AFB/PPRC.38/34
20-21 October 2026

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Thirty-eighth meeting
Bonn, Germany, 20-21 October 2026

Agenda Item 6 b)

LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION SINGLE COUNTRY PROPOSAL FOR BENIN

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Background

1. At its thirtieth meeting, having considered document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1, the Adaptation Fund Board decided:

> *(a) To adopt the medium-term strategy as amended by the Board, as contained in the Annex 1 of the document AFB/B.30/5/Rev.1 (the MTS); and*
>
> *(b) To request the secretariat:*
>
> *(i) To broadly disseminate the MTS and work with key stakeholders to build understanding and support;*
>
> *(ii) To prepare, under the supervision of the MTS task force, a draft implementation plan for operationalizing the MTS, containing a draft budget and addressing key assumptions and risks, including but not limited to funding and political risks, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting; and*
>
> *(iii) To draft, as part of the implementation plan, the updates/modifications to the operational policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund needed to facilitate implementation of the MTS, for consideration by the Board at its thirty-first meeting.*
>
> *(Decision B.30/42)*

2. Pursuant to decision B.30/42, subparagraph b (ii), the secretariat prepared a draft implementation plan for the MTS, including an assessment of assumptions and risks. The secretariat shared a version of the draft with the MTS task force for comments.

3. The draft implementation plan also contains suggestions for specific funding windows that might be opened under the MTS in complement of the Fund's existing funding windows for single-country and regional adaptation projects and readiness support projects. Following the approval of the implementation plan, the secretariat would present specific proposed details for each new funding window at subsequent meetings of the Board for its consideration, in accordance with the timeline contained in the implementation plan.

4. At its thirty-first meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board discussed the draft implementation plan for the MTS, and members of the Board proposed amendments to the document. The secretariat then presented a revised draft, in document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1. Having considered that document, the Board decided:

> *(a) To approve the implementation plan for the medium-term strategy for the Fund for 2018–2022 contained in the Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1 (the plan);*
>
> *(b) To request the secretariat:*
>
> *[…]*

(iii) To prepare, for each proposed new type of grant and funding window, a specific document containing objectives, review criteria, expected grant sizes, implementation modalities, review process and other relevant features and submit it to the Board for its consideration in accordance with the tentative timeline contained in Annex I to document AFB/B.31/5/Rev.1, with input from the Board's committees;

(iv) Following consideration of the new types of support mentioned in subparagraph (b)(iii), to propose, as necessary, amendments to the Fund's operational policies and guidelines Fund to better facilitate the implementation of such new types of support; and

[…]

(Decision B.31/32)

5. Having recognized that there was a high level of interest among the Fund's stakeholders on Enhanced Direct Access (EDA), a specific funding window on EDA was included in the MTS implementation plan to complement the Fund's existing funding window for single-country projects.

6. At the second session of its thirty-fifth meeting the Board considered the document AFB/PPRC.26.b/18, Window for Enhanced Direct Access under the MTS and the Board decided:

(a) To approve the pilot for projects submitted through the window for enhanced direct access (EDA) to promote EDA and further promote locally led adaptation under the Fund;

(b) That the pilot window to promote EDA projects/programmes shall be available to national implementing entities (NIEs) only, in the form of a grant up to a maximum of US$5 million per country;

(c) That the window for EDA will not count against what the country could access under the country cap established by the Board for regular concrete projects/programmes;

(d) That the execution costs for proposals submitted under the EDA window should be up to a maximum of 12 per cent of the total project/programme budget requested before the implementing entity fees, and should not exceed 1.5 per cent in cases where the Implementing Entity has also taken on the role of Execution Entity for the proposed project/programme activities, and that the implementing entity fee should be up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the total project costs;

(e) That NIEs submitting proposals through the EDA window should do so using the existing approved proposal template and guideline materials for regular concrete projects/programmes nonetheless taking note of the project fees in subparagraph (d) andthat EDA proposals submitted through the two-step project approval process are eligible for the project formulation grant and project formulation assistance grant as per the approvedcriteria by the Board for those grants;

(f) That the review cycle and approval of projects/programmes submitted through the EDA window shall follow the review and approval process as well as reporting

requirements for regular projects/programmes under the Fund notwithstanding adherence to subparagraph where it concerns the review and approval of project fees; and

(g) To request the secretariat to present to the PPRC at its twenty-eighth meeting, an analysis of the project review cycle for EDA projects including an update on the implementation status of the EDA window.

(Decision B.35.b/10)

7. The Adaptation Fund Board adopted at its thirty-ninth meeting in October 2022 the medium-term strategy of the Adaptation Fund for the period 2023-2027 (MTS-II). The strategy introduced a special emphasis on promoting locally led adaptation (LLA) in the Fund's work and included a new cross-cutting theme to "Promote locally based and locally led adaptation action including by devolving access and decision-making on adaptation finance to national, subnational, and local levels."

8. Three modalities were proposed through Decision B.40/72 in March 2023:

(a) Enhancing the existing Enhanced Direct Access window,

(b) Establishing a new Global MIE Aggregator programme for channeling grants for LLA to non-accredited entities,

(c) Opening the option for EDA-type national programmes for MIEs and RIEs.

9. The Adaptation Fund Board at its forty-second board meeting in April 2024, considered the paper entitled 'Additional delivery modalities for expanding support to locally led adaptation' and the Board decided:

Single country locally-led adaptation projects and programmes

a. *To merge the window for enhanced direct access into an expanded and enhanced window for single-country locally led adaptation (LLA) projects/programmes as contained in paragraphs 37–42 of document AFB/PPRC.33/39;*

b. *That the window for single-country LLA projects/programmes will be available for access by eligible countries through national, regional or multilateral implementing entities, in the form of a grant of up to a maximum of US$ 5 million per project;*

c. *That the window for single-country LLA programmes will continue to be financed outside the country cap established by the Board for regular concrete projects/programmes;*

d. *That single-country LLA proposals can be submitted through the three-step project approval process and are eligible for a project formulation grant (PFG) for a maximum of US$ 150,000 as per the approved criteria by the Board for those grants;*

e. *That an additional PFG amount (inclusive of the management fee) can be provided on a case-by-case basis for LLA projects up to a maximum of US$ 100,000, and that such amount should be dedicated to support activities that enable decision making by local actors over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented;*

f. *That, for a PFG at the pre-concept stage, up to 20 percent of the maximum amount of the PFG set in subparagraphs (d) and (e) above could be granted;*

g. *To approve the revised proposal template and project review sheet contained in annex 3 and annex 4 to document AFB/PPRC.33/39, respectively;*

h. *To request the secretariat to develop instructions for preparing requests for proposals and additional guideline materials for projects/programmes under this window;*

[…]

(Decision B.42/37)

10. Having considered the recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Board decided to include in its work programme for fiscal year 2027 a provision for an amount of US$ 50 million for single country LLA grants (B.46/52).

11. The following concept note proposal document titled "*Locally Led Adaptation to Strengthen the Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Benin's Coastal Lagoons Inter-Municipal Community*" was submitted for Benin by the National Fund for Environment and Climate (FNEC), which is a National Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

12. This is the fourth submission of the concept note proposal using the two-step submission process.

13. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the forty-seventh Board meeting. The secretariat carried out four technical reviews of the project proposal, with the Project ID number AF00000539.

14. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with FNEC and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

15. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25/15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted or with track changes.

ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"LOCALLY LED ADAPTATION TO STRENGTHEN THE CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN BENIN'S COASTAL LAGOONS INTER-MUNICIPAL COMMUNITY"

Project Title	Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Coastal Lagoons Inter-Municipal Community
Project ID	AF00000539
Category	LLA
Type	Single country project
Stage	Concept
Country	Benin
Implementing Entity	FNEBJ
Financing Requested	USD 4,992,677.00
Reviewer	Linda Ogallo

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person **Fortunee Dossou,Marcellin ACCLOMBESSI,Prisca R. JIMAJA ABLET**

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The project “Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin’s Coastal Lagoons Inter-Municipal Community” aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Community of Coastal Lagoons against the impacts of climate change through the adoption of appropriate sustainable and inclusive adaptation practices.

The proposal includes a request for a project formulation grant of US $149,730 and an additional amount available for LLA project of US $81,375 for a total of US$ 231,105

The initial technical review raises some issues, such as the total amount requested, clarity on duplication with existing projects, aligned with AF’s results framework, and compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
(June 3, 2026)

The second technical review cleared some issues from the first review but still raises some issues, such as the total amount requested, clarity on duplication with existing projects, aligned with AF’s results framework, and compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.

The third technical review clears majority of the CRs/CARs however a few pending inconsistencies needs to be corrected and a couple of clarifications remain.

The fourth and final review finds the pending CRs and CARs to be addressed.

Country Eligibility

Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: [June 3, 2026]

Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Benin is highly vulnerable to climate extremes like floods, droughts, and heat waves, that threaten its long-term socio-economic development. Within the project site, the Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC), an inter-municipal coastal area, faces especially acute risks, including recurring annual floods, rising Atlantic sea levels, strong winds, extreme heat, and prolonged droughts. [June 3, 2026]

Project Eligibility

Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: As per the Endorsement letter dated 4 Jan 2026. [June 3, 2026]

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than fifty (50) pages for the Concept note project document, including its annexes?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: The proposal is 48 pages including the annex. [June 3, 2026]

Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country and/or the local actors in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: The project delivers concrete adaptation through a list of community sub-projects covering climate-adapted agriculture and soil protection, solar-powered micro-irrigation, mangrove restoration (50 ha/year), degraded land and gallery forest restoration, agroforestry, resilient community water points, and coastal/riparian protection, thereby strengthening the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of vulnerable livelihoods (fishing, subsistence and market-garden farming) in the five CCLC municipalities. [June 3, 2026]

Does the project/programme enable devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level? Does it give local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: The concept states (Component 2) that the IE (FNEC) the transfers Fund to the EE (CCLC), an inter-municipal public establishment, via a signed convention, and the CCLC then runs a local call for proposals to

channel grants to community organizations. The concept note however further states the CCLC exercises final decision-making power over sub-project selection, with FNEC in a supervisory/fiduciary role rather than a controlling one (pp. 20).

Definition, prioritization, and design of the project are devolved through the participatory, gender-sensitive mapping of initiatives where stakeholders themselves identify and prioritize adaptation actions (Activity 1.1.1, pp. 18), beneficiary-led sub-project design with practical work based on participants' own initiatives (Activity 1.1.3, pp. 18), and the 25 community facilitators (five per commune) who act as the interface between communities, local structures, and the CCLC (Activity 1.2.3, pp. 20). Upstream capacity building (Activities 1.2.1–1.2.2, pp. 19) is explicitly framed as enabling the CCLC to exercise that decision-making role credibly.

In the developments of the full proposal please include the extent to which beneficiary communities and local institutions participate in defining the monitoring approach and the criteria for success of their sub-projects, so that decision-making power over how progress is monitored and evaluated is devolved consistently with the locally led adaptation principles.
[June 3, 2026]

Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund? Does the project/programme address structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
Economic benefits are quantified and measured against the 2019 flood losses and a projected cost-benefit ratio estimated. Social benefits are also mentioned. Environmental benefits are listed and include agroecology, integrated water management, restoration of mangroves, wetlands and lagoons, protection of Ramsar sites and biosphere reserves, and emerging ecotourism, with explicit linkage to NDC targets. The gender analysis is comprehensive and provides municipality-level baselines on women's participation in governance, gender-based violence, female school dropout rates, women's role in food production. However ethnic populations that are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts appear implicitly as vulnerable population (identified in table 6 on page 40) the project seeks to prevent (climate-induced migration), but not identified stakeholder category with tailored measures in section B of the concept note.

CR2: Please indicate in section B of the concept note which categories among ethnic populations that are particularly vulnerable to climate impacts are present in the CCLC area, and outline how any structural inequalities they face will be reflected in sub-project targeting.

The bulk of the project's adaptation activities are USPs in the "fully unidentified within fixed framework" category.

CAR1: Please include a justification for the USP approval in the ESP section (Part II.K) of the proposal template in the narrative section before the ESP principles table.

In the developments of the full proposal please include (i)USP justification in line with the Adaptation Fund's USP guidance; (ii) ensure that the benefits, gender, cost-effectiveness and sustainability narratives explicitly acknowledge USP-related uncertainties; and (iii) develop an ESMP and grievance mechanism that meet the USP-

specific requirements, including provisions for ensuring that each selected sub-project undergoes the same ESP/GP risk identification, consultation and gender-disaggregated data requirements as fully formulated activities.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR2: Cleared.
Section B (pages 29–30) in the revised proposal now identifies the ethnic communities in each CCLC commune, singles out the lagoon- and fishery-dependent Toffin, Pédah, Xwla and Xwéla as especially climate-vulnerable, describes the overlapping structural inequalities they face, and links these to sub-project targeting through Activities 1.1.1 and 2.2.1.

CAR1: Cleared.
The narrative preceding the ESP table in Part II.K (pages 41–42) now justifies the USP approach on Locally Led Adaptation grounds, identifies Appendix 3 as the fixed framework, and commits to an ESMS with ESMP and grievance mechanism applying the same ESP/GP screening, consultation and gender-disaggregated data requirements to each sub-project, supported by the climate-attribution screening commitment in Section I (page 39).

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: At full proposal stage: The targeting approach and selection criteria should be further developed to demonstrate how the specific needs and structural inequalities affecting these communities will be addressed by individual sub-projects. (related to CR2)

At full proposal stage: The proposal should provide the complete USP justification; acknowledge USP-related uncertainties in the benefits, gender, cost-effectiveness and sustainability analyses; and include an ESMP and grievance mechanism meeting the USP-specific requirements of the Fund. (related to CAR1)

Is the project / programme cost effective?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.

The proposal outlines its LLA modality of channeling funds via FNEC to CCLC to communities, leveraging existing institutions rather than new entities and reducing emergency-aid dependence. The cost-effectiveness section states "the modernization of the meteorological system and the equitable provision of climate services", and the benefits section references integrating climate services into value chains, yet neither a meteorological component nor a defined climate-services workstream appears among the three components or in the budget.

