.

vi. USAID/Benin recognizes that NGOs are a keystone of democracy. The Mission has actively cultivated the institutional capabilities of Beninese NGOs by supporting programs linking them to US PVOs, including NDI, PSI, Institute for Human Rights, OSD, AAI, Africare, World Education, and IFESH. In addition, through HRDA, ATLAS, and PDS supported programs the Mission is encouraging linkages between US universities and research organizations and their Beninese counterparts. The exchange of technologies, ideas, and ways of doing things is critical to the long term evolution and viability of both democracy and economic reform in Benin and continues to make the country a model for the region.

With Mission's support Beninese NGOs are now assuming their role as shapers of policy, advocacy groups, and government watchdogs. Beninese NGOs are managing elections, educating the population about HIV/AIDS, and participating in the administration of primary education in ways that were unthinkable in Benin a few years ago. The Mission views this strengthening of civil society as one of its most lasting and valuable contributions to Benin.

To further build the capacity of Beninese NGOs to participate in governance, thereby strengthening civil society and safeguarding democracy, the Mission is committed to expanding linkages between US PVOs and Beninese NGOs. Among the Mission's new partnership initiatives are the following proposed activities.

Operation Girls In School: One aspect of our S.O. is to improve equity in primary education

in Benin. Despite rapid gains, the number of girls enrolled in school in Benin still lags behind the boys' enrollment rate. To overcome the historical, cultural, and economic factors prohibiting girls from attending school, the Mission has initiated OGIS to team US PVOs with Beninese NGOs to collaboratively work to improve girls' enrollment and retention rates through initiatives involving children, parents, teachers, and NGO service providers. The project will promote the primary education of girls as being socially and economically beneficial to rural families and communities because of its positive impact on health, nutrition, family planning, and other areas of Benin's national development strategy.

**IFESH:** This US PVO is currently conducting in-service training for Beninese Conseil Pedagogique in the city of Cotonou. The quality of classroom teaching has been significantly improved by the training. The Mission is currently considering a proposal to expand this program to the Atlantique region, where enrollment has risen most rapidly, so that teachers and administrators may benefit from the training on a regional level.

**Junior Achievement:** The Mission is currently considering a proposal to introduce Junior Achievement in Benin. Through its programs which encourage students to establish and manage small businesses, Junior Achievement fosters the entrepreneurial spirit and develops the business skills necessary to successfully compete in the small and medium sized business sector. Junior Achievement, which offers scholarships and sponsors cultural exchanges, also creates linkages between student entrepreneurs in the US and Benin and globally.

6. AFR Table 3 (see LOTUS file)

7. AFR Table 4 (see LOTUS file)

**GLOBAL BUREAU RESOURCES**

**WFR TABLE 3 (Scenario 1)**

ACTIVITY	LOP	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Object: Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>Prog. Op I: Improve Family Health through Family Planning</b>				
ICP	700	0	250	200
DHS III	500	500	0	
POPTech	300	200	100	
POPULATION POLICY AND ANALYSIS	200	100	100	
VSCF	300	100	200	
Sub Total	2000	900	650	200
<b>Prog. Op II: Improve Civil Society through NGO Strengthening</b>				
Sub-total				
<b>Others</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>200</b>

**GLOBAL BUREAU RESOURCES**

**AFR TABLE 3 (scenario 2)**

ACTIVITY	LUP	OBL 96	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Object: Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health through Family Planning</b>				
		(900)	(850)	(0)
CCP	700	0	250	0
DHS III	500	500	0	
POPTECH	300	200	100	
POPULATION POLICY AND ANALYSIS	200	100	100	
WSCF	300	100	200	
Sub Total	2000	900	650	0
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society through NGO Strengthening</b>				
Sub-total				
<b>Others</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>0</b>

**S.O. MORTGAGE**

**AFR TABLE 4 (scenario 1)**

Terminal FY for the S.O.	Amount of Mortgage Needed to fund S.O. beyond FY 97
<b>S.O. 1. Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>	
2002	45,800
<b>T.O. I. Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>	
2000	800
<b>T.O. II. Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthen</b>	
2000	1900
Others	
C	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48500</b>

**S.O. MORTGAGE**

<b>AFR TABLE 4 (scenario 2)</b>		
<b>Terminal FY for the S.O.</b>		<b>Amount of Mortgage Needed to fund S.O. beyond FY 97</b>
<b>S.O. 1.</b>	<b>Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>	
	2002	45,800
<b>T.O. I.</b>	<b>improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>	
	2000	1200
<b>T.O. II.</b>	<b>Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>	
	2000	5000
<b>Others</b>		
	C	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52000</b>

B. SCENARIO 3

2. Summary of S.O. Funding

TABLE III: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000) (REV1)

Objective Account	Est	FY 95 Est.	FY96	FY 97 Request	FY 1997 @ 83%
-----					
- S.O. 01					
Basic Education Strengthening and Improvement	14,600	7,000	12,050	12,050	
- Other Activities in Support of Agency Goals					
Development Fund for Africa	1,300	6,200	5,750	1,950	
Field support	900	800		200	0

### 3. S.O. Projected Impact

AFR Table 1 (see LOTUS)

Our overall program goal is to increase participation in Benin's economic development. To accomplish this goal, we have developed a two pronged approach: 1) strengthen the national environment, by improving family planning and strengthening governance. Our strategy is predicated on the crucial relationship between education and viable democracy, tempered by the recognition that civil society demands accountability from government. Although our S.O. will not be directly impacted by the proposed budget reduction, our critical T.O., strengthening governance will be cut. Although all activities supporting our S.O. will remain, their scope will be reduced accordingly. The most significant impact, on a programming level, will occur with the dropped T.O.

