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Component(s): Revenue and Spending

RM I – Tax Policy

Module(s):

RM II – Revenue Administration

SM II – Managing Public Finances

BENIN**PROJECT SUMMARY****COUNTRY:** Benin**LEAD DEPARTMENT:** FAD**REGION:** Africa**PROGRAM ID:** (To be filled out by Secretariat)**PLANNED DATES:** 2/01/2024 – 4/30/2027**FUNDING PROGRAM TITLE:** GPFP Benin**PROJECT MANAGERS:****RM I/TAX POLICY:** Jan Loeprick – T1**RM II/REVENUE ADMIN** Rene Ossa – R2

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SM II/MANAGING PUBLIC FINANCES Claude Wendling - M2**PROJECT LEAD MANAGER:****ESTIMATED BUDGET** \$2,062,403**BUDGET FOR ENDORSEMENT:** \$798,281 through FY25

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I. PROJECT PURPOSE

The project supports the current extended credit facility/extended fund facility (ECF/EFF) program signed in 2022 that focus on entrenching revenue-based fiscal consolidation, as well as the resilience and sustainability facility (RSF) program adopted in December 2023. In particular, the Capacity Development (CD) program will assist in: (1) boosting revenue mobilization and improving spending efficiency will create fiscal space to support SDGs, while preserving debt sustainability, (2) strengthening social protection systems will allow the government to reach vulnerable households in challenging times and help offset the potentially negative impact of fiscal consolidation, (3) re-enforcing governance, the rule of law and the anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) framework will enhance domestic institutions and lay the foundations for sustained private sector-led growth that benefits all Beninese, and (4) improving the climate sensitivity of public investment and public financial management will augment resilience of the economy against shocks and improve value for money. As of domestic revenue mobilization (DRM), the envisaged fiscal consolidation under the program is tilted towards an increase in tax revenue of almost 3 ppts of GDP from 2023-2028.

This Revenue and Spending CD project, supporting tax policy, revenue administration and public financial management respectively, will focus on improving DRM through implementation of the MTRS and help Benin mainstream climate change into public financial management and public investment management. The implementation of tax policy, such as the rationalization of tax expenditures and consideration of equity objectives and related progressivity of the tax system as well as strengthened core business tax and customs administration functions, will help Benin improve revenue collection to achieve the MTRS revenue target of 15.2 percent of GPD. The mainstreaming of climate change into public financial management will focus on asset maintenance policies taking into account climate change vulnerabilities, identification and tracking of climate change related expenditures and integrating climate change concerns in the supervision of public enterprises.

The three-year project has been discussed with the authorities, and the medium-term objectives and outcomes were agreed upon. The estimated budget for this three-year project is \$2,062,403, but endorsement is requested for \$798,281 through FY25. Endorsement for future plans will be requested at a later date as funding for the program is secured and reform plans gain traction.

II. BACKGROUND

Macro-fiscal situation

A deteriorating security situation and protracted COVID-19 pandemic are straining public finances and exacerbating pre-existing socio-economic challenges in Benin. These headwinds could erode recent hard-won gains in macroeconomic management and undermine ongoing efforts to foster inclusive private sector-led growth. Despite strong growth in recent years, Benin ranked 140 out of 166 in the 2023 *Sustainable Development Report* – a modest improvement over its rank in the 2021 edition (155 out of 165 countries). The authorities face the dual challenge of meeting urgent security and COVID-related needs and gradually closing the large human capital and infrastructure gaps in a fiscally sustainable manner.

The medium-term macroeconomic outlook remains solid despite important uncertainties. Headline inflation is expected to rise to 5 percent in 2023 mainly reflecting the substantially higher price of smuggled fuel. The growth forecast for 2023 is being marked down by 0.4 ppt to 5.6 percent to anticipate the expected reduction in transit activity due to Niger border closure and the depreciation of the naira vis-à-vis the CFA franc. Over the medium term, growth would be at its potential with inflation expected to stabilize at 2 percent and the account deficit would around 4–5 percent of GDP.

