

# Country reference framework

## **Benin**

**February 2024**

# Inhoud

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# Country reference framework Benin

## Background

In FYP1 the VLIR-UOS country strategies presented the strategic niche for future VLIR-UOS cooperation in a specific country, leading to strategy-based calls for proposals.

In FYP2, however, we shift towards an approach whereby a country reference framework provides information rather than strategic guidance. The country reference frameworks will be used mainly to support teams of academics when identifying and formulating project proposals, by providing a context analysis focused on Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development and the higher education sector in a given country, and by providing an overview of Belgian development actors, their ongoing projects and partners in that country in view of exploration of opportunities for synergy and complementarity.

The country reference frameworks consist of three components:

- (i) overview of VLIR-UOS projects in the country;
- (ii) context analysis focused on the Agenda 2030 framework and the higher education sector;
- (iii) overview of Belgian development actors (ANGCs involved in thematic or geographic JSFs & Enabel), their local partners and their regional/thematic focus.

The frameworks have been elaborated based on information available at the time of drafting this actor programme (1st half of 2021) and through consultations with both Flemish and local project promoters in 2020-2021, and with geographic JSFs, when applicable, to ensure relevant information for coherent project formulation is included.

Prior to the launch of competitive calls, the ANGCs active in the country/region will be invited to list a number of research themes/questions that can be addressed by HE&SIs in the framework of VLIR-UOS funded projects or scholarships. Synergy and complementarity will be integrated as an element in the selection of project proposals, more in particular when discussing the (developmental) relevance and coherence of the proposals and the extent to which the multi-stakeholder partnership principle has been reflected in the project's implementation set-up. By this mode of operation, the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development links up with the other geographic JSFs.

Evidently, the frameworks will be updated regularly in consultation with the HEI&SI stakeholders and with the respective geographical JSFs and, where appropriate, also with ARES, and especially prior to the launch of competitive calls by VLIR-UOS, to be compatible and responsive to evolving/emerging needs and priorities of academic and development actors active in the country/region/sector.

# 1 VLIR-UOS in Benin

## 1.1 Overview projects & scholarships (2003 – 2023)



### Legend

- University of Abomey-Calavi ●
- University of Parakou ●
- Centre des Recherches Agricoles Sub-Bénin ●
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture ●
- Africa Sahel Rice Station ●

Projects 2003-2023		
Type	Budget (€)	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>957,338</b>	<b>7</b>
TEAM	749,234	2
SI	88,729	3
ITP	119,375	2

Scholarships 2003-2023		
Type	Budget (€)	Number
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,241,407</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Ph.D.</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>570,515</b>	<b>4</b>
ICP Ph.D.	101,242	1
VLADOC	469,273	3
<b>Short term</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>165,722</b>	<b>122</b>
ITP	30,549	7
KOI	16,020	8
REI	106,547	105
Other scholarships	12,606	2
<b>Study</b>		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>505,171</b>	<b>19</b>
ICP	505,171	19

Benin has been ‘in’ and ‘out’ as partner country for VLIR-UOS cooperation but is again included in the partner country list since 2022. From 2003 to 2023 VLIR-UOS spent about € 2 million in cooperation

with Benin, including 5 departmental projects. There are currently 2 ongoing International Training Programmes (ITP).

More detailed information can be found on our [Benin country page](#) on the VLIR-UOS website.

## 1.2 Ongoing projects and future calls (2022-...)

List of projects 2003-2023						
Type	Runtime	Title	Flemish promoter	Local promoter	Local institution	Total budget
ITP	2023-2026	Antimicrobial resistance containment in hospital settings in Francophone West Africa	E. André (KUL)	D. Affolabi	Laboratoire de Référence des Myco-	149.966
ITP	2023-2026	Mycoblitz in Benin : A lab in a backpack	A. Verbeken (UG)	N. S. Yorou	University of Parakou	146.692

*Table 1 Ongoing VLIR-UOS projects that will continue in FYP II*

Competitive calls for new SI and TEAM projects will be launched and announced on our website. Nationals of Benin are eligible<sup>1</sup> to apply for scholarships for the International Master Programmes (ICP) and International Training Programmes (ITP).

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<sup>1</sup> Admission requirements, application procedures and selection procedures differ across the programmes and host institutions.

## 2 Benin and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

### 2.1 Benin and the Sustainable Development Goals

By joining the global dynamic of adoption and ownership of the 2030 agenda, Benin is committed to integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as outlined in the [Voluntary National Review 2020](#) (French only) and the [National Development Plan 2018-2025](#). Its general objective is to: "achieve sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth of at least 10% by 2025 focused on the development of agro-industry, services and tourism within a more efficient national and local governance by focusing on the development of human capital and infrastructure".

Benin is organizing its [Voluntary National Review](#) (VNR) around the following key messages:

1. Spatialization of the SDGs' priority targets to strengthen local action to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (spatialization of said targets which made it possible to retain the ten most important for each of the country's 77 municipalities)
2. Special initiative "leave no one behind" to eradicate poverty and strengthen human capital
3. Summary assessment for a more effective implementation of the SDGs
4. Realization of the political declaration of the Heads of State and Government: development of the Ten-Year Action Framework for the acceleration of the implementation of the SDGs
5. Invest in data and statistics to leave no one behind
6. Improving the living conditions of the populations through the implementation of flagship actions
7. Fora's and round tables to mobilize adequate and well-directed funding.

