CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

EXPERT MEETING ON
MAINSTREAMING

Integration of the environment to the process of Benin planning

By:

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Introduction

- Knowledge on potential environmental effects
- Stressing on the availability of the environment to accept projects proposals
- Evaluation of the impact of projects proposals on environment
- Arousing, if necessary, a public participation at the moment of decision taking
INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING

2. LEGAL SETTING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL REFERENCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT INTEGRATION IN THE PROCESS OF PLANNING

3. SETTING OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL SYSTEM

CONCLUSION
1. **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

**SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING**
1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING

a) Background of the environment sustainability in the development

- Satisfy needs by taking from the Nature its resources
- Fighting against environment damage and pollution
- Rejecting scraps and wastage in the nature
- Two difficult demands to reconcile
1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING

a) Background of the environment sustainability in the development

- In rural areas

  - Soils damage resulting from too much use of chemical products
  - 100,000 ha of forests destroyed each year for satisfying wood demand, wood for energy, agricultural space and cattle rearing elevage

  - Soils erosion, low level and silting of ponds, destruction of the landscape.
a) Background of the environment sustainability in the development

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING

- Severe coastal erosion: since 50 years, a back up of 400 m in some places, so about 10 m every year
- Urban planning badly conceived: a difficult management of wastage and household scraps
- An important environmental problem in the main cities
1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF BENIN PLANNING

b) Objective for a sustainable development

**Overall objective:**
Planning with coherence his development with its principles of sustainability.

**Specific objective 1:**
Apprehending limits et capacities absorbing environmental phenomena with cumulative effects.

**Specific objective 2:**
Ensure a suitable setting synergy of the set of projects and activities resulting from PPP, in order on one hand, to better understand environmental stakes, and on the other hand, to reduce time, efforts and costs granted to EIE specific projects and activities.
b) Objective for a sustainable development

Planning with coherence his development with its principles of sustainability.

Human and material on basis for a sustainable development

✓ the Cities management,
✓ the technology promotion
✓ the economy promotion,
✓ the development of abilities.
2. LEGAL SETTING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL REFERENCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT INTEGRATION IN THE PROCESS OF PLANNING
2. LEGAL SETTING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND OTHER NATIONAL REFERENCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT INTERPRETATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

a) Constitution of December 1990

- **Article 27**
  - “Every person has the right to a healthy, satisfactory and sustainable environment, and has the duty to defend it.
  - The State has kindly a look on the protection of the environment ».

- **Article 98**: the second paragraph confers on the Parliament the power to:
  - “determine the basic principles (...) of the environment protection and the natural resources preservation ».
b) Environment integration tools in the planning process

- *l’Etude d'Impact sur l'Environnement (EIE)* - An Impact Study on Environment: It depicts the integration of mitigation measure costs (correctness, compensation, mitigation, maximisation) to the project overallcost;

- *l'Audit Environnemental (AE) – Environment Audit* - enabling to follow the level of the respect of established norms (audit for environment conformity), ensuring the guarantee of a quality, a label (audit for certification), verifying environmental performances in the production process (audit for system management);

- *l’Evaluation Environnementale Stratégique (EES)* [en anglais, Strategic Environmental Assessment – SEA]: this concept will be well-developed particularly in the next chapter.
Two administrative entities are set up:

- **A Ministry in charge of development**: ensuring the regularity of the environment taking account and its coherence with national strategies of development;

- **A Ministry in charge of environment**: ensuring itself that programmes and projects started on the national territory show a conformity with the Loi-cadre arrangements.... ».

  - article 3-c: « the protection and environment valuability must be part and parcel of the development plan »
  - article 88: « no-one could make any adjustment, any opérations, installations of plans, projects and programmes or work building without following any procedure of impact study on environment». 

**Environment intégration tools in the planning process**
3. SETTING OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT NATIONAL SYSTEM
3. SETTING OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT

| a) Methodology of environment integration in the planning process |

- Beninese references as for territory management is concerned require that environment consequences be taken into account while elaborating action plans.
3. SETTING OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF DEDEVELOPMENT

a) Methodology of environment intégration in the planning process

- **Environmental diagnostic** of the territory under studying according to the studying subject:
  - Collecting and analysing environmental queries in every sectors
  - Perception, Aspirations and environmental problems identified near populations, Holistic analysis of the environment for all stages.

- **Result obtained**: Note of environmental profile of the territory which is seen as:
  - initial state of the environment,
  - basis of programmation of projects of Policies, Plans or Programmes
b) Results obtained and lessons received

- Environmental profile enabling to appreciate advances done by implementing PPP on environmental aspects.

- In practice, decisions taken are most of the time less coherent with a rational policy of territory setting up.

- PPP are defined as the little resources granted on local, national and international level.

- Actors, internals like externals, are rather devoted themselves to the success of their actions, or the minimisation of their investments, ignoring once availabilities of the environment to support sustainably their project.
Conclusion

The sustainable development guarantees to long term a healthy setting of life to everybody, and maintains the balance between the population, the eco-system and the development, aiming at improving productivity in a participative and integrated approach of the environment.
Thank you for your attention!