CR3: Please clarify the basis for the "one million direct beneficiaries" estimate.

CR4: Kindly confirm whether climate services/ meteorological modernization is within scope of the concept.

In the full proposal: Kindly strengthen the analysis with (i) a comparison against at least one alternative delivery option, (ii) project-specific cost-benefit reasoning tied to the budget rather than generic ratios, and (iii) acknowledgement, as per paragraph 26 of the USP guidance, of the cost-effectiveness uncertainties introduced

by the unidentified sub-projects.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR3: Not cleared. The revised concept note now distinguishes approximately 5,114 direct beneficiaries, from up to one million indirect beneficiaries across the five coastal and lagoon communes (pages 30–31). However, the opening sentence of the cost-effectiveness section still refers to "an estimated population of around one million direct beneficiaries," contradicting the corrected figures presented two sentences later, and no derivation is given for either figure.
Please delete or amend the residual phrasing, and indicate the basis for the estimate of 5,114 direct beneficiaries and for the one million indirect beneficiaries. If the latter approximates the combined population of the five communes, this should be stated and sourced, noting that the figures given elsewhere in the concept note (1,253,000 for Abomey-Calavi in 2023, approximately 80,000 in Comé and 66,000 in Grand-Popo) suggest a combined total well above one million; the basis for the estimate and any exclusions should therefore be made explicit.

CR4: Cleared (pages 30–31). The cost-effectiveness section has been rewritten and the sentence on meteorological system modernization and equitable provision of climate services has been removed entirely. The section now attributes cost-effectiveness to the LLA delivery arrangements: channelling AF resources through FNEC to the CCLC, relying on existing institutions and 25 community facilitators rather than external service providers.

CR4 (new): The economic benefits narrative in Section B (page 25) retains a passage stating that the integration of climate services into local value chains will strengthen adaptive capacities across the production, processing, and marketing cycle, and that access to reliable forecasts and targeted training will reduce post-harvest losses and support sales planning. No climate-services workstream appears among the three components, in the eligibility menu in Appendix 3, or in the budget in Table 1, and the corresponding reference has been removed from the cost-effectiveness section. Please either remove this passage from Section B, or, if access to climate information is intended to form part of the adaptation sub-projects, clarify how it will be delivered, under which component and activity, and how it is reflected in the eligibility menu and the results framework.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR3 – Cleared (p. 29): The concept note now distinguishes approximately 5,114 direct beneficiaries from approximately one million indirect beneficiaries. It explains that direct beneficiaries will be reached through funded sub-projects, capacity-building and knowledge-management activities. The estimates are adequate for concept stage.
At full proposal stage: The beneficiary estimates should be refined, including their calculation methodology, disaggregation and measures to avoid double counting across project components. The cost-effectiveness analysis should also compare the selected delivery model with at least one alternative, provide project-specific cost-benefit reasoning linked to the detailed budget, and acknowledge uncertainties associated with the unidentified sub-project portfolio.

CR4 – Cleared (pp. 29–30 and 33): References presenting meteorological modernization and climate services as interventions under this project have been removed from the cost-effectiveness and economic-benefits discussions. The proposal now focuses on activities included in the components and eligibility menu, while the separate FNEC meteorological services and multi-hazard EWS project is appropriately discussed in Section F as a complementary initiative.

At full proposal stage: Any operational linkages with the separate EWS project should be clearly defined, including the respective responsibilities of the two projects and how coordination will avoid duplication.

Is the project / programme consistent with national, sub-national or local sustainable development strategies, national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: The concept note in Table 3 references the projects alignment with The National Development Plan (PND 2018-2025); Benin's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA 2022-2030); Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement; The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and many other national, sub-national and local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments.
[June 3, 2026]

Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Does the project provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
The concept note outlines in table 4 the regulatory laws applicable to the project and how it complies with the different regulations. However, there is no reference to any national technical standards and how the eligible projects would comply.

CR 5: Please confirm whether national building codes, drinking water quality regulations, solar PV installation standards, and pesticide-handling standards apply to the activities in the eligibility menu (Appendix 3.1), and how compliance will be verified.

In the development of the full proposal: For each sub-project category in the eligibility menu, identify the specific national technical standards/codes that apply in addition to the framework laws listed in Table 4, embed them in the sub-project screening and ESMP procedures, and include training of the CCLC, the 25 facilitators and beneficiaries on these technical standards within Component 1, in line with paragraph 33 of the AFB updated USP guidance.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR5: Not cleared.
The response provided in the review sheet is substantively clears the clarification, however, none of the explanation appears in the concept note itself. Section E (page 32) is unchanged from the previous submission and still refers only to Framework Law No. 98-030, feasibility studies, and a future environmental and social management plan, with no mention of technical standards or codes; Table 4 remains a list of framework laws and Adaptation Fund policies. Please incorporate the explanation provided in the review sheet into Section E of the concept note. Please also confirm whether the removal of Law No. 2018-10 on coastal zone management, Law No. 87-015 establishing the Public Health Code, and Decree No. 2023-334 on disaster risk reduction from Table 4 in this revision was intentional, noting that the Implementing Entity certification on page 45 continues to

cite Law No. 2018-10.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR5 – Partially Cleared (pp. 32–33 and Appendix 3.2, p. 52): Section E now incorporates the explanation previously provided only in the response sheet. It identifies the technical standards and requirements applicable to small-scale community infrastructure, drinking-water facilities, solar pumping and renewable-energy installations, and pesticide management. It also explains that compliance will be verified through sub-project screening, feasibility studies, the ESMP checklist, participatory MEAL and supervision by the CCLC and community facilitators. Component 1 provides for training of the CCLC, the 25 community facilitators and beneficiaries on the standards applicable to their activities. In addition, Law No. 2018-10 on coastal zone management, Law No. 87-015 establishing the Public Health Code and Decree No. 2023-334 on disaster risk reduction have been reinstated in Table 4.

One inconsistency remains. Section E and the ESP risk table indicate that pesticides may be permitted up to WHO Class II, while the exclusion list in Appendix 3.2 appears to exclude WHO Class II pesticides. Please reconcile these provisions and clearly state which pesticide categories are eligible for financing.

At full proposal stage: The applicable technical standards and codes should be specified for each relevant sub-project category and incorporated into the sub-project screening, design and ESMP procedures. The full proposal should also further detail how the CCLC, community facilitators and beneficiaries will be trained and supported to comply with these standards during implementation.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR5: Cleared (p.43 and Appendix 3.2).

Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources? Does the project enhance collaboration across sectors and enhance efficiencies and good practice?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear.
The concept note states that the project “complements existing climate, planning, and development initiatives” but does not list any initiatives or states how it compliments with them. In the introduction the concept mentions six projects, operating without coordination.

CAR2: Please provide a comprehensive list of all relevant potentially overlapping projects and programs, and outline the linkages and synergies with each, specifying areas of overlap and complementarity. The analysis should also draw lessons from earlier and concurrent initiatives, including how problems or mistakes encountered have informed the design of this project. A table format is recommended for clarity.