### 4. Changes in S.O. Content

Under this scenario, the content of our S.O. will not change, but, as discussed above, the overall goal will be diminished through the loss of our second T.O., strengthening governance. Strengthening civil society and broadening participation by supporting NGOs both reinforces education and undergirds participation in Benin's economic development. The loss of this T.O. will diminish our ability to accomplish our goal to broaden participation in Benin's economic recovery.

Support to NGOs would be scaled back as we phase out the grant to Africare and forego a second grant under the strategic T.O. strengthening governance. The level of support for Operation Girls In School and Family Health Initiatives would be reduced. Activities under both programs aim to broaden participation in Benin's economic development. Thus, although reduced funding will not change the S.O., it will have a significant impact on the T.O. and therefore the overall program.

### 5. New Partnership Initiatives

AFR Table 2 (LOTUS)

With the Mission's support through its grant to US PVOs, like AAI, Africare, PSI, and World Education, Beninese NGOs are beginning to take a more active role in policy dialogue, demanding accountability from government, especially in education. The Mission had envisioned both continued support and new activities to foster NGO development. However, the two major NGO strengthening activities related to our T.O., strengthening governance, will terminate in 1998. A cut in the budget level for 1997, will compel us to suspend NGO strengthening activities and support for strengthening civil society, in favor of maintaining support for our S.O. at the necessary levels. However, we recognize that the inter-related nature of the S.O. and T.O.s mean that some progress toward realizing our goal of increasing participation in Benin's economic development will also be

AFR TABLE 1 (scenario 3)

	LOP		OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Object.: Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>					
	100493	59043	14600	7000	12050
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>					
	9200	250	900	5200	650
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>					
	15148	9248	900	1400	900
<b>Others</b>					
	n/a	844	400	400	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	124841	69385	16800	14000	14000

AFRTAB1.wk4

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES (US. DOLLARS 000)

AFR BUREAU TABLE 2 (Scenario 3)

ACTIVITY	LOP	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strateg Obj. I.: Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
1. PENGOP (World Education, U.S. PVO)	4993	1800		
2. OGIS (Undetermined, US. PVO)	9000		6000	
Sub-total	13993	1800	6000	0
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>				
Sub Total	0	0	0	0
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society Through NGO Strengthening</b>				
1. BINGOS (AFRICARE)	4593	0	0	0
2. NEW NGO (Undetermined)	5000	0	0	0
Sub-total	9593	0	0	0
Others		(0)	(0)	(0)
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23586</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDING BY FY</b>		<b>16,800</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>

lost.

The negative impact will be most strongly felt as the Mission is forced to scale down or abandon most of its activities geared toward strengthening civil society. Activities which will be cut back include:

- i. Benin Indigenous NGO Project: Africare's grant will not be extended and the training and financial support provided to NGOs will cease. The capacity of NGOs to perform their role to ensure transparent, sustainable, and accountable government in Benin will be significantly reduced.
- ii. IFESH: This US PVO's proposal to expand its ongoing teacher in-service training program from the city of Cotonou to the entire Atlantique region will be dropped from consideration.
- iii. The Junior Achievement proposal will be dropped from consideration and Beninese children will not benefit from exposure to basic business management, marketing, accounting and other entrepreneurial skills. This loss will make it more difficult for Benin to realize its goal of reducing the role of the State in the economy by encouraging expansion of the private sector.
- iv. Operation Girls In School (OGIS): Support for this activity would be significantly reduced, having a far-reaching negative effect. On the one hand, the ability of Beninese women's NGOs to influence policy and undertake activities to increase enrollment and retention rates for girls would be sharply reduced. On the other hand, progress in our T.O., family health and planning, and S.O., improving primary education, would also be slowed because improving equity and educating girls and women to participate more actively in civil society is an important element of both.
- v. Reduced support for training will limit the number of leaders, particularly women, that participate in the HRDA and ATLAS programs and other Mission sponsored human resources development activities. This will shrink the number of people most likely to consolidate Benin's democratic and economic reform processes.

6. AFR Table 3 (LOTUS)

7. AFR Table 4 (LOTUS)

**GLOBAL BUREAU RESOURCES**

**AFR TABLE 3 (scenario 3)**

ACTIVITY	LOP	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
<b>Strat. Object: Strengthening and Improve Primary Education</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>Targ. Op I: Improve Family Health through NGO Strengthening</b>				
CCP	700	0	250	0
DHS III	500	500	0	
POPTECH	300	200	100	
POPULATION POLICY AND ANALYSIS	200	100	100	
WSCF	300	100	200	
Sub Total	2000	900	650	0
<b>Targ. Op II: Improve Civil Society through NGO Strengthening</b>				
Sub-total				
<b>Others</b>				
Sub-total	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>0</b>

**S.O. MORTGAGE**

<b>AFR TABLE 4 (scenario 3)</b>		
<b>Terminal FY for the S.O.</b>	<b>Amount of Mortgage Needed to fund S.O. beyond FY 97</b>	
<b>S.O. 1. Strengthen and Improve Primary Education</b>		
	2002	47,800
<b>T.O. I. Improve Family Health Through Family Planning</b>		
	2000	2000
<b>T.O. II. Governance and Institutional Building</b>		
	2000	5000
<b>Others</b>		
	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>54800</b>