Taking into account the global aspect of the SDGs, the [Sustainable Development Report](#) of 2021<sup>2</sup> assesses where each country stands with regard to achieving the SDGs. Benin ranks 155th out of 165 countries included in the report. The [Benin Country Profile](#) shows that the majority of goals is facing significant challenges.

#### SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.



<sup>2</sup> Sachs et al. (2021): The Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Report 2021. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

As an umbrella organization that works with calls for proposals, VLIR-UOS supports interventions for and through higher education institutes, supporting them in the areas of education, research and uptake and thereby strengthening them in their role as development actor. Doing so, the impact of the interventions supported by VLIR-UOS can be found in a large variety of sectors. In line with its major intervention area, VLIR-UOS positions itself within the education sector, especially focused on higher education, research and innovation (SDG 4 and 9). However, through its interventions, VLIR-UOS intervenes in different sectors as well. VLIR-UOS recognises that given the complexity, scale and interconnectedness of current societal challenges, meaningful social, economic and ecological transformations can only be realised by starting from a holistic and integrated approach to the SDGs. When translated into SDGs, the projects that were financed by VLIR-UOS in Benin covered mainly, apart from SDG 4 and 9, SDGs 3 and 15. Top sectors for VLIR-UOS in this country for the past decade are sustainable agriculture and food security, natural resources and health.

More background information and context analysis on Benin can be found in the **geographic Joint Strategic Framework** for Benin, which will be shared with (potential) project promoters when new calls are launched. The **COVID-19** related health crisis and its consequences are interconnected with many domains of society. Data about the COVID-19 situation in Benin can be found [through this link](#).

#### **Additional sources on progress related to higher education & science (SDG 4)**

- [UNESCO-UIS](#): overview data resources indicators [related to SDG4](#)
- [Our World in data](#):
  - Indicators related to [educational mobility and inequality](#)
  - Indicators related to [tertiary education](#)
  - Indicators related to [projections of future education](#) (demand)
  - Indicators related to [science](#) and [research](#)

## **2.2 Higher education landscape in Benin**

The general objective of higher education, scientific research and innovation, according to the '[Plan sectoriel de l'éducation](#)' is to promote, on the one hand, higher education focused on professionalization and, on the other, scientific research which encourages innovation and endogenous initiatives to create added value. The sector includes four public universities, two of which are multidisciplinary and two thematic. Alongside public universities, there are also private higher education establishments. The sector diagnosis reveals that the educational offer is not adapted to market demand and does not guarantee a rapid transition to working life. Likewise, the potential of scientific research and innovation is only poorly optimized due to insufficient resources and the lack of synergy in this area.

Furthermore, the low contribution of research results to development is a consequence of the poor coordination of research structures. For better functioning of the sector and better control of student flows, 4 strategic axes are proposed: 1) Ensure access, control of flows and the availability of infrastructure; 2) Develop an inclusive and quality educational and training offer that promotes the employability of learners, through a quality assurance system; 3) Promote scientific research, innovation and endogenous knowledge in line with national development priorities (Higher education must play its role in the

training of human resources that Benin needs for its development); 4) Improve management and steering of the higher education sector and of scientific research and innovation.

Regarding the improvement of quality and equity in higher education, Benin aims to train its **human resources** with a high degree of mastery of the transversal and specific skills required for their profession. To this end, the following 5 axes are defined: 1) Improve the teaching performance of teaching personnel; 2) Develop educational technologies in higher education as a factor of progress; 3) Professionalize and adapt training offers to the needs of the economy; 4) Strengthen the equity mechanism; 5) Improve the governance of public universities. More specifically, it will be about strengthening the human and material bases of the economy through the equitable development of human capital as the basis of economic growth; to create an environment favorable to technological development fostering the spirit of initiative and entrepreneurship to ensure a continuum in access to knowledge, know-how and interpersonal skills based on mastery of national and foreign languages.

As for scientific research, importance will be given to research based on endogenous knowledge and environmental issues. Scientific research also serves as a basis for the development of the entire education system by constituting a center of expertise for the other components. In line with professionalization and the balance between training and employment, short vocational training lasting two years is also offered in specific branches deemed to be employment-friendly with regard to the socio-economic environment.

There are incentives for girls' access and retention in higher education because their number is insufficient. There is in particular a system of grants and social works, and specific measures for enrollment in promising fields such as science, technology and engineering.

According to the [Webometrics Ranking of World Universities](#) , no Beninese University falls within the 2000 ranking worldwide. The first ranked within this system is the University of Abomey-Calavi which takes the 2764<sup>th</sup> place worldwide. This is followed by the University of Parakou with a 6328<sup>th</sup> place worldwide.



## 2.3 Leaving no one behind

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the international community pledged to leave no one behind and to endeavor to reach the furthest behind first. The principle of leaving no one behind can be defined as a three-part imperative: to end absolute poverty in all its forms, to stop group-based discrimination that results in unequal outcomes for disadvantaged populations, and to take action to help the furthest behind. To realize the commitment to leave no one behind, the key initiatives targeted by Benin are those that address excluded and vulnerable individuals and groups. They aim to strengthen the autonomy of all and promote their social, economic and political integration, regardless of their age, sex, situation, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion and of their economic status.