IMF priority areas / cross-cutting themes

The authorities have requested a Fund-supported program to anchor Benin's National Development Plan (PND) and pursue development with a "human face." The PND puts emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Benin developed an innovative SDG bond framework with the assistance of the Fund and issued the first ever SDG-linked bond by a sub-Saharan African (SSA) sovereign in July 2021. Building on the updated Government Action Program, the 2022 Fund-supported program seeks to help (1) boost revenue mobilization and improve spending efficiency; (2) enhance social protection and equitable access to basic infrastructure; and (3) reinforce public finance management (PFM), the rule of law, and the AML/CFT framework to lay the institutional foundations for sustained private sector-led growth that benefits all Beninese. It will be complemented by an RSF program (approved by the IMF Board in December 2023) including a series of reform measures that aim to reinforce the resilience of the Beninese economy against climate change by supporting adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Country engagement and alignment to reform priorities

Benin faces capacity and institution building challenges, which are being addressed with tailored technical assistance. The new program aims to increase domestic resource mobilization and strengthen public financial management. Therefore, CD will focus on strengthening capacity building in the field. Benin's CD from the Fund is strategically focused on achieving structural reforms. Implementation of past CD recommendations was broadly satisfactory, while key structural reforms continued to lag due to low capacity to implement and business obstacles.

The new CD program will continue to encourage the authorities to improve transparency and governance in tax administration, address risks due to climate change, promote gender inclusivity, and take full advantage of investments in the digitalization.

III. PROJECT LEVEL DESCRIPTION

A. Project Scope

Against this background, this project is aligned with the government's priorities and the IMF program to fast-track structural reforms to increase expenditure quality and enable Benin to mobilize resources more effectively.

The revenue module will support the implementation of tax policy and revenue administration reforms retained in the recently adopted medium-term revenue strategy (MTRS), and consider refinements where necessary, to help improve revenue collection to achieve the MTRS revenue target of 15.2 percent of GDP. In tax policy CD will support the ongoing rationalization of tax expenditures and consider equity objectives and related progressivity of the tax system. In revenue administration, CD will focus on strengthening the core business tax and customs administration functions. Key activities will help address obvious gaps between large and medium taxpayers' portfolios and the country's economic potential, reflecting pervasive compliance issues, as well as improving management and performance in customs administration, and strengthening customs capacity to collect and analyze data.

In the public financial management module, this CD project will help Benin mainstream climate change into public financial management and public investment management, notably through advising on (1) designing and implementing asset maintenance policies taking into account climate change vulnerabilities, (2) identifying and tracking in execution climate change related expenditures and (3) integrating climate change concerns in the supervision of public enterprises.

Module RM I / Tax Policy

Objective: Improved Tax Policy Design

- CD will support the ongoing rationalization of tax expenditures and help design specific measures consistent with the overall reform objectives of the strategy (building on the TE rationalization strategy adopted in November 2022 and incorporated into the MTRS).
- In coordination with other development partners, provide guidance on medium-term reform areas identified in the MTRS but requiring additional analysis and/or definition of reform measures and timelines (e.g., on excise and environmental taxes and property taxes).
- Inform assessments of policy reform objectives beyond revenue, such as equity objectives and related progressivity of the tax system.

Module RM II / Revenue Administration

Objective: Strengthened core tax administration functions:

- In tax administration, outcomes will include: (1) improved taxpayer register; (2) improved data management and availability for tax purposes by fostering ongoing IT investments (e-procedures, electronic invoicing machines, online registration system), (3) reinforced capacity to cross-check data on a large scale to identify new taxpayers and broaden the tax base; (4) strengthened audit

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functions to extend coverage and improve its quality; (5) improved management of tax arrears; and (6) a taxpayer compliance program based on risk analysis.

Objective: Improved customs administration functions:

- In customs administration outcomes will include: (1) implemented electronic platform for continuing training for customs officials; (2) improved customs data quality and governance, and strengthened customs capacity to collect and analyze data to support risk management, performance management and decision-making; and (3) strengthened organizational structure and mechanisms for measuring performance and motivating officers.

Module SM II / Managing Public Finances**Objectives: Improved Fiscal Transparency and Reporting and Build Fiscal Institutions and Frameworks:**

- Public assets are adequately maintained taking into account vulnerabilities to climate change;
- Expenditures related to climate change are identified and monitored in execution; and
- Climate change concerns are integrated in the supervision of public enterprises.