#### IV. Operating Expenses and Workforce Requirements Narrative

##### Overview of the FY 1995 Estimate

The USAID Mission to Benin was established in November 1991. We consider FY 1995 marking the end of Mission start-up. In those early start-up years (FY 92 and FY 93) of only essential, core staff and significant use of Embassy facilities -- and prior to the February 1994 CFA franc devaluation, USAID/Benin's operating expense level averaged \$1.5 million per year. In FY 1994, the cost of Mission operations fell to \$1.2, primarily as a result of the short-term windfall from the CFA devaluation, but also because the Mission was still not at full staffing, and management introduced several cost-saving measures.

By mid 1995, however, the predicted devaluation-induced local inflation had risen to 50% while the dollar fell from CFA 600 at the time of devaluation to below CFA 480 lowering the average exchange rate to approximately CFA 500, an decline of 10 percent, not projected in previous budget preparation or presentations. While these factors have in effect increased the dollar cost of local expenditures which make up over 60% of the Mission's total operating budget, USAID/Benin will remain below the request level of \$2 million in FY 1995. First, certain post-devaluation price adjustments predicted in our estimates last year did not occur: anticipated rent increases and the cost increase for electricity supplied from Ghana which the GOB -- through budget subsidies and against World Bank advice -- limited to 30% instead of the full 100%. Second, USAID realized significant savings -- through a) renegotiating inter-agency agreements for the use of certain Embassy support services; b) more efficient office and residential maintenance mechanisms; and c) installation of the LAN and greater use of e-mail, thereby replacing extremely high cost phone and fax service. Finally, two areas of "false savings" occurred in FY 95, which would only mortgage our OE budget: Much needed training of local staff for this start-up Mission was deferred by lack of course availabilities coupled with their indisposability while the Mission remained understaffed. In addition, the slow replacement caused by turnover in 2 of the 5 USDH positions, with continued vacancy of the GDO position for the entire year. The higher than projected USPSC costs to fill in for vacancies were offset by lower USDH allowances.

##### Overview of the FY 1996 and FY 1997 Request

In FY 1995, as the Mission barely hit full operating level, USAID/Washington pushed for a broader vision of USAID/Benin's role, particularly in expanding toward a second strategic objective in Family Planning. This and other factors reflect the Mission request level increase to \$2.1 in FY 1996, "straight-lined" through FY 1997. In addition to minimal but further Mission expansion in personnel, plant and support cost, this overall request increase of 10% is due to a projected 10% decline in FY 1996 of the US dollar exchange rate against the French franc (and cfa) of which over 60% constitutes USAID/Benin's operating expenses. While a modest 10% annual inflation factor is projected for local commodities, anticipated increases for post-devaluation wage adjustments, which generally lag by one year, are inevitable this year. Our projections for for FY 1996 are 20%

and and 10% in FY 1997. US dollar costs were estimated at an annual inflation rate of 5%. The projected local inflation and wage increases also impact our projected Embassy FAAS, security guard and health unit costs.

The increase in USDH costs in FY 1996 reflects the arrival of a GDO with dependants and from the reclassification of health unit costs which prior to FY 1996 were reflected in the U-300 category as a full time TCN nurse and a part-time lab technician under direct contract with the Mission. Starting in FY 1996, USAID's participation in the Health Unit is reflected under U-110 Other Benefits as a result of a new arrangement whereby one Agency pays all of the costs and bills the other agencies for their share based on a mutually agreed upon cost allocation.

The sharp increase in U.S. PSC costs in FY 1996 reflects the absolute need in this already minimum size Mission to replace 2 USDH long-term vacancies, one for home leave including one extended for language training. US PSC costs in FY 1997 fall back to pre-1994 levels with the expiration of a US PSC resident hire contract for an Administrative Assistant who will be replaced by an FSN trainee.

The Mission anticipates that it will continue to benefit from the devaluation "windfall" for residential and office rents in FY 1996. However, by FY 1997 most of our leases expire and the pressure for significantly higher rents due to the re-equilibrium of devaluation and the continued tight real estate market will result in a minimum of 100% increase in rental rates.

This higher request level also fully reflects higher office rents, utilities and guard costs, again due to the Mission's expansion into the adjacent office building, delayed until the last quarter of FY 1995.

Residential utilities costs return to normal levels starting in FY 1996 with the full complement of USDH on board.

As a new start-up Mission, training has been a priority, but as mentioned above, has been mortgaged due to need to keep staff at post and lack of available training opportunities. However, these already pressing Mission start-up training needs -- now coupled with the increased and significant training needs caused by Reengineering" must be addressed immediately in FY 96, if performance is not to suffer. The Mission request level reflects this absolutely critical emphasis on training, starting in FY 1996.

FY 1996 represents the last year of bringing in overseas team-building and management skills trainers. Starting in FY 1997 we anticipate that local and in-house sources will have been developed for such training as reflected in our estimates.

The Agency's reengineering and the New Management Systems require significant investments in ADP hardware upgrades reflected in FY 1996. In addition, FY 1996 also continues to reflect build up of office furniture and equipment in line with the Mission's expansion. Other NXP procurement levels off in FY 1996. FY 1997 begins to reflect replacement of NXP procured at start-up in FY

1991.