The [Insurance for the Reinforcement of Human Capital \(ARCH\)](#) is the main tool for implementing the adopted social protection strategy. It consists of an integrated package of four services, namely health insurance, credit, training for informal sector actors and retirement insurance for informal sector actors not covered by a pension scheme or health insurance. This whole package aims to lift populations out of precariousness and increase their capacity to access basic social services as well as economic opportunities in a sustainable and equitable manner. It is part of the target "Put in place social protection systems and measures for all, adapted to the national context, including social protection basements, and ensure that, by 2030, a significant portion of poor and vulnerable people benefit". The planned actions aim to ensure, especially for actors in the informal sector: (i) access to the health system at a lower cost; (ii) improving the level of competence; (iii) access to credit and, (iv) subscription to a retirement pension.

Benin joined in 2019 the regional SWEED initiative focused on the empowerment of women and the demographic dividend in the Sahel. Among other things, the initiative plans to accelerate the demographic transition in order to trigger the demographic dividend and reduce gender inequalities. Its implementation should accelerate the realization of the rights and the full potential of about three million young people of both sexes in Benin to trigger the benefits of the demographic dividend. These objectives will be achieved through everything related to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and nutritional health services and products by promoting social and behavioral change and the empowerment of women and adolescent girls.

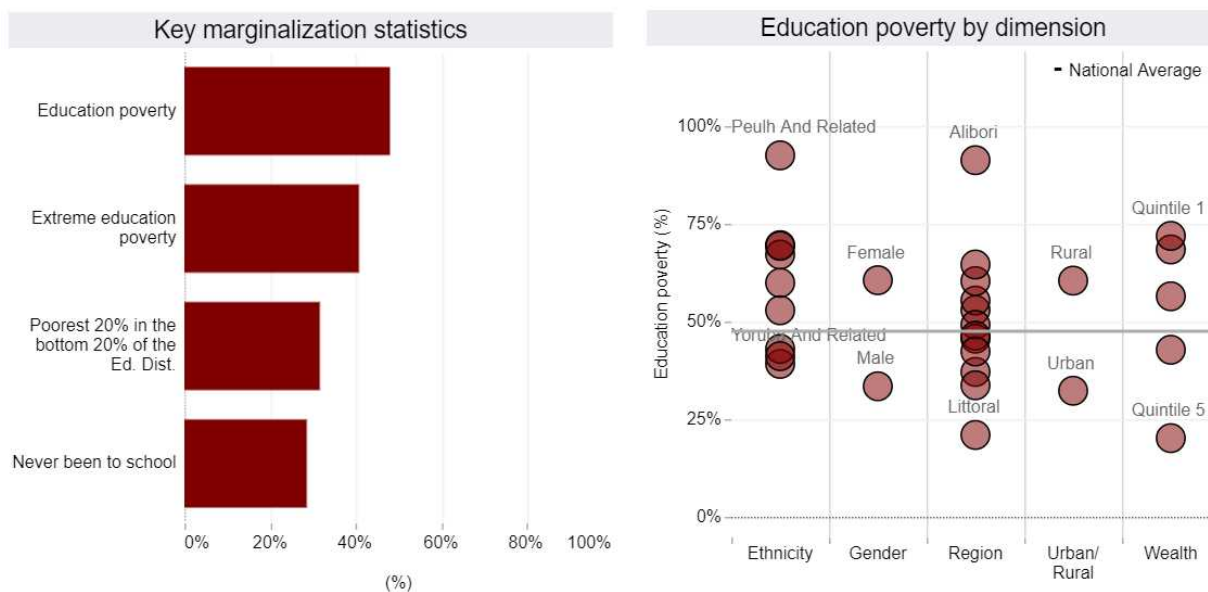
In terms of taking gender and social inclusion into account, civil society organizations have carried out activities such as the training and installation of vulnerable young girls and sensitization for the change of parents' behavior towards young girls as well as the strong involvement of youth and women in the local development process. There was also the provision of a mobile application for the prevention and fight against violence against women, and a series of innovations towards the youth and the organization of support and gifts for the most deprived ones.

The UNESCO data on [Deprivation and Marginalization in Education](#) (DME)<sup>3</sup> presents the following scheme, showing that challenges remain between the two sexes, between rural and urban, as well as between regions.

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- Education poverty: the proportion of the population with less than 4 years of education
- Extreme education poverty: the proportion with less than 2 years



#### Additional sources on Leaving No One Behind

- Gender parity index: [school enrolment](#)
- [Global Gender Gap Report 2020](#), including country profiles
- ODI leaving no one behind index: summary [report](#) index 2019; annex [index 2019](#)
- World Inequality Database on Education: [Disparities in higher education attendance](#)
- Danish institute for human rights: [Human rights data explorer](#)

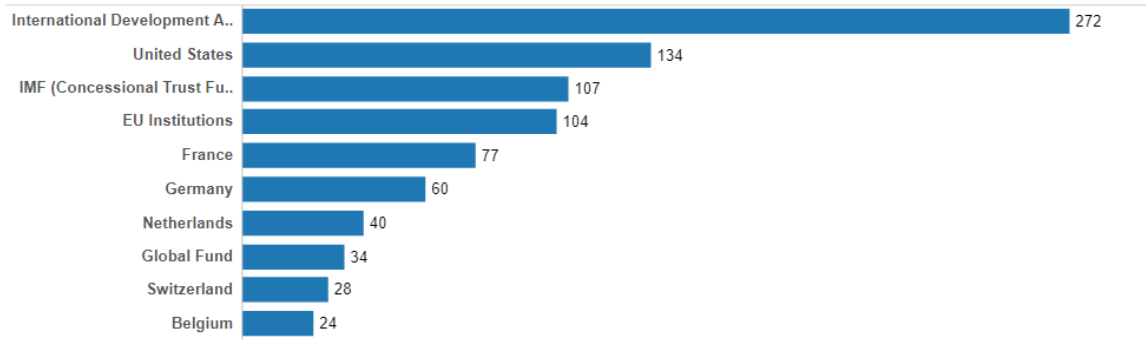
## 2.4 Multistakeholderpartnership - Stakeholder analysis

The complexity, scale, and interconnectedness of the current societal challenges that the SDG framework is seeking to address, requires a concerted effort of a wide variety of different stakeholders. As such, the principle of multistakeholderpartnership – which promotes cooperation and partnerships at different stages and spanning the boundaries of civil society, private sector, government, and academia – is ubiquitous across the 2030 Agenda. An analysis of these stakeholders is essential for each partnership.

