



Overview

Background

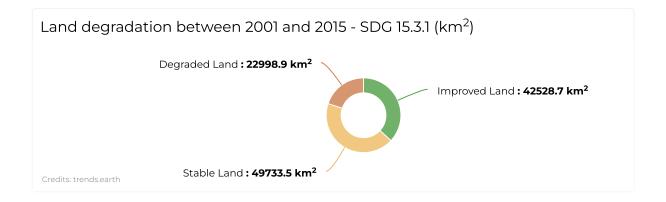
Benin is situated in West Africa along the Guinea Coast. The country of Benin is primarily flat with the exception of the Atacora Mountains. Two major river basins, the Niger and coastal basin, enrich the country with ample waterways. Nearly 70% of the workforce in Benin earns a living through the agricultural sector, accounting for 32% of gross domestic product (GDP). Benin's economy remains largely undiversified and extremely vulnerable to external shocks and changes in trade policies. Poverty levels are high, with 35% of the population living below subsistence levels. Key development challenges include agricultural diversification, improved agricultural productivity, economic diversification, and improving basic access to services, most notably in the areas of public health, education, and sanitation. Widespread environmental degradation continues steadily, in part due to rapid population growth and unsustainable use of natural resources. Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing development challenges, especially in the agricultural and health sectors.

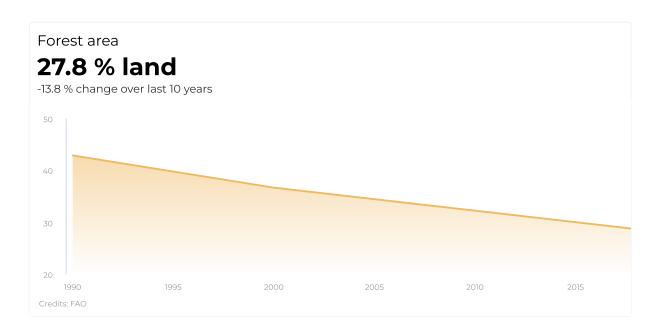
Management of climate change issues in Benin is coordinated by the National Committee on Climate Change. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for Climate Change Management, Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Resources and Forestry, which involves a group of national experts from the national Committee on Climate Change and representatives of national sectoral ministries. Benin ratified the Paris Agreement on October 31, 2016 and the associated Nationally Determined Contribution in 2018.

Credits: World Bank

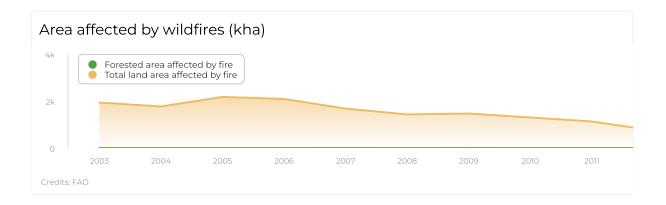


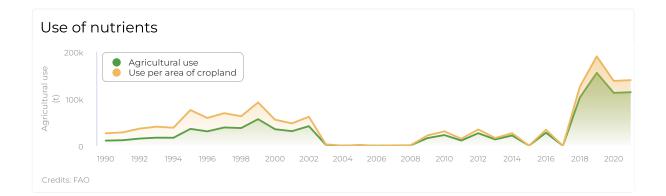




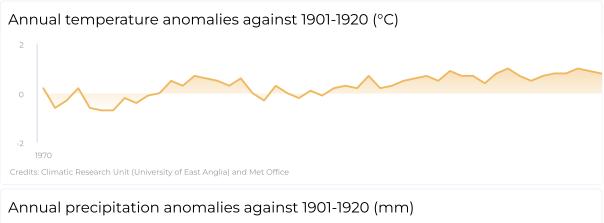


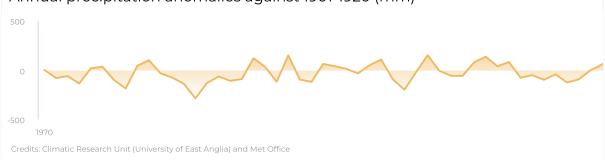


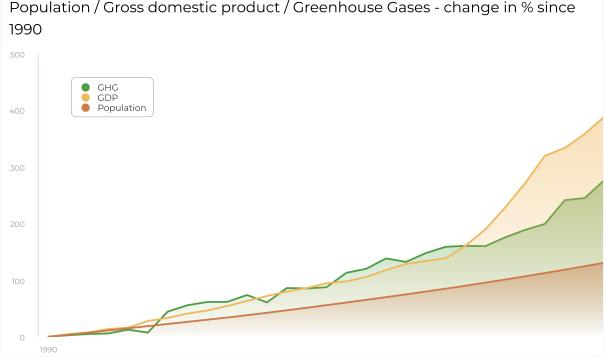




o00 Trends

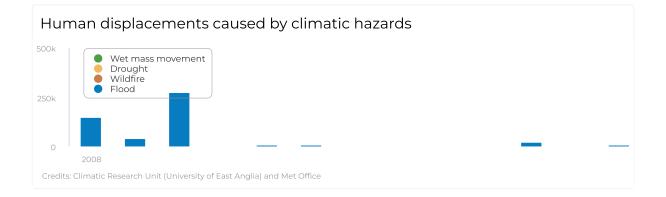


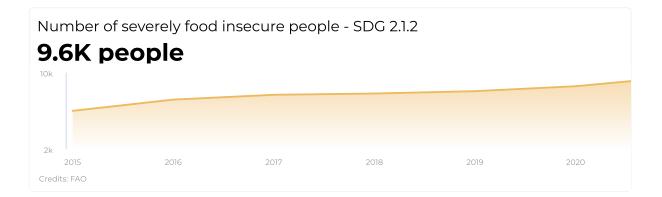




Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since

Impacts





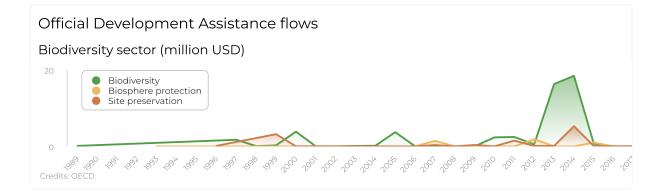


Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

29.6 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC



Commitments

5,485,760 hectares

LDN Land Degradation Neutrality

0 hectares

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity



NDC

NBSAP

Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.



Bonn Challenge

Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 anc 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013-10-10	2016-11-07	Ratification
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-10-31	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol	2011-10-28	2014-01-22	Ratification
UN Watercourses Convention		2012-07-05	Accession
Cartagena Protocol	2000-05-24	2005-03-02	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2001-05-23	2004-01-05	Ratification
Rotterdam Convention	1998-09-11	2004-01-05	Ratification
Kyoto Protocol		2002-02-25	Accession
Ramsar Convention	2000-05-24	2000-01-24	Ratification
Bamako Convention	2010-01-30	1998-01-21	Ratification
Basel Convention		1997-12-04	Accession
United Nations Convention to Combat Des ertification	1994-10-14	1996-08-29	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-13	1994-06-30	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-13	1994-06-30	Ratification
Convention on Migratory Species	1986-04-01	1986-04-01	Ratification
Convention on International Trade in Enda ngered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1984-05-28	1984-02-28	Ratification
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Reso urces for Food and Agriculture	2006-02-24		Accession

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Pr otocol	2011-10-28		Signatory