CR6: Please explicitly address potential overlap and complementarity with
(i) FNEC's parallel AF project on Meteorological Services and Multi-Hazard EWS,
(ii) the FNEC-implemented GCF Health Resilience project in the ABD Zone,
(iii) the World Bank Grand Nokoué Sustainable Urban Mobility and Stormwater Management projects (covering Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah),

(iv) WACA's specific Grand-Popo works and the new WACA+ program, and
(v) the GCF/FAO EbA and OCRI projects.

In the full proposal: Kindly include explicit lessons learned from FNEC's previous and concurrent EDA/LLA portfolio (predecessor AF project, LoCAL, OCRI grant facility) and from comparable LLA initiatives in West Africa, with a clear statement of how design choices in this concept note respond to those lessons. Extend the LoCAL-style coordination architecture (joint Steering Committee, georeferenced beneficiary database, exclusion window) to all projects identified above with geographic or institutional overlap.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR2: Cleared (pages 33–34). Section F has been rewritten and now includes Table 5, a structured complementarity analysis covering seven initiatives, with columns for main interventions, duration and location; potential synergies and absence of overlap; lessons learned; and link or added value to the LLA-CCLC. The lessons column is substantive. The coordination architecture is also extended beyond LoCAL to all listed initiatives through the FNEC joint quarterly steering committee, georeferenced beneficiary database, and 24-month exclusion rule. The table format requested has been used.

CR6: Not cleared. Table 5 (pages 34–35) now addresses the initiatives listed under points (iii) to (v), and the response sheet provides adequate substantive answers on the two remaining projects.
(i) Please incorporate the explanations in the review sheet into Section F, either as entries in Table 5 or as narrative text, stating for the Meteorological Services and Multi-Hazard EWS project its current concept note status and the anticipated synergy with LLA-CCLC sub-projects, and for the GCF Health Resilience project (SAP055) its sectoral focus and its location in the Adjohoun-Bonou-Dangbo zone outside the CCLC coastal communes.
(ii)Please also reconcile the treatment of the World Bank Grand Nokoué Sustainable Urban Mobility and Stormwater Management projects. Section F describes them as inland projects operating outside the coastal zone with no geographic overlap, while Table 5 records geographic overlap limited to Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah and the shared lagoon system, both of which are CCLC communes. Please correct the narrative to reflect the overlap identified in Table 5, and confirm whether the Stormwater Management project is covered by the Grand Nokoué entry in Table 5 or requires a separate entry.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR6 – Cleared (pp. 33–38): The proposal now incorporates FNEC's separate Adaptation Fund meteorological services and multi-hazard EWS concept and the GCF Health Resilience project, SAP055. It explains the anticipated synergy with the EWS project and confirms that SAP055 primarily focuses on health and operates outside the CCLC coastal communes. The narrative also recognizes the partial geographic overlap of the Grand Nokoué projects in Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah and explains their thematic distinction from the proposed community-level livelihoods and ecosystem interventions.

At full proposal stage: The proposal should provide further details on the practical coordination arrangements, including how the steering committee, georeferenced database and exclusion rule will be applied to overlapping locations, activities and beneficiary groups.

Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons, in particular managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant? Does

it contribute to building and institutionalizing local capabilities?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
Component 3 covers activities related to knowledge management. However, traditional/local knowledge is not addressed in spite these communities being stated as present in the project sites. Protocols for prior and informed engagement, attribution, and protection against inappropriate appropriation are not specified. The annual performance evaluations (Activity 2.2.2) are framed as performance assessment rather than as learning analysis, and there is no defined learning agenda or learning questions to guide what experiences should be tracked and analyzed periodically.

CAR3: Please clarify how traditional/local knowledge held by the communities of the CCLC will be identified, documented, attributed and protected within the knowledge management component.

In the full proposal: Kindly strengthen the KM component by (i) defining an explicit learning agenda with learning questions to be tracked and analyzed periodically (going beyond annual performance evaluation); (ii) specifying protocols and tools for the collection, documentation and protection of traditional/local knowledge, including any necessary consent and attribution arrangements; (iii) ensuring KM products are accessible in the local languages used in the project area (including Fon and Mina); and (iv) establishing linkages with global LLA learning networks so that the project also contributes to, and benefits from, the global adaptation knowledge base.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR3: Not cleared.
The revised concept establishes a basis for combining local and scientific knowledge and for making knowledge products accessible: Activity 3.2.1 (page 23) commits to integrating endogenous knowledge and producing materials in French, local languages and sign languages, Activity 3.2.2 (pages 23–24) sets out dissemination through exchange visits, experience-sharing workshops and a CCLC digital platform interoperable with the FNEC website, and Activity 3.1.1 (page 22) introduces a participatory MEAL system involving local actors in monitoring, learning and feedback. However, none of these addresses the substance of the finding. Section G (page 35), where the template expressly asks for details on managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, is unchanged and makes no reference to it. The concept note does not describe how traditional and local knowledge held by CCLC communities will be identified or documented, how it will be attributed to the communities or knowledge holders concerned, or what prior and informed consent and protection protocols will apply before such knowledge is captured in toolkits and case studies and published through the CCLC digital platform, the FNEC website and regional dissemination channels. The absence of attribution and protection provisions is material given that Section B (pages 29–30) now identifies fishing and lagoon-dependent communities whose practices are described as deeply rooted in community life.

Please set out in Section G how traditional and local knowledge will be identified and documented within Component 3, how it will be attributed to the communities holding it, and what consent and safeguard measures will prevent inappropriate appropriation, particularly where knowledge products are disseminated publicly. The detailed protocol may be developed at full proposal stage, but the approach and safeguard commitment should be reflected in the concept note.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR3 – Cleared (pp. 37–38): Section G now identifies the types of traditional and local knowledge relevant to the project, including knowledge related to endogenous species, seed varieties, fishing, mangrove management and flood-coping practices. It explains that this knowledge will be identified through participatory inventories, attributed to the relevant communities or knowledge holders, and documented only with prior informed consent. Safeguards are also included to prevent public or commercial use without the agreement of knowledge holders.

At full proposal stage: The proposal should develop a detailed protocol for collecting, documenting, attributing and protecting traditional and local knowledge. It should also establish an explicit learning agenda and learning questions, make knowledge products accessible in relevant local languages, including Fon and Mina, and identify linkages with regional and global LLA learning networks.

Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved and encouraged all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions? Did the consultative process consider and address gender-based, economic and other inequalities in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
An initial consultative process was conducted in April 2025. Gendered numbers of persons engaged in consultations are stated. %of women consulted was considerably low at about 16% and while the concept states the sociocultural barriers to participation, it does not state the steps taken to overcome these barriers. It is unclear of the multi-ethnic and marginalized groups stated as present in the project site were specifically engaged.

CR7: Please clarify
(i) what measures were taken during the April 2025 consultations to facilitate meaningful participation by women, including any women-only sessions, female facilitators, or partnership with women's organizations;
(ii) whether youth, members of the named multi-ethnic communities, and persons with disabilities from those communities were specifically reached, and how their concerns informed the design; and
(iii) whether women's organizations, DPOs, youth associations, NGOs, decentralized technical services and the private sector were engaged.