Taking a look at the [development partners](#) of Benin the International Development Association is by far the main donor of gross official development aid (ODA) in Benin.

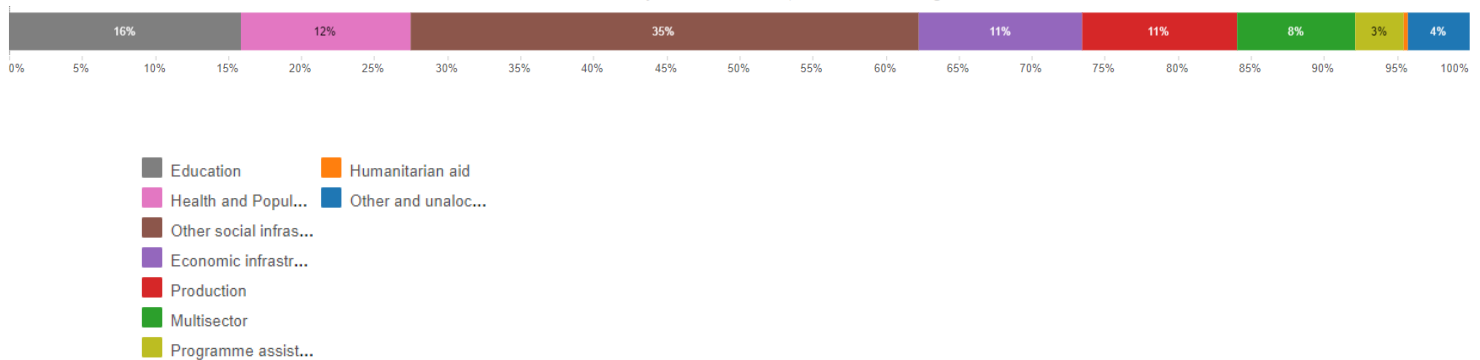
- Poorest 20% in the bottom 20% of the Ed. Dist.: what proportion of the poorest 20% are also in the bottom 20% of the education distribution
- Never been to school: what proportion of 7-16 year olds have never been to school

### Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Benin, 2020-2021 average, USD million



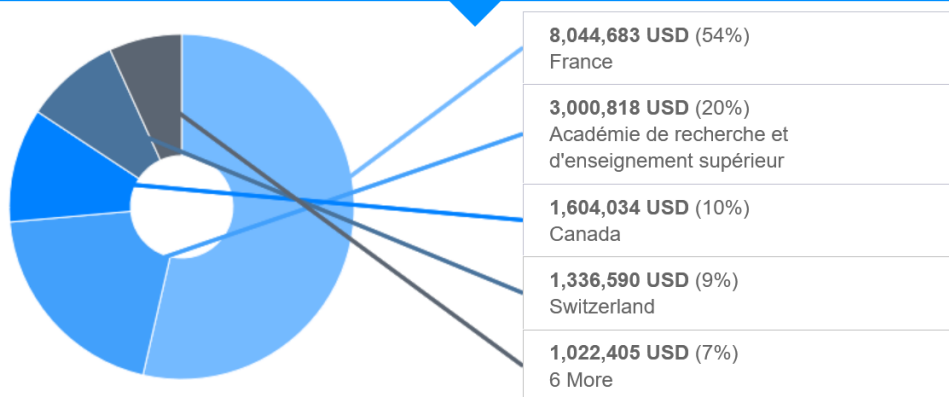
The sector receiving the biggest funding is social infrastructure and services (35%).

Bilateral ODA by Sector for Benin, 2020-2021 average



Based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), Switzerland and ARES are the main donors in the higher education sector ([http://d-portal.org/ctrack.html#view=search&sector\\_code=11420](http://d-portal.org/ctrack.html#view=search&sector_code=11420)).

### Where does the money come from? (IATI all years)



VLIR-UOS contributes to the 2030 agenda by realizing a societal impact, implying an impact on local communities, civil society, governments, private sector or other higher education institutions. In what follows we list the role and the desired change among the main actors involved in the change process that VLIR-UOS envisages to support through *its interventions*.

