

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Benin

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Benin was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Benin's population increased from 2.3 million in 1960, when the country became politically independent under the name of Dahomey, via 5 million in 1990 to 12.1 million in 2018.
- 2 The adult literacy rate in Benin is relatively low: 42%, and particularly for women (31%; for men it is 54%). Mean Years of Schooling for adults increased from 1.8 years to 3.8 years.
- 3 Currently 97% of Benin's primary school-age children attend primary school, and 47% of the secondary school-age children attend secondary school. The expected years of schooling for children increased from 5.3 years in 1990, to 12.6 years in 2018.
- 4 The education index (an element of the human development index) increased from .201 in 1990 to .476 in 2018.
- 5 Regional inequality of Benin's education situation was and still is extreme, with the north lagging behind, and the coastal region around Cotonou much better off.
- 6 The gross enrolment for tertiary students is 12% (men 20% and women 7%). The total number of students in Benin's universities and other higher education institutions is 125,000, while there are also 7,000 Beninese students abroad.
- 7 There are four public universities in Benin and they started late. Only in 2001 a second university was established, outside Cotonou, followed in 2013 and 2014 with two more, resulting in a better spread of public universities over the country. From 1995 onwards the number of private tertiary knowledge institutions has increased very fast and currently there are 48. By far the most private institutions can be found in Cotonou. Two macro-regions in Benin do not have any tertiary knowledge institution yet.

- 8 There are eight think tanks in Benin (all in Cotonou) and there are twelve museums (spread over the country).

Part 1: The Story

Benin's demographic and education development

The Republic of Benin is located in West Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria.

Benin was a French colony from 1894 onwards under the name of 'Dahomey', and part of French West Africa. The country became independent in 1960 as the 'République du Dahomey'. In 1976 the name changed to 'République Populaire du Benin', under a left-wing government. In 1991 the name changed again, to 'République du Benin'.

Benin's population increased from 2.3 million in 1950 to 12.1 million in early 2020. In 1960, only 9% of the Beninese population lived in cities (only 226,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 48% or 5.9 million. Benin's largest city is its capital city Cotonou on the Atlantic Ocean.

Benin's life expectancy increased from 34 years for both males and females in 1950 to 61 years for males and 65 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 21 years in 1960 to 17 years in 1990. Since then, it started to increase and is presently 19 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.1 live-born children, which increased to 7.0 around 1980. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.9 live-born children¹.

1 <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/benin-demographics/>



Source: geology.com

Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO, Benin's adult literacy rate was 42% in 2018 (54% for men, and 31% for women). Of the youth (15-24 years old) 348,000 males and 542,000 females were regarded as illiterate in 2018. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 1.5 million for males and 2.3 million for females. In Benin education is currently compulsory from age 6 to 11, a total of six years.

Benin's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 1.9 million children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 11 (six years). Currently, 97% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-18) are 1.8 million. 47% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2015): males 53% and females lagging behind at 40%. Finally, 1.0 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 14% in 2010 to 16% in 2014, but afterwards

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/bj>

dropped to 12% in 2017, with females stabilizing at (only) 7 %, and males going down from 20% in 2010 to 17% in 2017. In total there are 125,000 students in Benin's higher education institutions; 9,000 of them come from abroad, mainly from Nigeria. Between 2012 and 2017 the number of Beninese students studying abroad increased from 5,000 to 7,000, and most of them are in France, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Canada³.

Regional differentiation of education results in Benin, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses six regions (officially Benin has twelve regions). Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Benin as a whole increased with 230%, but regional differences are considerable: from 300% in Atlantique/Littoral (the area around Cotonou and Abomey-Calavi; not to be confused with Abomey, much more to the North). High population growth was not so much experienced in the area of the Northeast (Borgou/Alibori) to 190% in Borgou/Alibori.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education Index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index and for Benin it shows rapid improvements between 1990 (when the index was .201) and 2018 (when it had increased to .476), and the growth has been very rapid between 2000 and 2010. The Atlantique/Littoral/Cotonou area always had the best results, and Borgou/Alibori the worst (except in 2000 when Atakora/Donga had the lowest score). Regional inequality was and is quite high, but it diminished between 1990 and 2010, to increase again after 2010. The fastest growth happened in Zou/Collines, and the slowest growth in Atlantique/Littoral/Cotonou.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"⁴. In Benin there has been a rapid increase, but for most parts of the country from a very low base level in 1990 (1.6 years only). It increased to 3.8 years in 2018, but that is still low for African standards, and particularly for the northern

³ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/benin_en.pdf

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

regions. The Borgou/Alibori region even showed a deterioration between 2000 and 2010, and Atakora/Donga stagnation. The coastal regions have always had much better scores. Regional inequality in Benin was and still is very high, but after 2010 diminished somewhat. Mono/Couffo showed the fastest developments.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the 'expected years of schooling' as the: "Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life"⁵. Also here the situation in Benin has improved a lot: from 5.3 years to 12.6 years. But again the coastal situation was and is much better than the situation in the north, where Borgou/Alibori had the worst figures in 1990, 2010, and 2018 (and in 2018 even lower than in 2010), and Atakora/Donga in 2000. Regional inequality diminished between 1990 and 2000, but has increased to the 1990-levels again in 2018. Zou/Collines showed the best improvements between 1990 and 2018.

Benin's tertiary knowledge development

Benin currently has 52 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 4 public ones and 48 private ones, a few of them with a religious background. University education only started in 1970, first together with Togo, but in 1975 as a separate institution. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1992 onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). Almost all tertiary institutions in Benin are located in or near the capital city Cotonou. The only exception is the Université de Parakou in the centre. There are also some think tanks (all in Cotonou as well) and museums in Benin (more spread out in the country). The 4icu ranking of African universities only lists the biggest public university of Benin (in Abomey-Calavi) as among the 200 top universities of Africa. See tables 5 and 6 in part 2.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table.

Benin's universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Private	0	0	0	0	2	8	15	27	33	48
Total	0	1	1	1	3	9	17	29	37	52

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Public and private universities in Benin

⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>



(Public) Université d'Abomey-Calavi⁶



(Public) Université de Parakou

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(Private) Université Les Cours Sonou⁸

The regional distribution of Benin's universities and other tertiary education and knowledge institutions is extremely unequal, with almost all private institutions in Cotonou, with the exception of a few in Porto Novo. The few public universities are a bit more spread, although the most important university in the country is near Cotonou. Two regions, Atakora/Donga and Mono/Couffo are without any tertiary knowledge institution. See table 7 in part 2.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Benin

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are seventeen think tanks or research institutes in Benin, outside the university system, but only for two of them further details have been given. IERPE, established in 2004, became part of a much wider cluster of think tanks with the African School of Economics as a kind of initiator. In table 8 in part 2 we list eight think tanks or other research institutes in Benin. UNESCO does not give information about the numbers of employed researchers in the country⁹.

Museums in Benin

Most museums in Benin are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. We listed twelve museums in table 9 in part 2.

⁶ <https://cappfm.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/uac-banouto1.jpg>

⁷ https://orb.bj/archives/media/k2/items/cache/9936d939aef272e91719d8fca1343840_XL.jpg

⁸ https://beninmedias.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/PhotoGrid_1566460329650-1-960x754.jpg

⁹ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/bj?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

Part 2 : The Data

Map 1 and table 1: Benin: regions and population in 1990 and in 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Atakora/Donga	826	1750	2.1
	2 = Atlantique/Littoral (incl. Cotonou)	971	2880	3.0
	3 = Borgou/Alibori	1023	1950	1.9
	4 = Mono/Couffo	660	1340	2.0
	5 = Oueme (incl. Porto Novo)/Plateau	787	1770	2.2
	6 = Zou/Collines	733	1810	2.5
Total Benin		5000	11500	2.3

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0 ; map: <https://www.geographicguide.com/africa-maps/images/benin-political-map.jpg>