In the development of the full proposal: Kindly ensure that consultations (i) achieves balanced gender participation (target ≥ 40% women), with measures specified upfront to overcome documented sociocultural barriers; (ii) disaggregates participants by sex, age group, disability and ethnicity; (iii) explicitly includes women's organizations, youth associations, DPOs, local NGOs, decentralized technical services and the private sector; and (iv) presents a mapping of stakeholder concerns to specific design choices in the eligibility menu, sub-project selection criteria and ESMP, in compliance with the AF Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR7: Not cleared.
Section H (pages 36–39) has been usefully expanded into a three-phase process. The three issues however remain outstanding. On (i), no measures taken during the April 2025 consultations to facilitate women's participation are described, and the gender composition of the four-person mission team is not stated; the measures set out on pages 38–39 (women-only focus groups, women's organisations as co-facilitators, flexible

scheduling, childcare, a 40% target) are commitments for the full proposal rather than an account of what was done. Female participation remains 21.78% in Phase 2, with the February workshop at one woman among 26 participants. On (ii), youth are not reported as a distinct consulted category, and there is no evidence that members of the named ethnic communities were specifically reached, with disaggregation by ethnicity deferred to the full proposal; the reported priority needs are not attributed to any particular group. On (iii), only community-based organisations, women's groups and decentralised technical services are recorded as attending the December workshop, while DPOs, youth associations, NGOs and private-sector actors appear solely in the forward-looking paragraph.

Please report in Section H what was actually undertaken during the completed consultations in respect of each of the three areas, clearly distinguishing this from the measures already committed for the full proposal. Where a measure was not taken, this should be stated directly, so that the record of the consultation process is accurate and the additional steps planned for the full proposal can be assessed against it. Please also note that the number of validation workshop participants differs between the response sheet, which states 29, and the concept note, which reports 20 (15 men and 5 women) on page 38; kindly confirm the correct figure.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR7 – Partially Cleared (pp. 39–42 and consultation annex): Section H now clearly distinguishes the consultations already completed from the additional measures planned during full proposal development. It explains that the February 2025 workshop was an institutional and preparatory consultation involving 26 elected officials and technical staff, including one woman. For the April 2025 consultations, it reports the composition of the field team, the use of French, Fon and Mina, and women's participation of 21.78 percent. It also states transparently that no women-only focus groups, dedicated female facilitators or formal partnerships with women's organizations were arranged at that stage.

The revised section further confirms that persons with disabilities participated across the five communes and that their concerns informed the eligibility menu and inclusion criteria. It acknowledges that youth were not recorded as a distinct category and participants were not disaggregated by ethnicity. It also identifies the NGOs, cooperatives, decentralized technical services, private-sector actors and organization of persons with disabilities engaged, while confirming that women's organizations and youth associations were not specifically convened. Finally, it confirms that the December 2025 validation workshop involved 20 participants—15 men and five women and corrects the earlier reference to 29 participants.

To fully clear the item, please provide an English version of the supporting consultation documentation so that the information reported in Section H can be verified.

At full proposal stage: The consultation process should aim for at least 40 percent women's participation and include measures established in advance to overcome documented participation barriers. Participation data should be disaggregated by sex, age group, disability and ethnicity. Women's organizations, youth associations, DPOs, local NGOs, decentralized technical services and private-sector actors should be explicitly engaged, and the proposal should map the concerns raised by different stakeholder groups to the eligibility menu, sub-project selection criteria, ESMP and Gender Action Plan.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR7: Cleared (Consultation report is now uploaded in English and information is verified)

Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
The concept outlines four arguments: complexity of climate risks, increased vulnerability of populations and ecosystems, socio-economic costs of climate damages, and sustainable development opportunities. It then asserts that without AF financing the CCLC municipalities lack robust mechanisms to access funding for community adaptation, capacities to design and implement resilient practices, and effective inter-municipal coordination, and that an AF-aligned financing window within FNEC is the key missing lever. No co-financing is identified.
Several activity categories in the eligibility menu (Appendix 3.1, pp. 46–47) could be characterized as development BAU: improved seeds, crop rotation, intercropping, integrated crop-livestock-forestry, sustainable forest management, market-garden irrigation, household renewable energy, agroforestry, reforestation of riverbanks, water points and tanks. The concept does not address which climate impact these activities respond to, why this exceeds BAU, why it warrants adaptation finance rather than development finance.

CR8: Please articulate the full cost of adaptation reasoning more explicitly by distinguishing the baseline (development trajectory without climate change), the adaptation alternative, and the incremental cost being requested from the AF.

In the full proposal: For each activity category in the eligibility menu (Appendix 3.1), provide a brief climate-attribution rationale demonstrating that the activity is needed because of climate change impacts and exceeds business-as-usual development. Embed this attribution test into the sub-project screening criteria so that, in line with paragraph 26 of the AFB updated USP guidance, the FCA reasoning is applied to each USP at the point of formulation.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR8: Cleared (page 39).
Section I has been restructured: the baseline (continued flooding, coastal erosion, salinization and depleted fish stocks, with reactive crisis response rather than resilience-building), the adaptation alternative (climate-selected drought- and flood-resistant crop varieties, solar-powered micro-irrigation for increasingly frequent droughts, and oyster-cage mangrove restoration to rebuild climate-damaged breeding habitats), and the incremental cost financed by the Fund (climate-specific variety selection, renewable energy installation, participatory climate vulnerability assessments, and facilitator training). The section further commits that all sub-projects will be screened against climate-attribution criteria demonstrating that activities are necessitated by climate change and extend beyond typical development, embedded in the selection process and the ESMP in line with AFB USP guidance.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR8 – Cleared (pp. 41–42): Section I now distinguishes the baseline development situation, the adaptation alternative and the incremental costs to be financed by the Fund. It provides examples of climate-specific measures, including climate-resilient varieties, solar-powered micro-irrigation, ecosystem restoration and participatory climate-vulnerability assessments. It also commits to applying a climate-attribution test to every sub-project during selection and formulation.

At full proposal stage: A climate-attribution rationale should be provided for each activity category in the

eligibility menu, demonstrating how the intervention responds to climate change impacts and exceeds business-as-usual development. This test should be incorporated into the sub-project screening and selection procedures.

Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No.

The proposal does include an alignment table with the AF Strategic Results Framework (Table 7, p. 41), but there are several mapping and indicator issues. Indicator wording does not match the funds wording in several places, though the template explicitly requires "use exact wording of AF outcome" and "use relevant corresponding outcome indicator language as per AF results framework". The proposal does not use the Nov-2025 and references fund outputs not included in the updated template.