Actor	Role and interest/influence
<b>Higher Education Institutions in Benin</b>	HEIs in Benin are important boundary partners in the realization of VLIR-UOS outcomes in terms of its contribution to Agenda 2030, and the potential contribution to local sustainable development. As project owners they are expected to contribute to HEIs' enhanced institutional performance in the core tasks relating to education, research and societal service delivery strengthening, the HEI's visibility and recognition as a centre of excellence. In the long-term, partner HEIs are also expected to have a multiplier effect on the higher education system and development sector in the country or region through their engagement in (global) knowledge-driven partnerships with academic and non-academic stakeholders.
<b>DGD (incl. Belgian embassies in partner countries)</b>	DGD has an advisory role in the VLIR-UOS selection commissions and follows-up on the VLIR-UOS portfolio and the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development. The Belgian Embassy can play a role in facilitating the uptake of knowledge, the identification, mobilisation and relation building with other stakeholders (e.g. links with European Union, national government, other donors), the contextual updates etc.
<b>Students, professionals, and alumni</b>	<b>Students</b> can be direct (e.g. as a recipient of a PhD scholarship within a project) or indirect beneficiaries (e.g. enjoying improved/innovative didactical approaches) of the projects. As direct beneficiary, their changed role will be about the generation and use of newly acquired knowledge, competences (e.g. global citizenship) and networks in view of sustainable development. Alumni from VLIR-UOS-projects in Benin will be important stakeholders in connecting VLIR-UOS projects with each other, with other actors, etc.
<b>Academics/researchers</b>	As direct beneficiaries of the projects, academics and researchers affiliated within Flemish and partner HE&SIs play an important role in co-creating, disseminating and creating conditions for uptake of knowledge relevant to the achievement of the SDGs in line with the needs, policies and priorities of the partner HE&SIs, local/national or regional stakeholders.
<b>Members of the thematic JSF on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development</b>	VLIR-UOS, ITM and ARES have initiated the JSF on HESD4SD to further unlock the developmental potential of higher education and science cooperation for sustainable development and make it accessible to other local, Belgian and international partners as scientific advisor to other partners' projects, partners or policy bodies, as a platform for sharing state of the art scientific results, information, expertise and experience and for exploration of possibilities for synergy and complementarity. In Benin, all three actors are present.

<b>Belgian Actors of the Non-governmental Cooperation</b>	VLIR-UOS continuously tries to identify and encourage synergy and complementarity between Belgian ANGCs and academic stakeholders. Through the uptake of research results, mobilisation of local stakeholders, participation in trainings or courses, identification and communication of relevant research questions/opportunities, hosting of international internships, facilitating student mobility... these actors play a critical role.
<b>Belgian bilateral cooperation (BIO &amp; Enabel)</b>	VLIR-UOS will regularly exchange with Enabel and BIO to identify and communicate opportunities for synergy and complementarity with academic projects of the partner HEIs (e.g. through country reference frameworks, JSF platform).
<b>International organizations and other donors (e.g. WHO, UNESCO, World Bank, European Commission...)</b>	Interventions undertaken by international organisations like UN agencies such as FAO or international donors active in higher education cooperation can be complementary in the achievement of the objectives of projects. They can, for instance, play a role in the use and upscaling of new knowledge or practices or serve as seed money for bigger interventions financed by these international organisations.
<b>Academic/science (inter)national and regional networks</b>	Regional or (inter)national academic/science networks (e.g. CAMES, IUCEA) are among the potential indirect beneficiary as targeted HE&SIs strengthened in their research/educational capacities can improve the functioning of the networks they are part of through the co-creation, exchange and uptake of knowledge among academic stakeholders. Similar effects can be realized in the case of alumni and scholarship networks/associations when former scholarship students act as agents of change within these networks.
<b>Public sector: Local or central government and political community</b>	<p>Benin aims for healthy, competent and competitive human capital; a competitive and diversified economy; mastery of the management of space and urban development and adaptation to climate change and effective national and local governance. These strategic objectives are based on three fundamental pillars: i) the diversification of agricultural production with support for the development of services (rural infrastructure, logistics, innovations, biotechnologies, regional centres); ii) agro-industrial transformation and increased development of services (special economic zones, business environment, tourism, logistics transport, digital, innovations) and iii) export of knowledge through innovations and biotechnologies.</p> <p>These objectives, developed through the National Development Plan and the National Voluntary Contribution have benefited from the contribution of all actors at various levels: public &amp; private sector, institutions of the Republic, civil society organizations, social partners, religious organizations, National Association of Municipalities of Benin, academics, Government and technical and financial partners. Benin has also participated - especially for the development of the National Voluntary Contribution - in regional and international experience sharing workshops, mainly by videoconference due to COVID19.</p>

	<p>The exercise made it possible to make available a monograph specifying for each of the municipalities in the country, the ten priority targets together with the standards of actions to be carried out and which come from the forty-nine targets selected at the national level. It has the advantage of establishing a link between the local variation of the priority targets of the SDGs, the areas of local development and the standards of local public actions defined by the law on decentralization. The municipalities therefore appear as levers for achieving the SDGs in Benin.</p>
<b>Private sector</b>	<p>Individuals and companies who operate for profit and which are not controlled by the state can play a role within projects as users of the knowledge, applications and services (co-)created as result of the project and therefore contribute in particular but not only to SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure.</p>
<b>Civil society, social movements and local communities</b>	<p>Civil society actors, social movements and local communities are expected to co-create, access and use the knowledge and research products generated within the framework of <i>projects</i> thereby making a potential contribution to the entire range of SDGs.</p> <p>Although Benin has made tremendous efforts in respecting democracy and human rights, some challenges remain. According to this report of Amnesty International, <a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/Benin/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/Benin/</a> , the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly were unduly restricted; journalists and health workers were unjustly prosecuted, harassed and intimidated. The police used excessive force while policing demonstrations and enforcing public health restrictions. Discrimination against women and minorities persisted and LGBTI people suffered harassment and violence.</p>