Table 2: Benin: Education index 1990-2018¹⁰

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Atakora/Donga	149	178	288	413	2.77
Atlantique/ Littoral (incl. Cotonou)	332	424	530	683	2.06
Borgou/Alibori	124	205	261	281	2.27
Mono/Couffo	186	258	416	525	2.82
Oueme (incl. Porto Novo)/Plateau	219	284	416	539	2.46
Zou/Collines	179	232	391	523	2.92
Total	201	273	400	476	2.37
Inequality	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

¹⁰ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Table 3: Benin, Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling for adults’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Atakora/Donga	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.89
Atlantique/ Littoral (incl. Cotonou)	3.7	5.3	5.3	6.9	1.86
Borgou/Alibori	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.33
Mono/Couffo	1.0	1,6	1.9	3.9	3.90
Oueme (incl. Porto Novo)/Plateau	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.9	2.79
Zou/Collines	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.69
Total	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.8	2.38
Inequality	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Table 4: Benin, Regional data for ‘expected years of schooling’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Atakora/Donga	4.3	5.0	9.0	11.8	2.74
Atlantique/ Littoral (incl. Cotonou)	7.5	9.0	12.7	16.4	2.19
Borgou/Alibori	3.4	5.4	7.7	7.6	2.24
Mono/Couffo	5.5	7.4	12.7	14.3	2.60
Oueme (incl. Porto Novo)/Plateau	6.2	7.1	11.7	14.7	2.37
Zou/Collines	4.9	6.0	11.6	14.7	3.00
Total	5.3	6.7	11.0	12.6	2.38
Inequality	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	

<https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Table 5: Public universities in Benin

University	Year of establishment	Location
Université d'Abomey-Calavi (UAC) (https://uac.bj/) since 2001; in 1962 started as Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur du Benin, 1970 Université du Dahomey; 1975 Université Nationale du Benin; also branches in Cotonou, Ouidah, and Porto-Novo (4icu rank: 1 in Benin, 194 in Africa (top 200 list) and 7013 worldwide)	1970 (1962; 1975; 2001)	Abomey-Calavi/Cotonou; also in Ouidah (Atlantique), Porto Novo (Ouémé)
Université de Parakou (UP) (http://www.univ-parakou.bj/) (4icu rank 3 in Benin; 11460 worldwide)	2001	Parakou (Borgou)
Université Nationale d'Agriculture (http://www.una.bj/) (4icu rank: 4 in Benin)	2013	Kétou (Plateau)
Université Nationale des Sciences, Technologies, Ingénierie et Mathématiques (UNSTIM) (http://www.unstim.bj/) (4icu rank: 12 in Benin)	2014	Abomey (Zou)

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6: Private Universities in Benin

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Université Polytechnique Internationale du Bénin (UPIB) (http://upib-eng.com/)	1992	Cotonou	no
Pigier Bénin (https://pigier-benin.com/) (4icu rank: 6 in Benin)	1994	Cotonou	no
Université Africaine de Technologie et de Management (UATM/GASA-Formation) (http://www.uatm-gasa.com/) (4icu rank: 5 in Benin)	1997	Cotonou, branch in Porto Novo	no
Institut Polytechnique Le Citoyen Polytech Le Citoyen (IPC)	1998	Cotonou	no
Université Polytechnique Internationale Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (4icu rank: mentioned)	1998	Cotonou	no
Ecole supérieure de Génie Civil Verechaguine (ESGC VAK) (http://www.verechaguine.com/) (4icu rank: 17 in Benin)	1998	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure d'Enseignement Professionnel - Le Berger (ESEP - Le Berger) (http://esepbenin.com/) (4icu rank: 8 in Benin)	1999	Cotonou	no
Haute Ecole de Commerce et de Management (HECM) (http://www.hecm-afrique.net/) (4icu rank: 10 in Benin)	1999	Cotonou	no
Ecole supérieure des Ingénieurs Géomètres Topographes (ESIGT) (http://esigtbenin.com/)	2000	Cotonou	no
Centre d'Etudes Touristiques de l'Agence Africaine de Tourisme CET Bénin (CET- AAT) (http://www.aatbenin.travel/fr/formation.html)	2001 (1999)	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure des Télécommunications du Bénin (ESTB)	2001	Cotonou	no
Institut universitaire du Bénin (IUB) (http://iubformations.org/)	2002	Cotonou	no
Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest/Unité Universitaire de Cotonou (UCAO/UUC) (part of: https://ucao.org/) (4icu rank: mentioned)	2002 (2009)	Cotonou	yes
Ecole de Techniciens supérieurs du Bénin "Université de La Grace" (ECO.TE.S Bénin) (https://ecotesbenin.org/)	2003	Cotonou	no
Université Protestante de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (http://upaobenin-edu.org/) (4icurank: 18 in Benin)	2003	Porto-Novo	yes
Génie Industriel des Biotechnologies et Sciences Appliquées (IRGIB-Africa) (https://irgibafrica.university/) (4icu rank: 9 in Benin)	2006	Cotonou	no
Institut CERCO (https://groupecerco.com/wp/bj/)	2006	Cotonou	no
Institut supérieur de Management Adonai (ISM Adonai) (http://www.ismadonai.net) (4icu rank: 11 in Benin)	2006	Cotonou	no
Institut International de Management de Cotonou	2006	Cotonou	no