### Outyear Requirements (FY 1998-2000)

At constant program funding levels, USAID/Benin's operating expense requirements increase in the outyears to \$2.3million in FY 1998, \$2.4million in FY 1999, and \$2.5million in FY 2000.

FSN salaries are reflected at annual increases of 5%. All other local costs are shown at annual increases of 10% consistent with the projected rate of local inflation. Dollar costs are computed at annual increases of 5%. The U.S. dollar exchange rate remains constant in our projections.

Three of the four USDH's presently at post are single. The outyear requirements reflect an anticipated change in the demographics of USAID/Benin to one with more families which raise the level of travel and freight costs as well as education and other allowances gradually as the single officers are replaced by officers with dependants in FY 1998 and again in FY 2000.

Residential rents continue to reflect increases in FY 1998 and FY 1999 when the remaining two leases executed prior to the CFA franc devaluation expire and are replaced at twice the cost.

After a sharp increase in FY 1996 and FY 1997 due to reengineering and other urgent needs, training costs are fall to stable levels starting in FY 1998.

NXP budgeted in the outyears reflects procurement limited to the Mission's replacement schedule.

### Material Weaknesses Investments

Establishing sound internal controls has been a priority from start-up at USAID/Benin. As the Mission becomes fully staffed in FY 1995 and as our new FN staff receives training USAID/Benin is better able to resolve some of the long term operational weaknesses which require attention. Prior to this point the Mission was, and still is to some extent, in the extraordinarily fast pace associated with mission start-ups. In FY 1995 and FY 1996 USAID/Benin will focus on several material weaknesses in the financial and administrative areas. The weaknesses and proposed investments are described below.

In Mission Management Services posts intends to invest in two areas: Safety in the Workplace and Personal Property. To insure that the work environment meets the agency's safe workplace standards, 25% of one LHPSC work year has been earmarked at a cost of \$10,000. The PSC has been given full responsibility for satisfying the Agency's safety requirements in the workplace and in employee residences. Accountability of Mission property is a major area of vulnerability and thus we have planned to add a Senior Warehouse Clerk (Receiving) and one Warehouseperson (\$9,000) to assure adequate recording and monitoring of non-expendable and expendable property. Additionally, we have budgeted for a Management Review in FY96 (\$16,000) which will include an assessment of Property Management.

Program & Project Implementation Management: The measures described above as solutions to our property management weakness will also assist the Mission in resolving problems in the control of project funded non-expendable property. In addition, however, post intends to add a new computer system and tracking software along with LAN facility to the warehouse to further increase performance (\$3,500).

Mission Procurement Management: Post plans to dedicate .50 work years toward resolving the issue of outstanding contract close-outs and the deobligation of unexpended balances. 25% of the work effort of a new Procurement Clerk and a new FSN Budget Analyst will assist us in accomplishing this goal.

In FY96, the addition of a TCN Financial Analyst will assure compliance with the audit requirements for P.L 480 Title II. The attainment of this task will be a part of the Analyst's work objectives and will represent one of two major efforts towards meeting the mission's financial management requirements. The other measure, the proposed conversion of the mission controllers shop to a full service accounting station, is scheduled for FY96 and will cost approximately (\$80,000).

Reduced O.E. and Workforce Requirements in light of Program Budget Cuts

The relationship between changes in program levels and operating expenses in USAID/Benin are highly inelastic. Several reasons account for this. First is the fact that our relationship as a major USAID Mission in a Small Embassy Program (SEP) post dictates an unusual level of independence from the Embassy for support and thereby a high ratio of EXO/Controller support personnel and costs vis-a-vis program. Second, as a "model Mission" since 1991, we have been designed to have a high efficiency of program funds versus personnel. (Note the \$8.6 to \$1 program to operating coefficient). We have managed to achieve this through selection of relatively low management intensive mechanisms: NPA, supported by an institutional contractor, buy-in's into centrally managed programs as well as extensive and creative uses of USPVO's. At the "low" (16.7% cut) program funding level 1 USPSC - Special Projects Assistant - position and 2 FNPSC - NGO Development Assistant - positions would be deleted with corresponding reductions in the O.E. budget as follows:

	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
U300 Salaries and Benefits:				
USPSC	\$33,	\$37,	\$39,	\$40,
FNPSC's	\$34,	\$36,	\$37,	\$39,

U500 Office Operations:

We projected a reduction of non-fixed costs prorated based on the ratio of FTE's and derived cost reductions as follows:

	\$13,	\$13,	\$13,	\$14,
--	-------	-------	-------	-------

U600 NXP Procurement:

We also reduced NXP procurement by the FTE ratio which met our reasonableness test as the amounts derived correspond to the replacement cost of one set of office furniture and equipment including a PC for each year of the reduction as follows:

	\$ 6,	\$ 6,	\$ 5,	\$ 5,
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TOTAL REDUCTION	\$86,	\$92,	\$94,	\$98,
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## V. Other

### Food Aid: P.L. 480 Title II

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) implements the food aid program in Benin. Among the factors responsible for malnutrition in Benin, CRS has noted: 1) deficient child care practices and poor knowledge of other preventive health practices, including nutritionally inadequate diets for many children; 2) low income and lack of sufficient capital for income-generating activities in many households; 3) inadequate educational opportunities for school-aged children in rural areas; and, 4) lack of a social safety net for vulnerable groups in rural and peri-urban areas.

