Sustainable farming and national-local co-management of the Pendjari Wildlife Reserve

Benin Local communities around the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve

Organic farming methods such as intercropping, crop rotation, and tree maintenance are reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides that have contaminated food and water sources for communities surrounding the Pendjari Wildlife Reserve. A national-local co-management scheme ensures revenues from the reserve are shared with the local communities who originally inhabited the land.

The Union des Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Réserve de Faune Pendjari (U-AVIGREF), or the Union of Village Associations for the Management of Pendjari Wildlife Reserve, is working to simultaneously improve income opportunities for local communities and reduce human pressures on the reserve through more sustainable agricultural practices. Cotton production is one of the main sources of income for local villages and accounts for 10-15% of the nation’s GDP overall. However, it is most often carried out through monocropping methods heavily reliant on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. These chemical inputs jeopardize the health of local communities by seeping into and contaminating soil and water. Therefore, U-AVIGREF is focused on introducing organic cotton production practices requiring, for example, the maintenance of trees in cotton fields to increase soil fertility and agrobiodiversity. Villagers are also intercropping cotton with soy, maize, and cowpeas. Okra and sorrel of Guinea serve as trap plants for pests that threaten cotton. These practices not only increase pest resistance but also provide edible crops to the surrounding communities.

Notably, the initiative also focuses on redistributing control over the Reserve to local communities, many of whom were forcibly relocated when the park was first established for hunting. Thus, the program has worked to develop a co-management system between national authorities and local communities represented by U-AVIGREF. The national body has agreed to share 30% of revenue from game hunting within the reserve with U-AVIGREF. In 2013, this share came to 38 million FCFA or 64,000 $USD. The funds were divided among participating villages to support investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Case effectiveness on

Climate change

Mitigation: Not reported
Although not reported or measured, the reported improved soil quality and agrobiodiversity will likely increase the carbon sequestration potential of the land area.

Adaptation: Positive

Climate change impacts addressed
Loss of food production
Drought
Soil erosion

Instigators
Local NGO or CBO (eg. indigenous)
National government/agency

Societal challenges
Biodiversity conservation
Climate change adaptation
Conflict and Security
Disaster risk reduction
Economic and Social development
Food security
Health
Water security

Case effectiveness on Climate change

Mitigation: Not reported
Although not reported or measured, the reported improved soil quality and agrobiodiversity will likely increase the carbon sequestration potential of the land area.

Adaptation: Positive

Literature info
Grey literature
Peer reviewed
Case methodology reported

External case resources
Read resource 1
Read resource 2
Read resource 3
Although not yet quantified, the organic farming techniques employed have been reported to render soils more resilient to drought, a challenge that communities in this part of Benin will likely increasingly face due to climate change. Household surveys conducted in a few villages revealed that organic agricultural practices for cultivating cotton reduced the most frequent climatic risks related to drought. However, challenges such as the availability of sufficient organic material and the need for transport to remote and dispersed fields are reported to currently limit the adaptation potential of the implemented organic cotton farming methods.

**Ecosystem health**

**Ecological effect:** Positive

Large reductions in chemical soil and water pollution have been observed, reportedly improving the water holding capacity of soils and the aquatic ecosystems that depend on them.

**Socioeconomics**

Local economies have benefited through the reported sharing of revenues generated by the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve ($64,000 USD in 2013), higher premiums on organic cotton ($47,000 USD for 90 tons of organic cotton), and cost savings resulting from decreased fertilizer use. Furthermore, 1,400 full-time and temporary jobs were created providing an estimated additional 275,000 USD in income to communities. Communities reported that these revenues were reinvested in children's education and clinics. Communities have observed that crop rotation measures have increased quantity and diversity of food products available. This increased food production has also contributed to reducing pressures to poach or overfish in local ecosystems.