## 3 Synergy and Complementarity with other (Belgian) development actors in Benin

### 3.1 VLIR-UOS approaches to synergy and complementarity

Drawing upon their longstanding common history, VLIR-UOS, ARES and the Institute of Tropical Medicine (ITM) jointly developed the thematic Joint Strategic Framework on Higher Education and Science for Sustainable Development (JSF HES4SD). Through cooperation with civil society, private and public sector, the JSF initiators<sup>4</sup> aim to further unlock the huge developmental potential of higher education and science cooperation for sustainable development and make it accessible to other Belgian, local and international partners, in different ways: as partner in a multi-actor partnership, as scientific advisor to other partners' projects, partners or policy bodies, as a knowledge broker for sharing state of the art scientific results, information, expertise and experience and for exploration of possibilities for synergy and complementarity. This reference framework for Benin will feed into the **platform** that the initiators of the JSF HES4SD plan to create to proactively communicate opportunities and facilitate such cooperation. More precisely, the platform can be used to:

- (i) communicate about the launch and results of competitive calls for projects;
- (ii) communicate other opportunities for projects or scholarships;
- (iii) gather/exchange on collaboration opportunities (e.g. requests for scientific advice);
- (iv) share information about ongoing projects, events and seminars in the country/region.

### 3.2 Bilateral development cooperation (Enabel) in Benin

**Belgium ranks 10<sup>th</sup> within** the ODA overview for Benin. Since 2000 Benin and Belgium are working together through Enabel (<https://www.enabel.be/content/enabel-benin>). Enabel's activities in Benin are particularly concerned with women's rights, the socio-economic insertion of young people, the preservation of resources and climate change. Enabel contributes to the creation of decent, sustainable jobs, and to increasing the income of households and economic entities such as administrations, state-run companies and port operations. Enabel also contributes to appropriate management of the demographic dividend and the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. Concretely, Enabel implements these interventions through mainly three sectors which are agriculture, health and the port sector.

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<sup>4</sup> The three JSF initiators represent 60 Belgian higher education institutions (HEIs), being 11 universities, 32 university colleges, 16 school of arts, and ITM.



### 3.3 Belgian actors of the non-governmental cooperation in Benin

#### 3.3.1 Thematic Joint Strategic Framework on Higher Education and Science

	Belgian HE&SI	Partner HE&SI	Topic/ thematic focus	Contact person
<b>ARES</b>	Université Catholique de Louvain	Université d'Abomey-Calavi (UAC)	Amélioration de la compétitivité des lapins de race commune élevés au sud du Bénin par l'optimisation des performances de production et de reproduction et l'implication des différents acteurs de la filière (2020-2025)	<b>Simon Hemptinne</b>
	Université de Liège	Université de Parakou	Contribution de la recherche multidisciplinaire à l'équité et la pérennité de l'assurance maladie au Bénin (2022-2027)	
	Université de Liège	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Amélioration des procédés de transformation et de conservation de l'arachide et de ses produits dérivés pour le développement des chaînes de valeur de l'arachide au Bénin (Projet Peanut Quality-PPQ) (2022-2027)	
	Haute École provinciale de Hainaut - Condorcet	HEPHC	Gari-Hôssou (gari de qualité suprême): Appui à la certification qualité du Gari et des produits dérivés du manioc en vue d'améliorer la commercialisation des produits des femmes de l'ACFA (association communale des femmes agricultrices de Ouèssè) au Bénin (2023-2024)	
	Université Catholique de Louvain	Université de Parakou	Quel rôle pour les pratiques d'association de cultures et de conservation des sols dans la transition de l'agriculture conventionnelle vers des pratiques plus écologiques et résilientes ? (2023-2024)	
	Université de Liège	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Construction et dissémination de pratiques agro-sylvo-pastorales intégrées pour améliorer la résilience des élevages traditionnels de bovins et des volailles dans deux départements du Bénin (2023-2027)	
	Haute École provinciale de Hainaut - Condorcet	Université de Parakou	Variétés performantes pour la patate douce à chair orange au Bénin (2023-2027)	
	Université de Liège	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Appui à la mise en place d'un Master en One Health et Analyse de Risques Sanitaires « PROJET OHARIS » (2023-2027)	
	Université Catholique de Louvain	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Développement de systèmes de production durables de la banane et du plantain par une gestion agro-écologique des contraintes biophysiques (2023-2027)	
	Université de Liège	Université de Parakou	RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR LA GESTION DURABLE DES FORÊTS CLAIRES À ISOBERLINIA DANS LES DOMAINES SOUDANAIEN ET SOUDANO-GUINÉEN DU BÉNIN (2023-2027)	
	Université Catholique de Louvain	Université Nationale d'Agriculture	Valorisation des graines de Ricinodendron heudelotii et Momordica spp., des sources d'acides gras bioactifs, pour promouvoir l'emploi et l'entrepreneuriat des femmes et des jeunes au Bénin (Afrique de l'Ouest) (2023-2027)	



	Université de Namur	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	Université d'Abomey-Calavi - Appui institutionnel (2022-2027)	
<b>ITM</b>	ITM	Laboratoire de Référence des Mycobactéries (LRM)	Institutional capacity strengthening (2022-2026)	<b>Bram Riems</b>
	ITM	Centre de recherche en reproduction humaine et démographie (CERRHUD)	Institutional capacity strengthening (2022-2026)	