The CRS-managed program distributes food aid to target populations, in the percentages shown below.

Objective	Allocation of Title II Resources (%)
Decrease, infant, child, and maternal mortality through targeted health education and complementary activities.	81
Promote the education of rural primary and vocational school students.	13
Alleviate hunger among the socially disadvantaged.	6

Food aid will be distributed at the following venues: 1) Maternal and Child Health centers, as an incentive for pregnant women and mothers with children aged 0-2 years to attend nutrition education sessions; 2) Nutritional Recuperation and Education centers for the treatment and recuperation of children suffering from acute malnutrition; 3) other child feeding centers, such as schools for children aged 6-14 (primary and/or vocational schools); and, 4) general relief category or welfare cases, orphanages, leprosy and tubercular hospitals, etc..

AFR Table 5 (LOTUS)

AFR TABLE 5

PL 480 TITLE II

ACTIVITY	OBL 95	OBL 96	OBL 97
CRS	1850	1963	1963
TOTAL	1850	1963	1963

TABLE 1 : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	15,900	15,950	17,800	14,000
FIELD SUPPORT	900	850	200	
<u>SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:</u>	16,800	16,800	18,000	14,000
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GRWTH	9,222	8,010	8,956	7,874
POPULATION GROWTH	594	3,120	952	624
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	6,984	5,670	8,093	5,503
PL 480 TITLE II	1,850	1,963	1,963	1,963
OPERATING EXPENSES (U.S. \$)	1,910	2,143	2,123	2,037

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
-----				
S.O. 01 BASIC EDUCATION STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	14,600	9,000	12,050	12,050
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,300	6,950	5,750	1,950
FIELD SUPPORT	900	850	200	

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS  
ACTIVITY CODES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMAT FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 83%

ACTIVITY	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM						
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY . . . . .	3,800	22.6%	3,480	20.7%	3,303	18.3%	2,605	18.6%
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	900	5.4%	2,083	11.6%	98	0.7%
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE . . . . .	44	0.3%						
OIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	1,290	7.7%	2,708	15.0%	2,800	20.0%
EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN . . . . .	8,760	52.1%	4,500	26.8%	7,230	40.2%	7,230	51.6%
EDID HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	242	1.4%	390	2.3%	595	3.3%	195	1.4%
MECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS . . . . .			1,560	9.3%	298	1.7%	195	1.4%
MEHA HIV/AIDS . . . . .			1,170	7.0%	357	2.0%	98	0.7%
POAS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT . . . . .	220	1.3%	390	2.3%	476	2.6%	156	1.1%
PNCM FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES . . . . .			1,560	9.3%	119	0.7%	98	0.7%
PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	110	0.7%						
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY . . . . .	110	0.7%	1,170	7.0%	714	4.0%	234	1.7%
PNRH POPULATION REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . .	110	0.7%			119	0.7%	293	2.1%
PNMP POPULATION NON-FAMILY PLANNING . . . . .	264	1.6%	390	2.3%				
<b>PROGRAM TOTAL</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS  
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMAT FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 83%

SPECIAL INTEREST	PCT OF		PCT OF		PCT OF		PCT OF		
	AMOUNT	TOTAL	AMOUNT	TOTAL	AMOUNT	TOTAL	AMOUNT	TOTAL	
	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	PROGRAM	
<b>I. Substantive</b>									
<b>A. Special Targets</b>									
FBM	FEMALE SHARE OF BENEFITS . . . . .	7,421	44.2%	8,295	49.4%	7,074	39.3%	6,944	49.6%
MBM	MALE SHARE OF BENEFITS . . . . .	5,231	31.1%	915	5.4%	4,515	25.1%	4,315	30.8%
CHS	CHILD SURVIVAL . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	4,275	25.4%	1,889	10.5%	1,663	11.9%
STD	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES . . . . .			1,170	7.0%	357	2.0%	98	0.7%
FRD	FERTILITY REDUCTION . . . . .	110	0.7%	2,925	17.4%	684	3.8%	458	3.3%
CPS	CAPITAL PROJECTS SERVICES . . . . .	198	1.2%	351	2.1%	428	2.4%	140	1.0%
DEC	DECENTRALIZATION . . . . .	548	3.3%	270	1.6%	2,806	15.6%	821	5.9%
SFI	SOCIAL SECTOR FINANCING . . . . .	1,460	8.7%	900	5.4%	2,410	13.4%	2,410	17.2%
IMS	INSTITUTION BUILDING . . . . .	1,132	6.7%	945	5.6%	3,047	16.9%	1,062	7.6%
SPR	SECTORAL POLICY REFORM . . . . .	3,358	20.0%	900	5.4%				
ECD	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	11,972	71.3%	7,020	41.8%	8,435	46.9%	8,435	60.3%
EDU	EDUCATION . . . . .	13,140	78.2%	8,100	48.2%	9,640	53.6%	9,640	68.9%
<b>B. Food, Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</b>									
<b>C. Energy/Environment</b>									
<b>II. Institutional Mechanisms</b>									
<b>A. PVO/NGOs</b>									
PVU	PVO/NGOs, U.S. . . . .	1,789	10.7%	1,620	9.6%	3,216	17.9%	1,529	10.9%
PVL	PVO/NGOs, LOCAL . . . . .	1,376	8.2%	1,217	7.2%	1,461	8.1%	1,039	7.4%
<b>B. Universities</b>									
<b>III. Research and Development Activities</b>									
<b>A. Applied Research</b>									
RDC	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION . . . . .	264	1.6%						
<b>B. Basic Research</b>									
<b>C. Development</b>									
<b>IV. Training</b>									
TUS	TRAINING, U.S.-BASED . . . . .	133	0.8%	254	1.5%	387	2.1%	127	0.9%
ITM	TRAINING, THIRD COUNTRY-BASED . . . . .	61	0.4%	39	0.2%	60	0.3%	20	0.1%
TIC	TRAINING, IN-COUNTRY . . . . .	48	0.3%	98	0.6%	149	0.8%	49	0.3%