Table 1. Summary of Objectives covered by the Proposal

Component	Module	Objective
Revenue	RM I / Tax Policy	• Improve tax policy design
	RM II / Revenue Administration	• Strengthened core tax administration functions • Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1)
Spending	SMII / Managing Public Finances	• Build fiscal institutions and frameworks • Improved fiscal transparency and reporting

B. Country Engagement

Recent work on tax policy focused on (1) identifying reform areas for the MTRS, (2) options to rationalize tax expenditure (TE), including an assessment of the implications of the introduction of a global corporate minimum tax on Benin's investment promotion strategy, and to (3) assess Benin's tax treaty policy, including its institutional anchoring, and advice on the design of domestic anti-abuse rules to protect the corporate income tax base. Several policy recommendations have been incorporated into the MTRS and future tax policy activities will be focused on supporting its implementation.

Benin has achieved significant progress benefiting from two consecutive FAD's CD projects. The Tax Policy and Administration Topical Trust Fund (TPA-TTF) CD project, from FY15 to FY17, and the Revenue Mobilization Thematic Fund (RMTF) CD project, from FY18 to FY24, supported a series of reforms in core tax administration functions and revenue administration management and governance arrangements. The authorities made effective use of the assistance with notable achievements. The tax department is now organized along functional lines and according to the segmentation principle for operational offices and features a strong headquarters function. Several operational reforms have been completed, including (1) simplifying the enrolment process; (2) extending e-procedures to large and medium-sized taxpayers; (3) simplifying the tax system for small taxpayers (by introducing a self-

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assessment procedure); (4) improving the excess VAT credit refund system by introducing risk analysis and reducing processing time (from three months to one month). In addition, further automation of processes has been completed (annual financial statements, VAT credit refund system, invoicing machine system, registration system, key administrative documents). Guidance for a more effective use of electronic information tools was provided. A governance model is developed to define integrated response strategies and monitor progress with their implementation. A new risk-based compliance program framework is developed for VAT, CIT, and PIT returns. Against this background, the authorities expressed their interest in continued CD support from FAD in the formalization and implementation of the MTRS.

With regard to customs administration, positive and significant results derive from the reform and modernization processes carried out by the customs department with support under a regional CD project funded by the Government of Japan coordinated with the work program of AFRITAC West. The impact is already significant in terms of trade revenue mobilization. In addition to significant steps in the computerization of customs processes, controls under customs procedures and of suspensive and exemption schemes have improved. Customs authorities are aware of the need to upgrade training and management of officers and to strengthen the use of data in decision-making at various levels.

In the field of PFM, Benin received extensive CD from FAD and AFRITAC West which helped develop strong capacity. Benin has transitioned to program budgeting in 2022 and has equipped itself with a new financial management information system. The authorities have also worked extensively on improving fiscal transparency – building up on an HQ-delivered Fiscal Transparency Evaluation that took place in 2021 – and on improving their infrastructure governance, with help from an HQ-led Public Investment Management Assessment (PIMA) mission in 2017, updated in early 2023 and combined with a C-PIMA. The authorities have requested follow-up support from FAD in implementing the recommendations from the C-PIMA, which have inspired some of the reform measures currently under discussion as part of a possible RSF program.

C. Delivery Modalities

The CD delivery will mainly be in-person activities due to internet connection issues. The following CD activities will be delivered as a package:

- **Headquarters-led (HQ) missions and staff visits** to provide strategic recommendations, conduct regular follow-ups, assess progress, inspect STX work, coordinate with other CD providers, and adjust reform implementation plans.
- **Short-term expert (STX) visits** to help implement the recommendations delivered by the HQ missions; a limited number of STXs will be assigned to provide specialized assistance in specific areas of revenue administration. Remote assistance is planned to support the implementation of an electronic training platform for customs and the development of certain content for training modules. STX missions will be the privileged conduit for PFM, given the need for focused implementation support after HQ-led diagnostic missions like the 2023 PIMA update / C-PIMA.

D. Coordination / Cooperation

The tax administration is currently receiving FAD CD on tax and customs through AFRITAC West. In addition, Belgium Cooperation, World Bank, European Union, French cooperation, German Cooperation, African development bank (AFDB) support the ministry of finance. Appropriate linkages with the existing

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CD programs are defined using the IMF's result-based management (RBM) framework. When designing specific country-based activities and workplans, this program will seek to define the emerging challenges in an integrated and coordinated manner.

AFRITAC West tax and customs resident advisors will continue to play a key role in enhancing donor collaboration by ensuring that other CD agencies are informed of IMF's (FAD and AFRITAC) revenue administration work and revenue authorities are given consistent advice from all. The authorities will be advised on the need to coordinate CD agencies' support for implementing revenue administration reform.