### 3.3.2 Benin Joint Strategic Framework

	Description of the strategic goal	ANGCs: Active members
<b>SG1</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 16 de la manière suivante : Promouvoir l'avènement de sociétés pacifiques et inclusives aux fins du développement durable, et mettre en place, à tous les niveaux, des institutions efficaces, responsables et ouvertes à tous, pour le respect des <b>droits humains</b> , avec une attention particulière à l'égalité de genre (ODD 5).	Plan, HI, Geomoun, LC, DBA, VIA Don Bosco, UVCW
<b>SG2</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 3 de la manière suivante : Permettre à tous de vivre en bonne <b>santé</b> et promouvoir le bien-être de tous à tout âge, à travers l'amélioration de la qualité, la disponibilité et l'accessibilité des soins de santé pour tous, avec une attention particulière aux enfants, aux femmes, aux personnes âgées et en situation de handicap.	Memisa, LC, HI, MSV, CDEB, RKV, MdM, DBA, Plan, Eclasio, VSF
<b>SG3</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 6 de la manière suivante : Garantir l'accès, de façon équitable aux femmes comme aux hommes, à des services d'alimentation en <b>eau et d'assainissement</b> gérés de façon durable.	DBA, Eclasio, Autre Terre, LC
<b>SG4</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 2 de la manière suivante : Éliminer la faim, assurer la <b>sécurité alimentaire</b> , améliorer la nutrition et les conditions de vie, en promouvant l' <b>agriculture familiale durable</b> , particulièrement pour les femmes et les jeunes.	LC, DBA, IdP, Eclasio, Autre Terre, VSF, Co-deart
<b>SG5</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de l'ODD 4 de la manière suivante : Assurer l'accès de tous à une <b>éducation</b> et à la formation technique et professionnelle qualitatives, sur un pied d'égalité, soutenir la recherche académique et promouvoir la culture ainsi que les possibilités d'apprentissage tout au long de la vie.	VIA Don Bosco, HI, Plan, APEFE, Geomoun, MdM, Codeart, RKV
<b>SG6</b>	Contribuer à l'atteinte de la cible 8.3 de l'ODD 8 de la manière suivante : Appuyer les activités productives, la création d' <b>emplois décents</b> , l'entrepreneuriat, en particulier féminin, et l'innovation ; stimuler la viabilité et les performances des micros, petites et moyennes entreprises et faciliter leur intégration dans le secteur formel ; et promouvoir l'économie sociale et solidaire.	HI, Plan, LC, Eclasio, IdP, MdM, VIA Don Bosco, Autre Terre, VSF, Geomoun, APEFE, DBA, Co-deart

ANGC	JSF - Strategic goals	Local partners	Geographic region	Contact person
<b>Plan</b>	SG1: Droits humains SG2: Santé SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	CBO-EPT, IFMA, CBDIBA, FEE-Développement	Littoral, Atlantique, Atacora-Donga	Pierre Laviolette
<b>HI</b>	SG1 : Droits humains SG2 : Santé SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de la Microfinance (MASM), CNSR (Centre nationale de sécurité routière), DNSP (Ministère de la Santé Publique/Direction Nationale de la Santé Publique), Fonds de Développement de la Formation Professionnelle continue et de l'Apprentissage (FODEFCA), FAPHB (Fédération des associations de personnes handicapées du Bénin), SI (Association Société Inclusive), Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi (ANPE)	Mono, Atlantique, Littoral, Ouémé	Laurence Gérard
<b>Geomoun</b>	SG1 : Droits humains SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	Carrefour Jeunesse	Mono	Geneviève Fuks
<b>Louvain Coopération</b>	SG1 : Droits humains SG2 : Santé SG3 : Eau et assainissement SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	Remusa, UMUSOP, ANAF (Association Nationale des femmes agricultrices), FENAMUS, Fondation Hubi Vinciane, ECO-Bénin, Convergence, GROPERE, GEL Sud Bénin	Mono, Atacora, tout le territoire	Sophie Wyseur
<b>DBA</b>	SG1 : Droits humains SG2 : Santé SG3 : Eau et assainissement SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	Aldipe	Zou	Patricia Toelen
<b>VIA Don Bosco</b>	SG1 : Droits humains SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	ADAFO Bénin (Salésiens de Don Bosco), ADAFO Bénin (Filles de Marie Auxiliatrice), EPSJB Cotonou, CPET Parakou, Centre Artisanal Garelli, Centre Maman Marguerite, Centre Laura Vicuna, Maison d'Espérance	Cotonou, Parakou, Porto-Novo	Jos de Best
<b>UVCW</b>	SG1 : Droits humains	Abomey, Agbangnizoun, Banté, Bembereke, Bohicon, Cové, Djidja, Natitingou, Savalou, Tanguiéta, Tchaourou, Zagnanado, Za-Kpota, Zogbodomey	Zou, Collines, Borgou, Atacora, Collines	Isabelle Compagnie