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 83%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 01 TITLE: Basic Education strengthening and improvement									
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY									
SI CODE: CHS	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,460	1,350	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: ECD	60 %	60 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,752	1,620	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,920	2,700	2,410	2,410
SI CODE: FBN	75 %	90 %	75 %	75 %	0 %	2,190	2,430	1,807	1,807
SI CODE: IWS	35 %	35 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	1,022	945	964	964
SI CODE: MBN	25 %	10 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	730	270	602	602
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	1,168	1,080	964	964
SI CODE: PVU	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,752	1,620	1,446	1,446
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	30 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	2,920	2,700	2,410	2,410
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE									
SI CODE: ECD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	900		
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	900		
SI CODE: SPR	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	730	450		
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1,460	900		
DIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE									
SI CODE: DEC	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	438	270	723	723
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	730	450	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: SFI	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	900	2,410	2,410
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,460	900	2,410	2,410
EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN									
SI CODE: ECD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	8,760	4,500	7,230	7,230
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	8,760	4,500	7,230	7,230
SI CODE: FBN	50 %	90 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	4,380	4,050	3,615	3,615
SI CODE: MBN	50 %	10 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	4,380	450	3,615	3,615
SI CODE: SPR	30 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2,628	450		
TOTAL AC CODE:	60 %	50 %	60 %	60 %	90 %	8,760	4,500	7,230	7,230
<b>OBJECTIVE TOTAL</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>90 %</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>12,050</b>

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: XX TITLE: OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS

DICS CIVIL SOCIETY

TOTAL AC CODE: 40 % 10 % 15 % 10 % 0 % 880 780 892 195

DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 83%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
SI CODE: INS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
SI CODE: PVL	100 %	100 %	15 %	15 %	0 %	110		312	14
SI CODE: PVU	0 %	0 %	85 %	85 %	0 %			1,770	82
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	35 %	5 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE									
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	17			
SI CODE: PVU	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	26			
TOTAL AC CODE:	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	44			
OIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE									
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	20 %	0 %	110	390	297	390
EODD HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS									
SI CODE: FBM	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	121	195	297	97
SI CODE: MBM	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	121	195	297	97
SI CODE: PSD	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: PVL	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	36	58	89	29
SI CODE: TIC	20 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	35 %	48	97	148	48
SI CODE: TPU	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: TPV	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: TTM	25 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	60	39	59	19
SI CODE: TUS	55 %	65 %	65 %	65 %	55 %	133	253	386	126
TOTAL AC CODE:	11 %	5 %	10 %	10 %	37 %	242	390	595	195
NECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		780	148	97
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		780	148	97
TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	20 %	5 %	10 %	23 %		1,560	297	195
HEHA HIV/AIDS									
SI CODE: STD	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,170	357	97
TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	15 %	6 %	5 %	0 %		1,170	357	97
PDAS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT									
SI CODE: CPS	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	100 %	198	351	428	140
SI CODE: PVL	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	44	78	95	31
SI CODE: PVU	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	11			
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	5 %	8 %	8 %	22 %	220	390	476	156

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 83%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
<b>PNCM FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES</b>									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,560	119	97
SI CODE: FBM	0 %	75 %	75 %	75 %	0 %		1,170	89	73
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,560	119	97
<b>TOTAL AC CODE:</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>20 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>		<b>1,560</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>PNMP POPULATION NON-FAMILY PLANNING</b>									
SI CODE: RDC	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	264			
<b>TOTAL AC CODE:</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>390</b>		
<b>PMPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT</b>									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	110			
SI CODE: FRD	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	110			
<b>TOTAL AC CODE:</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>110</b>			
<b>PNRH POPULATION REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
SI CODE: FBM	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
<b>TOTAL AC CODE:</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>2 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>	<b>6 %</b>	<b>110</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>PMSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY</b>									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		585	357	117
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		585	357	117
<b>TOTAL AC CODE:</b>	<b>5 %</b>	<b>15 %</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>12 %</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>OBJECTIVE TOTAL</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>1,950</b>				
<b>REPORT TOTALS</b>						<b>16,800</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>

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AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
(1) Child Survival Funding	--	1,560	297	195
(2) Other Health	--	--	--	--
(3) Environment	--	--	--	--
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to AC/SI Coding Instructions for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