In PFM, Benin is also supported by ARITAC West. World Bank support is available in some targeted areas such as procurement; French cooperation is active too, e.g., in audit methodologies. Here again, the authorities will be advised to strongly coordinate CD support for implementing PFM reforms. They have demonstrated so far, a strong track record in bringing together varied expertise.

IV. RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

General or Module	Description	Probability	Impact	Mitigation Measures
External climate/conditions				
General	Resurgence of pandemic hinders CD delivery and changes priorities.	Medium	Medium	Build on progress achieved with remote delivery of CD.
Political Support				
General	Political instability may slow down and even stop implementation of reforms.	Low	Low	Focus on strategic advice and hands-on capacity building to have a more permanent impact. Close consultation with the AFR Department team and the authorities.
Tax Policy (RM I)	Reform proposals to reduce tax expenditures may trigger opposition from beneficiaries.	Medium	Low	Consultation with relevant internal and external stakeholders to help ensure reflect broad consensus across government.
Management and Technical Staff Support and Commitment				
Tax Policy (RM I)	Close coordination across senior level staff in relevant counterpart agencies (MoF, Economy, tax administration, investment promotion) is critical for delivery.	Low	Low	Using the MTRS process to organize consultations across government agencies to ensure close coordination.
Revenue Administration (RM II)	Continuous rotation of managers and staff undermine the absorptive capacity and provoke permanent discontinuity.	Low	Low	Encourage authorities to implement administrative reforms and closely monitor projects.
Managing Public Finances (SM II)	Staff within MoF and line ministries prioritize other tasks linked to ongoing budget work.	Low	Low	Leverage the link with RSF commitments to ensure momentum for the work on climate-related PFM.

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General or Module	Description	Probability	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Resource Adequacy				
Revenue Administration (RM II)	Resources are misused, nor properly accounted for, do not achieve value for money.	Low	Low	Project resources will be employed in accordance with IMF policies and procedures, including its Travel Policy.
Managing Public Finances (SM II)	Capacity on climate-related PFM issues within the MoF and line ministries is too limited to successfully introduce climate-smart PFM.	Medium	Low	FAD and AFRITAC can support capacity-building also beyond the scope of this project.
Other risks				
Revenue Administration (RM II)	The reform momentum is highly based on the availability of a modern IT system that can support reform management and implementation	Low	Low	Maintain close coordination and collaboration with other technical assistance providers, especially the World Bank to deliver forcefully a modern IT system.

V. CD DELIVERY PLAN COUNTRY LEVEL

Table 2. Summary of Indicative CD Delivery

CD Modalities (Remote or Field-based CD)	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	Grand Total
RM I – Revenue / Tax Policy					
HQ-led CD mission	-	1	1	1	3
STX visits	-	1	-	1	2
RM II – Revenue / Revenue Administration					
HQ-led CD mission	-	1	1	1	3
STX visits	-	2	3	3	8
Staff visits	-	-	-	-	-
LTX	-	-	-	-	-
Virtual missions	-	2	1	-	3
SM II - Spending / Managing Public Finances					
STX visits	-	2	-	-	-

Table 3. First year workplan

Timing	CD Delivery		Proposed Topics of CD
RM I / Tax Policy			
FY25 – Q2	Follow-up TP and RA	1 HQ mission (FB)	Assessing the implementation of the MTRS (joint revenue administration and tax policy)
FY25 – Q4	TP – STX visit	1 STX visit (FB)	Tax expenditures rationalization
RM II / Revenue Administration			
FY25 – Q2	Follow-up TP and RA	1 HQ mission (FB)	Assessing the implementation of the MTRS (joint revenue administration and tax policy)
FY25 – Q1	RA – STX mission	1 STX virtual (DS)	Supporting planning, organization and implementation of an electronic platform for continuing training for customs officials
FY25 – Q1	RA – STX mission	1 STX virtual (DS)	Supporting planning, organization and implementation of an electronic platform for continuing training for customs officials
FY25 – Q1	RA – STX visit	1 STX visit (FB)	Improving customs data quality and governance, and strengthening customs capacity to collect and analyze data to support risk management, performance management and decision-making
FY25 – Q3	RA – STX visit	1 STX visit (FB)	Strengthening the organizational structure of customs administration, and establishing mechanisms for measuring performance and motivating officers
SM II / Managing Public Finances			
FY25 – Q2	PFM – STX visit	1 STX mission	Supporting implementation of Benin RST commitments on climate-smart PFM / PIM, notably finalization of climate-sensitive maintenance methodology
FY25 – Q4	PFM – STX visit	1 STX mission	Supporting implementation of Benin RST commitments on climate-smart PFM / PIM, notably use of climate-sensitive maintenance methodology in pilot ministries