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IIM Cotonou (IIM)			
Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP) (http://www.ireep.org/)	2006	Abomey-Calavi/Cotonou	no
Institut Supérieur des Métiers de l'Audiovisuel (ISMA) (http://w3.isma-benin.org/) (4icu rank: 7 in Benin)	2006	Cotonou	no
Ecole supérieure Sainte Félicité (ESSF) (https://saintefelicite.com/) (4icu rank: 19 in Benin)	2006	Godomey-Houédou, near Cotonou	yes
Ecole supérieure de Gestion d'Informatique et des Sciences (ESGIS Cotonou) (https://www.esgis.org/fr/ ; also /en/)	2006	Cotonou	no
Ecole Professionnelle Spécialisée - La Cité Université, EPS (http://epsu-lacite.com/)	2006	Cotonou	no
Université Les Cours Sonou (https://lescoursnou-university.org/) (4icu rank 2 in Benin, 9208 worldwide, not in top 200 of Africa)	2007	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure de Management ESM-Benin University (ESM) (https://esmbenin.com/) (4icu rank: 13 in Benin)	2007	Cotonou	no
Ecole supérieure panafricaine de Management appliqué ESPAM Formation University (ESPAM-FORMATION) (https://www.eedu.com.ng/school/8)	2007 (2009)	Cotonou	no
Esperanza - Ecole Supérieure d'Entrepreneuriat et de la Prospérité (https://www.esperanza-benin.org/)	2011	Cotonou	no
Institut Supérieur d'Expertise et de Gestion (ISEG)	2011	Cotonou	no
Institut Universitaire Panafricain (IUP); started as Institut d'Enseignement supérieur Sonou d'Afrique (IESSAF-Porto-Novo). (http://iup-universite.com/v1/) (4icu rank: 14 in Benin)	2011	Porto Novo	no
École Supérieure d'Administration, d'Économie, de Journalisme et des Métiers de l'Audiovisuel (https://www.esae.bj/) (4icu rank: 16 in Benin)	2011	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure de Commerce et d'Administration des Entreprises du Bénin (ESCAE Bénin) (http://escae-benin.blogspot.com/)	2012	Cotonou	no
Institut Supérieur de Communication et de Gestion (ISCG-Bénin) (https://www.iscg-university.com/) (4icu rank: 22 in Benin)	2013	Cotonou	no
Institut Supérieur des Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication (http://www.issic.sn/) (4icu rank: 21 in Benin)	2015	Cotonou	no
Institut Pontifical Jean-Paul II des Sciences Humaines; Section Afrique Francophone (http://institutpjp2.com/?page_id=10) (4icu rank: 23 in Benin)	2018	Cotonou	yes
École Supérieure des Métiers des Énergies Renouvelables (ESMER) (http://www.esmer-benin.org/) (4icu rank: 15 in Benin)	?	Zogbo, in Cotonou	no
École Supérieure de Génie Telecoms et TIC (4icu rank: mentioned)	?	Cotonou	no