TABLE 111C : OBJECTIVES BY TARGET AREA  
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	AREA	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
01 Basic Education strengthening and improvement	BASIC EDUCATION	8,760	4,500	7,230	7,230
XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS	POPULATION	220	2,730	833	332
	TOTAL HEALTH	0	2,730	655	293
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	1,560	298	195
	AIDS	0	1,170	357	98
REPORT TOTALS	BASIC EDUCATION	8,760	4,500	7,230	7,230
	POPULATION	220	2,730	833	332
	TOTAL HEALTH	0	2,730	655	293
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	1,560	298	195
	AIDS	0	1,170	357	98

BENIN (680)  
FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS  
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
01 Basic Education strengthening and improvement OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
REPORT TOTAL:				

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 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS  
 COUNTRY RECAP  
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUND SOURCE FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES	TOTAL:			
GRAND TOTAL				

Scenario 3

TABLE I : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	15,900	13,350	17,800	14,000
FIELD SUPPORT	900	650	200	
<u>SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:</u>	16,800	14,000	18,000	14,000
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GRWTH	9,222	6,650	8,956	7,874
POPULATION GROWTH	594	2,800	952	624
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	6,984	4,550	8,093	5,503
PL 480 TITLE II	1,850	1,963	1,963	1,963
OPERATING EXPENSES (U.S. \$)	1,910	2,143	2,123	2,037

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
S.O. 01 BASIC EDUCATION STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	14,600	7,000	12,050	12,050
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,300	6,350	5,750	1,950
FIELD SUPPORT	900	650	200	

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS  
ACTIVITY CODES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMAT FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 83%

ACTIVITY	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM						
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY . . . . .	3,800	22.6%	2,800	20.0%	3,303	18.3%	2,605	18.6%
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	700	5.0%	2,083	11.6%	98	0.7%
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE . . . . .	44	0.3%						
DIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	1,050	7.5%	2,708	15.0%	2,800	20.0%
EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN . . . . .	8,760	52.1%	3,500	25.0%	7,230	40.2%	7,230	51.6%
EDID HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	242	1.4%	350	2.5%	595	3.3%	195	1.4%
MECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS . . . . .			1,400	10.0%	298	1.7%	195	1.4%
MEHA HIV/AIDS . . . . .			1,050	7.5%	357	2.0%	98	0.7%
PDAS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT . . . . .	220	1.3%	350	2.5%	476	2.6%	156	1.1%
PNCM FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES . . . . .			1,400	10.0%	119	0.7%	98	0.7%
PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	110	0.7%						
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY . . . . .	110	0.7%	1,050	7.5%	714	4.0%	234	1.7%
PNRH POPULATION REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . .	110	0.7%			119	0.7%	293	2.1%
PNMP POPULATION NON-FAMILY PLANNING . . . . .	264	1.6%	350	2.5%				
PROGRAM TOTAL	16,800	100.0%	14,000	100.0%	18,000	100.0%	14,000	100.0%

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS  
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMATE FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 83%

SPECIAL INTEREST		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM	
I. Substantive									
A. Special Targets									
FBM	FEMALE SHARE OF BENEFITS . . . . .	7,421	44.2%	6,615	47.3%	7,074	39.3%	6,944	49.6%
MBM	MALE SHARE OF BENEFITS . . . . .	5,231	31.1%	735	5.3%	4,515	25.1%	4,315	30.8%
CHS	CHILD SURVIVAL . . . . .	1,570	9.3%	3,675	26.3%	1,889	10.5%	1,663	11.9%
STD	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES . . . . .			1,050	7.5%	357	2.0%	98	0.7%
FRD	FERTILITY REDUCTION . . . . .	110	0.7%	2,625	18.8%	684	3.8%	458	3.3%
CPS	CAPITAL PROJECTS SERVICES . . . . .	198	1.2%	315	2.3%	428	2.4%	140	1.0%
DEC	DECENTRALIZATION . . . . .	548	3.3%	210	1.5%	2,806	15.6%	821	5.9%
SFI	SOCIAL SECTOR FINANCING . . . . .	1,460	8.7%	700	5.0%	2,410	13.4%	2,410	17.2%
IMS	INSTITUTION BUILDING . . . . .	1,132	6.7%	735	5.3%	3,047	16.9%	1,062	7.6%
SPR	SECTORAL POLICY REFORM . . . . .	3,358	20.0%	700	5.0%				
ECD	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	11,972	71.3%	5,460	39.0%	8,435	46.9%	8,435	60.3%
EDU	EDUCATION . . . . .	13,140	78.2%	6,300	45.0%	9,640	53.6%	9,640	68.9%
B. Food, Agriculture & Rural Development									
C. Energy/Environment									
II. Institutional Mechanisms									
A. PVO/NGOs									
PVU	PVO/NGOs, U.S. . . . .	1,789	10.7%	1,260	9.0%	3,216	17.9%	1,529	10.9%
PVL	PVO/NGOs, LOCAL . . . . .	1,376	8.2%	963	6.9%	1,461	8.1%	1,039	7.4%
B. Universities									
III. Research and Development Activities									
A. Applied Research									
RDC	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION . . . . .	264	1.6%						
B. Basic Research									
C. Development									
IV. Training									
TUS	TRAINING, U.S.-BASED . . . . .	133	0.8%	228	1.6%	387	2.1%	127	0.9%
TIH	TRAINING, THIRD COUNTRY-BASED . . . . .	61	0.4%	35	0.3%	60	0.3%	20	0.1%
TIC	TRAINING, IN-COUNTRY . . . . .	48	0.3%	88	0.6%	149	0.8%	49	0.3%