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	FY25	FY26	FY27	TOTAL (USD)
Direct Delivery	746,057	597,760	583,663	1,927,480
Module RM I - Tax Policy	229,907	190,277	243,909	664,093
Module RM II - Revenue Administration	425,806	407,483	339,754	1,173,043
Module SM I - Spending Policy	0	0	0	0
Module SM II - Managing Public Finances	90,344	0	0	90,344
Subtotal	746,057	597,760	583,663	1,927,480
Trust fund management fee (7%)	52,224	41,843	40,856	134,924
TOTAL	798,281	639,603	624,519	2,062,403

The estimated budget for this three-year project is \$2,062,403, but endorsement is requested for \$798,281 through FY25. Endorsement for future plans will be requested at a later date as funding for the program is secured and reform plans gain traction.

ANNEX I. REVENUE MODULE I – TAX POLICY

A. Program Objectives

The CD program is designed to strengthen support for the implementation of the tax policy reforms retained in the MTRS and to consider refining and expanding them where necessary. This will help improve revenue collection to achieve the MTRS revenue target of 15.2 percent of GDP and the efficiency of the tax system. Specifically, the work will seek to:

- Support the ongoing rationalization of tax expenditures and help design specific measures consistent with the overall reform objectives of the strategy (building on the TE rationalization strategy adopted in November 2022 and incorporated into the MTRS).
- In coordination with other development partners, provide guidance on medium-term reform areas identified in the MTRS but requiring additional analysis and/or definition of reform measures and timelines (e.g., on excise and environmental taxes and property taxes).
- Inform assessments of policy reform objectives beyond revenue, such as equity objectives and related progressivity of the tax system.

B. Expected Results (outcomes)

The project is expected to achieve the following operational results:

- Increased tax revenue
- Improved distributional fairness across taxpayers due to amended tax rates or base
- Increased economic efficiency by minimizing economic distortions or addressing externalities or market failures

C. Targeted Logical Framework – TAX POLICY

Objective	
Improve tax policy design	
Outcomes	Indicators
Increased/decreased revenue quantity	Revenue change
Improved distributional fairness across taxpayers due to amended tax rates or base	Laws implementing amendments aimed at greater horizontal equity are passed Laws implementing amendments aimed at greater vertical equity are passed
Increased economic efficiency by minimizing economic distortions or addressing externalities or market failures	Adopt legislation that reduces economic distortions

ANNEX II. REVENUE MODULE II – REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

A. Program Objectives

The CD program is designed to strengthening core administrative functions and improve revenue collection and the way the tax and customs administrations interacts with taxpayers. The project will assist the MTRS operationalization and provide concrete measures to achieve the MTRS revenue target of 15.2 percent of GDP in 2028 against 12.2 percent of GDP in 2023

- Building a high-integrity taxpayer register. Data remains unreliable both qualitatively and quantitatively principally due to the pervasive informal sector.
- Improving on-time filing rates. Substantive work is needed to streamline the filing procedure that is riddled with administrative assessment processes and cannot support a self-assessment system. Risk analysis and management of on-time filing risks are not fully developed.
- Improving on-time payment rates. The current payment system, based on an unintegrated payment and taxpayer accounting processes, is compromising effective taxpayer and revenue accounting objectives. Risk analysis and management of on-time payment risks are not fully developed.
- Strengthening the recovery of overdue taxes. Advice will be provided is required to strengthen the payment process and to develop a robust arrears collection procedure. The revenue accounting system module does not interface with that of the Treasury which negatively affects the monitoring of the tax arrears.
- Improve audit management. To provide the community assurances that the tax system can detect and deal with noncompliant behavior in a timely manner, the DGI will need to quickly build its capacity (numbers of staff, capability of staff, tools available to auditors and audit management) and improve its current efficiency and effectiveness. Strategies would be developed to redirecting tax audits towards taxpayers with the highest risks such illegal exemptions claim, unregistered businesses, unreported business income and over-claimed deductions and rebates, discrepancies from crosschecking amounts reported in tax declarations with information obtained from third parties.
- Make the General Directorate of Customs (DGD) a data-driven agency. Poor quality and governance of customs data and low DGD capacity to collect and analyze data compromise risk management, performance management and decision making.
- Improve continuing technical training and performance of customs officials. Customs authorities are aware of the need to improve the training and management of customs officials, and to increase their motivation, in order to professionalize customs control.

