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Table of contents

OI Statement of Problem

Policy Context

O3 Policy Formation 04 Policy Analysis

O5 Policy Implications

Recommendations

of Statement of Problem

France's continued control over
Benin's production of palm oil via the
UEMOA and the privatization of the
palm oil industry has left Beninnese
female entrepreneurs and farmers
with lack of compensation for their
back-breaking efforts.





02 Policy Context

- The palm oil industry in Benin under French rule.
- The French colonial government launched the palm oil industry in the 1950s.
- Benin was granted autonomy in 1958, and was granted independence on August 1, 1960.



03 Policy Formation

- UEMOA stands for the Western Monetary and Economic Union
- Founded January 10, 1994
- Enacted August 1, 1990 after ratification
- Government Corporate relations



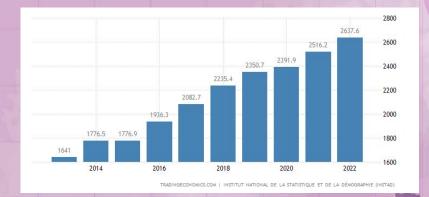


04 Policy Analysis

Percentage of domestic palm oil market supplied by small scale processors

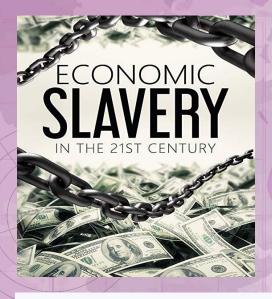
Country	%	
Benin	83	
Côte d'Ivoire	58	
Ghana	60-80	
Nigeria	80	
Liberia	50	

Source: World Rainforest Movement 2010, CTA1, SmallStarter2



o5 Policy Implications

- Corporations use of pesticides
- Rainfall reduced
- Large plantations and corporations are threatening Benin's palm oil production by small processors
- Purpose of resources
- UEMOA Monetary Policy causes Economic Slavery





o6 Recommendations

- Proper policies reduce the amount of imported palm oil into Benin
- Policies enacted to protect the domestic sector from foreign palm oil companies
- > Plant in another season
- Create irrigation systems

References

Introducing Benin

The Impact of Colonialism and Capitalism on the Palm Oil Industry in Benin

Oil palm production in West and Central Africa

Economic Policy and Its Effects on Francophone Countries in West Africa

Benin GDP from Agriculture

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