CAR4: Kindly re-do Table 7 using the November 2025 template. More specifically:
1. Upper section of the table:
i) Please enter the "Project Objective" identified in the results framework in the "Project Objective(s)" column;
ii) enter the Project Objectives Indicators in the "Project Objectives indicator(s)" column;
iii) for each Project Objective indicator, select only the most appropriate Fund Outcome and enter it in the "Fund Outcome" column;
iv) for each Fund Outcome listed, select only the most relevant Fund Outcome Indicator and enter it in the "Fund Outcome Indicator" column;
v) enter the grant amount for each Fund Outcome selected in the "Grant Amount (USD)" column, ensuring that the total equals the project activity cost;
2. Lower section of the table:
i) list the project outcomes identified in the project results framework (see relevant CAR) in the "Project Outcome(s)" column, along with their respective outcome-level indicators in the "Project Outcome Indicator(s)" column;
ii) for each Project Outcome indicator, select only the most relevant corresponding Fund Output and enter it in the "Fund Output" column;
iii) choose only the most relevant Fund Output Indicator for each Fund Output selected and enter it in the "Fund Output Indicator" column; and iv) input the grant amount for each Fund Output selected in the "Grant Amount (USD)" column, ensuring that the total equals the project activity cost.
3. Lastly, for consistency, please ensure that all Fund Outcomes associated with the listed Fund outputs in the lower section of the table are reflected in the upper section of the table.

Please see relevant Fund outcome & Output Indicator /Core Impact indicator https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Alignment-with-Adaptation-Fund-Results-Framework-Template-and-guidance-Nov-2025.docx (Funds result framework).

Please use the revised SRF to demonstrate alignment, including with outcome indicators focused on LLA: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/update-to-the-adaptation-fund-strategic-results-framework-2/ (pages 9-12).
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR 4: Not cleared

Table 8 now presents three project objectives with objective-level indicators, grant amounts entered against

each Fund Outcome and Fund Output, and both sections totalling USD 4,164,400 in line with the project activity cost. Please further amend the table as follows, using the alignment table template and the Strategic Results Framework Guidance (July 2026), Tables 1 and 2:

1. Fund Outcomes, Fund Outputs and their indicators should be reproduced verbatim from Table 1 of the guidance, including indicator numbering and the disaggregation categories given in brackets. Several entries currently depart from the framework: the ecosystems/hectares indicator is Indicator 5 (Core Indicator 4), not Core Indicator 5; the household income indicator is Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5), not Core Indicator 6.2; the two Outcome 3 indicators used are Indicators 3A and 3B, and the labels 3.1 and 3.2 applied to them belong to different output-level indicators, one of which is separately and correctly used later in the same table. Output-level indicators are numbered 6.1, 2.1, 2.2, 5.1, 3.3 and 3.2 in the framework rather than with a third digit, Indicator 2.2 refers to local institutions rather than organizations, and the framework specifies sex rather than gender.
2. Only the single most appropriate Fund Outcome and Fund Outcome Indicator should be selected for each project objective indicator, and the single most relevant Fund Output and Fund Output Indicator for each project outcome indicator. Objective 2 currently carries two Fund Outcomes with two Core Indicators, and Outcome 2.2 carries two Fund Outputs with two Output Indicators.
3. All Fund Outcomes associated with the Fund Outputs listed in the lower section should also be reflected against the corresponding project objective in the upper section. At present Outcome 1.1 falls under Objective 1, which is mapped to Fund Outcome 2, but is mapped to Output 6.1 under Fund Outcome 6; and Outcome 2.1 falls under Objective 2, which is mapped to Fund Outcomes 5 and 6, but is mapped to Output 2.2 under Fund Outcome 2.
4. The column headings of the alignment table should follow Table 2 of the July 2026 guidance, which pairs project outcomes with Fund Outcomes in the upper section and project outputs with Fund Outputs in the lower section.

The table should include an indicator measuring people supported, either Core Indicator 1 or Indicator 1.2B, as required of all projects under section 3.1 of the guidance. The budget should be separated by outcome indicators.

Grant amounts should continue to total USD 4,164,400 in both sections after the amendments.

Please see the updated guidance https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/AF-SRF-Updated-templates_results-framework-table-and-results-framework-alignment-table.pdf
https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/07/AF-Strategic-Results-Framework-Guidance-Document_Final.pdf#page=2.11

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR4 – Cleared (pp. 46–47): Table 8 has been substantially revised using the July 2026 SRF alignment structure. The upper section aligns project outcomes with Fund Outcomes, while the lower section aligns project outputs with Fund Outputs. The Fund results and indicators use the correct numbering and terminology, including the applicable disaggregation categories. The table also maintains general consistency between the Fund Outcomes and corresponding Fund Outputs, and both sections total USD 4,164,400. The provisional division of the USD 3,040,000 allocation between ecosystem and livelihood results is acceptable at concept stage and may be refined as the sub-project portfolio is developed.

At full proposal stage, the following refinements should be considered:

- For the participatory MEAL system and sustainable financing mechanism, consider using an institutional-capacity indicator, such as the number of local and subnational institutions with strengthened capacity to

manage, monitor and mobilize financing for LLA initiatives, aligned with Fund Outcome 2/Indicator 2. At output level, the number of institutions supported to establish and use these mechanisms could align with Output 2.1/Indicator 2.1. Alternatively, the local decision-making dimension could be measured through the number of local institutions or communities exercising decision-making, aligned with Output 3.3/Indicator 3.3.
- For knowledge management, retain the number of knowledge products and tools under Output 3.2/Indicator 3.2 and consider adding an outcome-level indicator measuring the number of people with strengthened awareness of climate risks and how to address them, aligned with Outcome 3/Indicator 3A.
- For funded LLA sub-projects, clarify the intended grantee categories—individuals, households, community organizations or local institutions—and how beneficiaries will be counted. Where sub-projects provide targeted livelihood support, consider measuring the number of people supported, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group, under Output 6.1/Indicator 6.1. Where grantees are eligible local institutions or community organizations, consider reporting the number receiving funding under Output 2.2/Indicator 2.2. The number of sub-projects funded can remain as a complementary project-specific indicator.
- For ecosystem restoration, distinguish between the total hectares protected, restored or placed under improved management, aligned with Outcome 5/Indicator 5, and the number of discrete ecosystem or natural-resource areas targeted, aligned with Output 5.1/Indicator 5.1.
Finalize the detailed results framework, including baselines, targets, disaggregation, means of verification and the allocation of the Component 2 budget across the selected Fund results.

Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project? Does the project/programme support long-term development of local governance processes, and improve the capacity of local institutions to ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions over the long term?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
The proposal in Section J articulates sustainability as a deliberate design feature and dedicates Component 3 to it, but several of the criterion's specific dimensions like infrastructure operation and maintenance, and the financial sustainability mechanism itself, are asserted rather than specified. Operation and maintenance of infrastructure for activities in the eligibility menu (Appendix 3.1, pp. 46–47) which include solar-powered irrigation pumps, water tanks, prefabricated water storage, runoff collection basins, community water points, nurseries, and small renewable energy installations is unclear. The proposal does not specify who is responsible for O&M after handover, how O&M will be financed, what user-fee or community-contribution arrangements will apply, or what local technical capacity will be in place for repairs. Beneficiary-level financial sustainability is not addressed. Political and policy-cycle sustainability is not engaged.