B. Expected Results (outcomes)

- The project is expected to achieve the following operational results:
- The integrity of the taxpayer base and ledger is strengthened.
- A larger proportion of taxpayers meet their filing obligations as required by law.
- Audit and other verification programs more effectively ensure accuracy of reporting.

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- A larger proportion of taxpayers meet their payment obligations as required by law.
- Audit and anti-smuggling programs more effectively ensure enforcement of customs laws.
- Customs control during the clearance process more effectively ensures accuracy of declarations.
- Trade facilitation and service initiatives better support voluntary compliance.

C. Targeted Logical Framework – REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Objective	
Strengthened core tax administration functions	
Outcomes	Indicators
The integrity of the taxpayer base and ledger is strengthened.	Knowledge of taxpayer base and potential taxpayers improved through robust taxpayer registration policies and procedures (TADAT POA1-2)
A larger proportion of taxpayers meet their filing obligations as required by law.	On-time filing ratio improved (TADAT 2019 POA4-12).
A larger proportion of taxpayers meet their payment obligations as required by law.	On-time payment ratio improved (TADAT 2019 POA5-17)
Audit and other verification programs more effectively ensure accuracy of reporting.	Appropriate range of tax audits and other initiatives used to detect and deter inaccurate reporting and fraud (TADAT 2019 POA6-19)
Objective	
Improved customs administration functions (SDG 17.1)	
Outcomes	Indicators
Audit and anti-smuggling programs more effectively ensure enforcement of customs laws	Framework to control special regimes and exemptions strengthened
Customs control during the clearance process more effectively ensures accuracy of declarations	Risk-based control selectivity applied more consistently
	Rate of physical inspections decreased

ANNEX III. SPENDING MODULE II - MANAGING PUBLIC FINANCES

A. Program Objectives

The CD program is designed to help the Beninese administration address challenges related to climate change in their public financial management and public investment management processes. It is mostly linked to RSF reform measures following approbation by the Board of the new RSF program in December 2023.

The CD program intends to address the three following challenges:

- Public assets are not adequately maintained. Budget allocations for maintenance are insufficient and they are not based on methodologies which would integrate the impact of climate change – which will increase the need for spending on maintenance given higher prevalence of extreme climate events.
- While Benin has put in place a first climate budget tagging system leading to the publication of a first climate annex appended to the 2023 budget, there is no clearly defined climate budget tagging methodology and no institutional underpinning to this budget tagging effort. This may lead to lack of sustainability of this effort and to risks of “greenwashing” in the absence of requisite climate expertise and quality controls.
- Benin’s state-owned enterprises (SOEs) play a critical role in some areas of the economy (e.g., water, electricity) that are highly relevant from a climate change adaptation and / or mitigation perspective. In the absence of centralized guidance and reporting on climate issues, SOEs face limited pressure to integrate climate-related concerns into their business strategies.

B. Expected Results (outcomes)

The project is expected to achieve the following operational results:

- Public assets are adequately maintained taking into account vulnerabilities to climate change;
- Strengthened accounting and audit processes, with expenditures related to climate change are identified and monitored in execution; and
- Strengthened capacity to plan, implement and sustain priority areas reform, including climate, gender and SOEs, through the integration of climate change concerns into the management of public assets and the supervision of public enterprises.

C. Targeted Logical Framework – MANAGING PUBLIC FINANCES

Objective	
Improve Fiscal Transparency and Reporting	
Outcomes	Indicators
Strengthened accounting and audit processes	Developed classification/tagging related to priority areas including climate, gender and SDGs
Objective	
Build Fiscal Institutions and Frameworks	
Outcomes	Indicators
Strengthened capacity to plan, implement and sustain priority area reforms, including climate, gender and SDGs	Developed strategic and/or operational climate, gender or SDG action plans