



01. MAIN PRESSURES EXERTED BY PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES ON BIODIVERSITY

The main adverse productive practices observed in the sector were identified through the **DPSIR⁽¹⁾** framework. The classification of pressures on biodiversity is based on the categorization of the Intergovernmental *Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES): artificialization of natural environments, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, global climate change, invasive alien species.

Detailed data on the consequences for biodiversity (State) and humans (Impact) are available in the diagnoses carried out in phase I of the BIODEV2030 project.

The main productive practices that have been targeted in the 11 countries are:

- Commercial monocultures
- Massive use of chemical inputs: fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, unregistered products
- Conversion of natural forests and wetlands into agricultural land
- Excessive tillage
- Excessive or inappropriate irrigation and phreatic aquifer pumping
- Slash and burn
- Non-treatment of discharges and contamination of watercourses
- Shortening of fallow, absence of rotation

02. SUMMARY OF THE ASSOCIATED SECTORAL PUBLIC POLICY INSTRUMENTS (SPPI)

Transversal

- Revision of the Agricultural Codes and Land Use Plan
- Training for farmers
- Development of certification schemes, organic labeling
- Strengthening of environmental impact studies aligned with international standards (EUDR⁽²⁾)
- Tax incentives to promote good practice and elimination of harmful subsidies
- Strengthening of controls and inspections

Agricultural inputs

- Promotion and registration of organic inputs
- Reduction of subsidies for chemical inputs
- National phytosanitary registration and dosage standards
- Economical irrigation

Agroforestry and agroecology

- Valuing indigenous species
- Development of alternative sectors (NTFP⁽³⁾), spices, honey, shea butter, etc.)
- Limited mechanization
- Promotion of improved species

KEY FIGURES



11 COUNTRIES
targeted this sector



12 SECTORS
concerned

Kava, cereals, market gardening, coffee, cocoa, cane sugar, soya, rubber, palm, shea, beekeeping, NTFP



63 SPPI
associated



5 PILOT PROJECTS

(co-constructed at landscape level)

⁽¹⁾ Driver – "Practical", Pressure – "Pressure", State – "State", Impact, Response – "Action to be considered"; Kristensen, P. "The DPSIR Framework", European Environment Agency, 2004. ⁽²⁾ European Union Deforestation Regulation ⁽³⁾ NonTimber Forest Products

03. EXAMPLES OF PILOT PROJECTS



BENIN - Agricultural Development Cluster 4 (PDA4)
Resilient ecosystems and biodiversity in PDA4 (BIORES-PDA4)
Sectors: soya, shea, rice, cashew, beekeeping
Main activities: agro-ecological transition, sustainable value chains and income-generating activities, valorization of endogenous knowledge



Budget
€14.5M
 4,5 years



GUINEA - Kindia region
ConserVie "Conserve for a Living"
Sectors: beekeeping, market gardening, NTFP⁽⁴⁾, rice
Main activities: improvement of agricultural practices, establishment of Farmer Field Schools for training, development of green sectors



Budget
€4.7M
 4,5 years



MOZAMBIQUE - Zambeze Valley (Marromeu and Guruè)
Biodiversity-friendly, climate-friendly, and inclusive economic value chains
Sectors: cane sugar, soya
Main activities: awareness and training on improving practices and the use of technologies, restoration of degraded areas, promotion of sustainable eating habits, tax incentives

Budgets
USD 13.4M
 (cane sugar)
USD 8M
 (soya)
 5 years



TUNISIA - Middle Valley of the Medjerda
Territorial agroecological transition and integrated management of natural resources
Main activities: establishment of a biocontrol system, training in agroecology, certification



Budget
€1,2M
 36 months

04. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

PRIVATE SECTOR

Smallholders (family farmers), companies and cooperatives, industrial enterprises, agricultural exporters, certifiers, banks, foundations, media

PUBLIC SECTOR

Research institutes, universities, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, national agencies, governments, local communities, multilateral donors, embassies

CIVIL SOCIETY

NGOs, local communities, indigenous peoples, religious representative



⁽⁴⁾ Non-Timber Forest Products