CR9: Please clarify
(i) the O&M arrangements envisaged for the infrastructure categories in the eligibility menu (solar pumps, water tanks, basins, community water points, nurseries), including responsibility, financing and required local skills;
(ii) the concrete options being considered for the sustainable financing mobilization mechanism (Activity 3.1.1), with reference to existing instruments;

In the development of the full proposal: Develop a full sustainability strategy covering all five dimensions, economic, social, environmental, institutional and financial, with at minimum: an O&M framework for funded infrastructure; a specified sustainable financing mechanism with at least one named domestic and one named international vehicle; the public-private partnership architecture under Activity 3.1.2 (named sectors, partners, terms, governance); environmental sustainability arrangements for restored ecosystems including community

management committees and tenure security; beneficiary-level financial sustainability pathways (revolving funds, savings/microfinance linkages, market off-take); a defined exit and transition strategy for the CCLC/FNEC sub-project window; and an explicit replication/scaling pathway tied to named instruments and partners. [June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CR9: Not cleared.
(i) is cleared. Section J (page 40) now assigns responsibility for the long-term maintenance of implemented infrastructure to each beneficiary community, requiring every sub-project promoter to demonstrate in the sub-project design documents how the infrastructure will be sustainably maintained, including responsibility arrangements, financing solutions and the necessary local technical capacity. Component 1 training under Activity 1.1.2 will support communities in identifying and designing viable, locally appropriate maintenance solutions, and the quality and feasibility of the maintenance plan is established as a key evaluation criterion in sub-project selection, so that only sub-projects with credible, community-endorsed maintenance plans receive funding approval. Embedding operation and maintenance in the selection gate is an appropriate response at concept stage given the unidentified sub-project modality.

(ii) remains outstanding. The clarification requested concerned the concrete options being considered for the sustainable financing mobilisation mechanism, with reference to existing instruments. The revised Activity 3.1.2 (page 23) and the corresponding text in Section J (page 41) describe the delivery route, rather than the financing options themselves, and the funding sources remain at the level of generic categories: climate funds, foundations, decentralised cooperation and the private sector. No specific instrument or vehicle is identified.

Please name at least one concrete option under consideration, whether domestic or international, so that the plausibility of the mechanism can be assessed at concept stage. Please also confirm the status of the public-private partnership. It has been removed from the Component 3 narrative in Part II but is still listed under Output 3.1 in Table 1 (page 15), and the partnership architecture under Activity 3.1.2 was anticipated as a full proposal requirement.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CR9 – Cleared (pp. 22–23 and 43): The proposal provides adequate concept-stage information on infrastructure operation and maintenance, requiring each sub-project promoter to identify responsibilities, financing arrangements and necessary local technical capacity. It also names concrete financing options for sustaining and scaling results, including FNEC's national financing window, FADeC, the Green Climate Fund and the WACA+ blended-finance window. The earlier PPP reference has been removed as a project deliverable.

At full proposal stage: A comprehensive sustainability and exit strategy should be developed, covering economic, social, environmental, institutional and financial sustainability. This should include detailed O&M arrangements; community management and tenure arrangements for restored ecosystems; beneficiary-level financing pathways; the transition of the FNEC–CCLC financing window after project closure; and clear replication and scaling pathways linked to relevant instruments and partners.

Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.

The proposal includes a 15-principal screening (Table 6, pp. 39–40), explicitly classifies the project as Category B with moderate probability of risks on the basis of expert judgement and stakeholder consultation (p. 39), and provides an initial gender assessment with both quantitative and qualitative data in Section B (pp. 24–27). However, six principles are marked "No further assessment required" (Principles 2, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15) on the basis of one-line justifications. The screening operates principle-by-principle but does not distinguish direct from indirect impacts, and does not address transboundary or cumulative impacts.

• Principle 2 (Access and Equity): Marked X, yet equitable access is precisely the risk that the USP modality creates (bigger, better-connected community organizations may capture grant access.)

• Principle 8 (Involuntary Resettlement): Marked X because no infrastructure requires displacement. But the eligibility menu includes water points, basins, nurseries and reforestation that could involve land-use changes, easements or restrictions on customary use.

• Principle 11 (Climate Change): Marked X because all interventions are adaptation-oriented. The risk that proposed interventions do not lead to unintended negative impacts or increased vulnerability over time (groundwater drawdown from irrigation, expansion of production into climate-marginal areas, introduction of species poorly suited to projected climate).

• Principle 13 (Public Health): Marked X. But the eligibility menu allows pesticide use up to WHO Class II thresholds, the creation of water bodies (mosquito habitat), and agro-processing waste, all carry public health implications.

• Principle 14 (Physical and Cultural Heritage): Marked X. But the project area includes Ouidah (a major Vodun cultural site and UNESCO-relevant historical city), and the Mono Biosphere Reserve. Heritage screening should remain open.

• Principle 15 (Lands and Soil Conservation): Marked X on the basis that the project promotes adaptation to enhance land productivity. But soil and land-use impacts are central to any land-based project; the principle should remain under active assessment.

CAR5: Please re-substantiate the "No further assessment required" entries in Table 6 for Principles 2, 8, 11, 13, 14 and 15, given the eligibility menu activities and the project area's cultural and ecological features (Ouidah heritage, Mono Biosphere Reserve).

CAR6: Please also add an explicit screening of transboundary risks (Mono River, coastline shared with Togo, migratory species) and cumulative risks (co-located WACA/WACA+, WB stormwater and urban mobility, LoCAL, GCF EbA, and the parallel FNEC AF EWS project), and indicate which entries refer to fully identified activities versus to the per-sub-project screening to be conducted later.

In the development of the full proposal: The full ESIA/ESMP should (i) maintain the 15-principle structure but explicitly disaggregate direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative impacts; (ii) state risks only for fully identified activities at submission, in line with paragraph 29 of the AFB updated USP guidance, while specifying the per-sub-project screening process that will apply to each USP under the ESMP; (iii) include an explicit Gender Action Plan that maps each baseline finding from the gender assessment to a specific design choice (eligibility menu, selection criteria, indicators); and (iv) include a dedicated ESP/ESMP budget line sized for the worst-case sub-project portfolio, in line with paragraph 30 of the USP guidance.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR5: Cleared (pages 42–43). Five of the six principles have been reopened and re-substantiated. Principle 2 is now Medium risk, citing the USP modality's risk of unequal grant access for smaller or less-

connected community organisations, with selection criteria addressing outreach to marginalised groups and beneficiary-diversity tracking. Principle 8 is now Low risk with further assessment required, acknowledging that water points, basins and reforestation may involve land-use changes or restrictions on customary use, with ESIA screening for land tenure impacts and community consent. Principle 11 names groundwater depletion from irrigation, expansion into climate-sensitive areas and introduction of unsuitable species as maladaptation risks, with per-sub-project technical screening. Principle 13 identifies pesticide use up to WHO Class II thresholds, water body creation and agro-processing waste, with ESMP health safeguards, pesticide stewardship protocols, waste management standards and mosquito control. Principle 14 names Ouidah as a Vodun cultural site and UNESCO-recognised historic city and the Mono Biosphere Reserve, requiring pre-approval assessment of sub-projects in or near heritage sites. All five now carry "Further assessment required."
Principle 15 is the exception: the substantive text has been strengthened and concludes "Further assessment required," but the row retains an "X" in the "No further assessment required" column, which contradicts its own text. This should be corrected by deleting the "X."