<b>Memisa</b>	SG2 : Santé	AMCES (Association des œuvres médicales privées confessionnelles et sociales) ; ABPF (Association Béninoise pour la Promotion de la Famille)	Tout le territoire	Frank De Paepe
<b>MSV</b>	SG2 : Santé	AMCES, Hôpital de Zone de Bassila, Hôpital de Zone de Savalou-Bantè, Hôpital Evangélique de Bembereke, Hôpital Senou Sero de Nikki, Hôpital St Martin de Papané, Hôpital St Jean de Boko + 2 nouveaux hôpitaux à définir	Donga, Collines, Borgou + zones à définir	Sy Houssynatou
<b>CDEB</b>	SG2 : Santé	To be added based on programme 2022-2026 CDEB		Marianne Le Marchand
<b>RKV</b>	SG2 : Santé SG5 : Education	Croix Rouge Béninoise	Tout le territoire	Alizée Bersan
<b>MdM</b>	SG2 : Santé SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	Terres Rouges Bénin	Cotonou, Littoral, probablement l'Atlantique	Inge Vangodtsenhoven
<b>Eclosio</b>	SG2 : Santé SG3 : Eau et assainissement SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	ANAF (Association nationale des femmes agricultrices), Fondation Hubi et Vinciane, Healthy and Sustainable Food (HS-Food)	Atacora, Borgou	Cybill Prigent
<b>VSF</b>	SG2 : Santé SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	A définir	Nord Bénin (à confirmer)	Julia Butillon
<b>Autre Terre</b>	SG3 : Eau et assainissement SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	CERD Bénin, Tikonna	Atacora	Eva Fernandez
<b>Iles de Paix</b>	SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG6 : Travail décent	JAB (Jura Afrique Bénin), ERAD (Etudes et recherches appliquées pour le développement durable)	Atacora	Stéphanie Laloux
<b>Codeart</b>	SG4 : Sécurité alimentaire et agriculture (familiale) durable SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	ADAFO	Tout le territoire	Roger Loozen

<b>APEFE</b>	SG5 : Education SG6 : Travail décent	Ministère des Enseignements maternelle et primaire (MEMP) - Direction de l'inspection et Innovation pédagogique (DIIP), Ministère des enseignements secondaire, technique et de la formation professionnelle (MESTFP), Institut National pour la Formation et la Recherche en Education (INRE), Directions départementales des enseignements maternel et primaire, Ministère des PME et de la Promotion de l'Emploi (MPMEPE), Agence Nationale des PME, Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi, Agence pour le Développement de l'Entreprenariat des Jeunes, Direction de l'Artisanat au MPMEPE, Direction de la Promotion des PME au MPMEPE, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie, Chambre des Métiers de l'Artisanat, Direction Inclusion Financière et Autonomisation Economique au MASM, Association Professionnelle des Systèmes Financiers Décentralisés, Programme d'Appui au Développement des Micro-entreprises, Fédération des femmes Entrepreneurs et femmes d'Affaires, Agence de promotion des investissements et des exportations, Sens Bénin	Tout le territoire	Nathalie Forsans
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### 3.3.3 Other Thematic Joint Strategic Frameworks

ANGC	JSF	Approches	Local partners	Contact person (lead)
<b>UVCW</b>	Sustainable cities	Contribuer à un objectif commun : promouvoir les Sustainable Cities à travers le monde, notamment des villes, communes ou territoires délimités dans lesquels les objectifs de développement durable (SDG) sont réalisés. La Sustainable City respecte les limites écologiques de la planète, et garantit en même temps les conditions sociales minimales qui sont nécessaires pour assurer le bien-être de ses habitants	Agbangnizoun – La Louvière <sup>5</sup> / Abomey – Saint Hubert Banté – Amay / Bembereke - Arlon Bohicon – Neupré / Cové - Tournai Djidja – Tintigny / Natitingou - Huy Savalou – UVCW / Tanguiéta - Antoing Tchaourou – Virton / Zagnanado -UVCW Za-kpota – UVCW / Zogbodomey – UVCW	Isabelle Compagnie (UVCW)
<b>VVSG</b>			Toucountouna – Merelbeke / Dogbo - Roeselare Za-Kpota – Hoogstraten / Bohicon - Zoersel Pèrèrè – Anzegem / Association Nationale des Communes du Bénin (ANCB) – VVSG	

<sup>5</sup> Comme par le passé, doivent être considérés comme partenaires de l'UVCW et de la VVSG pour le Bénin les partenariats de commune belge à commune partenaire béninoise.

<b>Join for Water, CEBios, Uni4Coop/Louvain Coopération (LC)</b>	Resilience	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amélioration des droits des communautés, des politiques et de la gouvernance des écosystèmes et des ressources naturelles.</li> <li>2. Amélioration de la sensibilisation, des connaissances et des compétences en matière d'écosystèmes durables</li> <li>3. Renforcement de l'accès durable aux services écosystémiques, de leur gestion et leur utilisation.</li> <li>4. Les écosystèmes sont conservés ou restaurés pour un fonctionnement optimal</li> </ol>	Organisations actives dans le secteur de l'environnement ; Université Abomey-Calavi et Parakou, Ministère de l'environnement, ONG environnement ; ONG locales en environnement	Johan Slimbrouck (Join for Water)
<b>WSM/ANMC, IFSI-ISVI</b>	Decent Work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Créer des emplois décents et productifs</li> <li>2. Promouvoir les droits des travailleurs-euse-s</li> <li>3. Promouvoir l'accès à la protection sociale</li> <li>4. Renforcer le dialogue entre les partenaires sociaux</li> </ol>	Action pour la Protection Sociale : structure d'appui mutualiste, Centre Afrika Obota ; Organisation socio-éducative, Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Bénin: organisation syndicale, Mutuelle pour le Développement à la Base ; organisation d'appui à l'économie sociale, Mouvement des Travailleurs Chrétiens du Bénin ; mouvement socio-éducatif, Réseau Alliance Santé, SYNAPROCEB Organisation syndicale, Réseau National Multi Acteurs de Protection sociale ; CSA-Bénin, UNSTB	Llere Ngongang (WSM)