École Supérieure Jean Michel le FAUCON (4icu rank: mentioned)	?	Abomey-Calavi	no
Bestower International University in Benin (https://www.bestoweruniversity.com/)	?	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure Cadre Technicien, (ESCT University, Benin)	?	Cotonou	no
Ecole Supérieure Des Technologies Avancées Et De Management (ESTAM)(http://estamuniversity-akpakpacampus.org/).	?	Cotonou	no
Hill City University Benin	?	Cotonou	no
Houdegbe North American University Benin (http://hnaub.academia.edu/)	?	Agblangandan , near Cotonou	no
Institut Universitaire des Sciences et Techniques (http://www.isstbenin.org/)	?	Cotonou	no
Poma International Business University, Ifangni (?	Ifangni in Plateau	no
Institut Supérieur de Management et de Technologies ISMT St Salomon (http://www.ismt-stsalomon.net/)	?	Cotonou	no
Université Africaine Sub-Saharienne Internationale (ASSI University) (https://assiuniversity.wordpress.com/)	?	Cotonou	no
HEIM Weldios University (https://weldiosuniversity.blogspot.com/)	?	Cotonou	no

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 7: Regional distribution of the location of Benin’s tertiary knowledge institutions

Region	Public	Private	Total	Number of institutions per million
Atakora/Donga	0	0	0	0.0
Atlantique/ Littoral (incl. Cotonou)	1	46	47	16.3
Borgou/Alibori	1	0	1	0.5
Mono/Couffo	0	0	0	0.0
Oueme (incl. Porto Novo)/Plateau	2	4	6	3.4
Zou/Collines	1	0	1	0.6
Total	5	50	55	4.9

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Benin

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
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Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IERPE) (also: Afrobarometer Benin) (https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/research/ierpe/)	2004	Cotonou
Actions pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (ACED) in Benin (https://accessinitiative.org/users/actions-pour-l%E2%80%99environnement-et-le-d%C3%A9veloppement-durable)	2009	Cotonou
African School of Economics (https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/)	2014	Cotonou
The Institute for African Studies https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/research/the-institute-for-african-studies/	2018	Cotonou
The Institute for Finance and Management (IFM) (https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/research/the-institute-for-finance-and-management/)	2018?	Cotonou
The Development Research Lab (https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/research/development-research-lab/)	2018?	Cotonou
The Institute of Biotechnology and Agricultural Science (https://africanschoolofeconomics.com/research/institute-biotechnology-agricultural-science/)	2018	Cotonou
Projet de Renforcement des Capacités en Conception et Analyse des Politiques de Développement (CAPOD)	?	Cotonou

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report); <http://africathinktanks.org/think-tanks>)

Table 9: Museums in Benin

Museums	websites	Location
Musée des sciences naturelles, Nature tropicale	http://naturetropicale.org/site/	Cotonou
Musée monument Akaba Idenan	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_Akaba_Idena	Cotonou
Musée olympique du Benin	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_olympique_du_B%C3%A9nin	Cotonou
Musée régional de Natitingou	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_r%C3%A9gional_de_Natitingou	Natitingou
Musée Kaba de la Résistance	https://museenatitingou.wordpress.com/annexe-stele-kaba/	Natitingou
Musée da Silva des Arts de la Culture	http://africultures.com/patrimoine-de-lesclavage-memoire-reconstituee-le-musee-da-silva-6743/	Porto-Novo

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Musée ethnographique Alexandre Senou Adande	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_ethnographique_Alexandre_S%C3%A8nou_Adand%C3%A9	Porto-Novo
Musée Honmè Palais Royaux de Porto Novo	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_Honm%C3%A8	Porto-Novo
Musée Don Francisco Felix de Souza Chacha 1er (1821-1849)	See: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_F%C3%A9lix_de_Sousa	Ouidah
Musée d'Histoire de Ouidah Ex-Port Portugais "Sao Joao Batista de Ajuda"	-	Ouidah
Musée ethnographique et de plein air de Parakou	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_ethnographique_et_de_plein_air_de_Parakou	Parakou
Musée historique d'Abomey	https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9_historique_d%27Abomey	Abomey

Source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-1/>). Not included: cultural centres

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