TABLE IIIB : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 85%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 01 TITLE: Basic Education strengthening and improvement									
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY									
SI CODE: CNS	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,460	1,050	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: ECD	60 %	60 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,752	1,260	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,920	2,100	2,410	2,410
SI CODE: FBM	75 %	90 %	75 %	75 %	0 %	2,190	1,890	1,807	1,807
SI CODE: IMS	35 %	35 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	1,022	735	964	964
SI CODE: MBM	25 %	10 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	730	210	602	602
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	1,168	840	964	964
SI CODE: PVU	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,752	1,260	1,446	1,446
TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	30 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	2,920	2,100	2,410	2,410
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE									
SI CODE: ECD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	700		
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	700		
SI CODE: SPR	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	730	350		
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1,460	700		
DIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE									
SI CODE: DEC	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	438	210	723	723
SI CODE: FBM	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	730	350	1,205	1,205
SI CODE: SFI	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,460	700	2,410	2,410
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,460	700	2,410	2,410
EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN									
SI CODE: ECD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	8,760	3,500	7,230	7,230
SI CODE: EDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	8,760	3,500	7,230	7,230
SI CODE: FBM	50 %	90 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	4,380	3,150	3,615	3,615
SI CODE: MBM	50 %	10 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	4,380	350	3,615	3,615
SI CODE: SPR	30 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2,628	350		
TOTAL AC CODE:	60 %	50 %	60 %	60 %	90 %	8,760	3,500	7,230	7,230
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	90 %	14,600	7,000	12,050	12,050

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: XX TITLE: OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS

DICS CIVIL SOCIETY

TOTAL AC CODE: 40 % 10 % 15 % 10 % 0 % 880 700 892 195

DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 83%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
SI CODE: IMS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
SI CODE: PVL	100 %	100 %	15 %	15 %	0 %	110		312	14
SI CODE: PVU	0 %	0 %	85 %	85 %	0 %			1,770	82
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	35 %	5 %	0 %	110		2,082	97
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE									
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	17			
SI CODE: PVU	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	26			
TOTAL AC CODE:	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	44			
DIFM ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE EXECUTIVE									
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	20 %	0 %	110	350	297	390
EDID HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS									
SI CODE: FBM	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	121	175	297	97
SI CODE: MBM	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	121	175	297	97
SI CODE: PSD	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: PVL	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	15 %	36	52	89	29
SI CODE: TIC	20 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	35 %	48	87	148	48
SI CODE: TPU	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: TPV	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	60	35	59	19
SI CODE: TUS	55 %	65 %	65 %	65 %	55 %	133	227	386	126
TOTAL AC CODE:	11 %	5 %	10 %	10 %	37 %	242	350	595	195
HECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		700	148	97
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		700	148	97
TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	20 %	5 %	10 %	23 %		1,400	297	195
HEMA HIV/AIDS									
SI CODE: STD	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,050	357	97
TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	15 %	6 %	5 %	0 %		1,050	357	97
PDAS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT									
SI CODE: CPS	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	100 %	198	315	428	140
SI CODE: PVL	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	44	70	95	31
SI CODE: PVU	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	11			
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	5 %	8 %	8 %	22 %	220	350	476	156

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 83%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
PNCH FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,400	119	97
SI CODE: FBM	0 %	75 %	75 %	75 %	0 %		1,050	89	73
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %		1,400	119	97
TOTAL AC CODE:	0 %	20 %	2 %	5 %	2 %		1,400	119	97
PNMP POPULATION NON-FAMILY PLANNING									
SI CODE: RDC	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	264			
TOTAL AC CODE:	12 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	264	350		
PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	110			
SI CODE: FRD	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	110			
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	110			
PNRH POPULATION REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
SI CODE: FBM	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %			59	146
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	2 %	15 %	6 %	110		119	292
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY									
SI CODE: CHS	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		525	357	117
SI CODE: FRD	0 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %		525	357	117
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	15 %	12 %	12 %	10 %	110	1,050	714	234
<b>OBJECTIVE TOTAL</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>1,950</b>
<b>REPORT TOTALS</b>						<b>16,800</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES  
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
(1) Child Survival Funding	--	1,400	297	195
(2) Other Health	--	--	--	--
(3) Environment	--	--	--	--
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to AC/SI Coding Instructions for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

TABLE III C : OBJECTIVES BY TARGET AREA  
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	AREA	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 83%
01 Basic Education strengthening and improvement	BASIC EDUCATION	8,760	3,500	7,230	7,230
XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS	POPULATION	220	2,450	833	332
	TOTAL HEALTH	0	2,450	655	293
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	1,400	298	195
	AIDS	0	1,050	357	98
REPORT TOTALS	BASIC EDUCATION	8,760	3,500	7,230	7,230
	POPULATION	220	2,450	833	332
	TOTAL HEALTH	0	2,450	655	293
	CHILD SURVIVAL	0	1,400	298	195
	AIDS	0	1,050	357	98

BENIN (680)  
FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS  
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
01 Basic Education strengthening and improvement OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
REPORT TOTAL:				

BENIN (680)  
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS  
 COUNTRY RECAP  
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUND SOURCE FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
<b>NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS</b>				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
<b>NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL:</b>			
<b>SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS</b>				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
<b>SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS</b>	<b>TOTAL:</b>			
<b>LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES</b>				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
<b>LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>TOTAL:</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				