

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Forestry (silviculture and timber industry)



Agriculture (cotton ; rice & soy)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Benin:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN BENIN

FORESTRY



1 biodiversity coffee (30 participants)



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG 2



1 sectoral dialogue workshop

Stakeholders:

- Public sector
- Private sector (umbrella organisation ; nursery ; tree planters)
- CSOs
- Academia, Media

AGRICULTURE (COTTON, RICE & SOY)



1 regional focus group per value chain



1 national workshop to validate and enrich DIAG 2



1 coffee biodiversity (37 participants)



1 sectoral dialogue workshop (**rice & soy**)

Stakeholders:



- Public sector (ministries and parent organisations)
- Private sector (farmers association, private farming companies)
- CSOs
- Academia
- Media
- Technical and financial partners

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor plantation techniques
Agriculture (cotton; rice & soy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton: intensification of production through use of agrochemicals which leads to soil degradation making it vulnerable to erosion ; reduced fallow periods ; deforestation ; reduced options for grazing Rice: systematic land clearing for rice planting ; burning of weed piles after weeding to prepare land for seedling ; intensive mechanical ploughing which destroys soil layers and living organisms ; use of agrochemicals ; erratic expansion Soy: forest clearing ; continuous expansion of cultivated areas due to low-yields ; use of agrochemicals ; significant water use ; use of wood to produce fire at processing stages ; discharge of produced waste

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN BENIN (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Forestry</p> 	<p><u>Silviculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2026, trainings and awareness raising of foresters about biodiversity conservation • Increase in surface areas planted annually on degraded land, including through communes-private partnerships and landowners-private partnerships for land availability <p><u>Lumber:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030, foresters exploit wood from forest under management plans • By 2025, members of the National Wood Economic Operators' Federation adopt a sustainable supply and sales charter for wood products
<p>Agriculture (cotton; rice & soy)</p> 	<p><u>Food crops:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2025, 60% of rice and soy producers use agroecological best practices • Selling prices for agroecological products are more profitable for farmers • Increase in organic soy production • Reduction in use of agrochemicals to the benefit of organic fertilisers <p><u>Cotton:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research invests time and resources to develop organic inputs • At least 40% of cotton producers use organic inputs by 2027 • Diffusion of agroecology and organic practices • Pollution levels in ginning factories, spinning factories and oil factories are reduced by 20%

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS OBTAINED IN BENIN (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Forestry (silviculture & timber industry)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote native species • Preserve a share of natural habitat in plantations • Develop forest management plans in plantations • When establishing a new plantation, maintain big seed bearing native trees • Preserve threatened species found on site • Sustainable management of plantations • Use appropriate gear • Voluntary compliance with eco-certification guidelines
<p>Agriculture (rice & soy)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure supply from formal structures • Willingness to use organic inputs appropriate for rice cultivation • Use of organic fertilisers • Reasonable / moderate use of approved pesticides • Practice of no ploughing techniques • Use crop rotation techniques, consider steepness • Producers' willingness to use improved short-cycle and resilient to water stress seeds • Advocate in favour of the development of improved seeds to policy makers

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT **VCs** (RICE & SOY ; FORESTRY) AND VC SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 (COTTON)

Criteria	Agriculture (cotton) (DIAG 2 evaluation)	Agriculture (rice & soy)	Forestry
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	Yes	Partly
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	10 ; 14 ; 15	10 ; 14 ; 15	5 ; 10
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Partly	No
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	Partly	Partly
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Partly	Yes	Partly
Other criteria			
Publicly available	N/A	No	No
Formalisation and signature	N/A	Partly	Partly
Identification of funding sources for implementation	N/A	No	No
Conclusion	No draft VC beyond DIAG 2 VC scenarios	Draft VCs discussed	Draft VCs discussed



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: BENIN (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES
(MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