CAR6: Cleared (pages 41–42). The revised narrative preceding the risk table addresses both dimensions. Transboundary risks are screened. Cumulative risks are addressed by name, to be assessed via the georeferenced beneficiary database under Activity 2.1.3 and discussed at quarterly coordination meetings under Activity 3.1.1. The identified-versus-later distinction is made explicit through the USP paragraph, which states that specific sub-projects are not determined at concept stage and that each will undergo the same ESP/GP screening, categorisation, mitigation and monitoring under the ESMS at full proposal stage.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR5 – Cleared (pp. 44–45): The ESP risk table now provides more substantive treatment of the previously understated risks under Access and Equity, Involuntary Resettlement, Climate Change, Public Health, Physical and Cultural Heritage, and Lands and Soil Conservation. Relevant risks associated with unequal access to grants, land-use restrictions, maladaptation, pesticides, water bodies, heritage sites and soil impacts are identified, with further assessment required. The earlier contradictory marking for Principle 15 has also been corrected.

At full proposal stage: The ESIA/ESMP should maintain the 15-principle structure and distinguish direct, indirect, transboundary and cumulative impacts. It should include a Gender Action Plan linking the gender analysis to project activities, selection criteria and indicators, and provide an adequate ESP/ESMP budget based on the potential sub-project portfolio.

At full proposal stage: The ESIA/ESMP should assess direct, indirect, cumulative and transboundary risks in greater detail, while distinguishing risks associated with fully identified project activities from those to be screened and managed individually when the unidentified sub-projects are formulated. (Related to CAR6).

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the size for LLA single country grants?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: No.
Decimal points are also used instead of commas in Table 1. Figures do NOT match.

• Cover page (p. 1): Amount of Financing Requested = US$4,995,602
• Table 1 (p. 16): Amount of Financing Requested = US$4,337,602

CAR7: Please reconcile the financing amount across the cover page and Table 1. Kindly futher correct the figures in Table 1 and use commas instead of decimals so as to reflect the correct amounts.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR7: Cleared on pages 1 and 15.
All figures corrected.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR7 (reopened) – Partially Cleared (pp. 1 and 14–15): The financing request is now consistently stated as USD 4,992,677 on the cover page and in Table 1, uses commas, and remains within the USD 5 million ceiling for an LLA single-country grant. However, the financial figures do not fully reconcile. The execution-cost allocations of USD 368,124 for the CCLC and USD 69,023 for FNEC total USD 437,147. When added to the project activity cost of USD 4,164,400, the resulting total project cost is USD 4,601,547 rather than the USD 4,601,546 shown in Table 1. Please correct the USD 1 discrepancy and revise any consequential totals so that the component costs, execution costs, IE management fee and overall financing request are fully consistent.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR7: Cleared (p.1, 14, 15).

Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5% per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Yes, however some clarification is required.
The IE management fee is 8.5%.

The PFG amount is below the appropriate limit however, the PFG narrative refers to "the ten targeted municipalities" in sections 1, 3 and 4, whereas the concept note targets five municipalities.

CAR8: Kindly reconcile the number of targeted areas in the PFG application narrative which currently references "ten targeted municipalities", and the concept note which only covers five CCLC municipalities.
[June 3, 2026]

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR8: Cleared in the PFG.

The revised PFG application no longer contains any reference to "ten targeted municipalities." Every mention of the target areas now consistently refers to five:

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: The revised PFG application no longer refers to ten targeted municipalities and consistently identifies the five CCLC municipalities. The standard PFG request of USD 149,730 and the supplemental LLA PFG request of USD 81,375 are presented separately and total USD 231,105, consistent with the concept note. The IE management fees are also calculated at 8.5 percent.

CAR10 (New): The PFG identifies the Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC) as the Executing Entity. Please confirm that the CCLC is a legally established entity with the legal personality and institutional authority necessary to enter into agreements, receive and manage PFG resources, contract consultants and remain accountable for the proposed PFG activities. The legal name of the EE will be entered in the PFG grant agreement so please confirm that CCLC is a legal entity.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR10: Cleared (as per the response provided by the IE confirming legal status of the EE).

Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5% per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: Unclear.
FNEC is the Implementing Entity and CCLC is the Executing Entity however, several activities under Outcome 2.1 (transfer mechanism design, secure transfer mechanisms, FNEC-CCLC convention, FNEC supervision of the call for proposals) suggest that FNEC provides at least part of the execution services.

CAR9: Please disaggregate the execution cost (US$379,790) between FNEC-executed and CCLC-executed portions, and confirm that the FNEC-executed portion is within the 1.5% sub-cap per AFB Decision B.38/42, or provide the strong justification required for any execution costs above 1.5% on the FNEC-executed portion. [June 3, 2026]

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR9: Partially cleared on page 15.

Table 1 now disaggregates the execution cost into two lines: CCLC at USD 430,589 and FNEC at USD 6,557, the latter expressly labelled 1.5%.

Point of note 1.5% label should be clarified, since USD 6,557 appears instead to be 1.5% of the CCLC execution line. In the case where the IE executes, the EE cap for the IE is 1.5% of the activities/outputs/components total that FNEC plans to execute. The balance (i.e. 8% can be allocated to the other EE).

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR9 – Partially Cleared (p. 15): Table 1 now separately identifies the execution costs allocated to the CCLC and FNEC and explains the proposed execution functions of each entity. However, the FNEC allocation of USD 69,023 is calculated as 1.5 percent of the total project cost of USD 4,601,546 (project funds +plus EE

fees). Under Decision B.38/42, where an Implementing Entity also performs execution functions, its execution costs may not exceed 1.5 percent of the value of the activities, outputs or components that it directly executes—not 1.5 percent of the total project cost unless it executes the entire project.

Please identify the specific activities, outputs or components that FNEC will directly execute, state their total value, and recalculate FNEC's execution-cost allocation at no more than 1.5 percent of that executed amount. The remaining execution-cost envelope, within the overall 9.5 percent ceiling, may be allocated to the CCLC as the other Executing Entity.

Please also clarify whether designing and securing the fund-transfer mechanism, concluding the FNEC–CCLC agreement and supervising the call for proposals constitute project-execution functions or responsibilities that should be covered by the IE management fee. This distinction should be reflected consistently in the implementation arrangements and financial tables. The revised figures should also reconcile the USD 1 difference currently arising in the total project cost.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: CAR9: Cleared (p.14,15).

Eligibility of IE

Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

At its forty-sixth meeting, through Decision B.46/9, the Adaptation Fund Board decided to grant an extension of accreditation to all implementing entities accredited by the Fund, and entities that are currently under Panel review for reaccreditation or due for reaccreditation, until 31 October 2027.
[June 3, 2026]

ADAPTATION FUND

CONCEPT NOTE PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme: *Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes*

Country: Benin

Thematic Focal Area: Agriculture / Water resource / Ecosystem services

Type of Implementing Entity: National Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC)

Executing Entities: Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC)

Amount of Financing Requested: 4,992,677 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes ☒ No ☐

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: 231,105 (149,730 + 81,375) (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities

Stage of Submission:

☒ This concept has been submitted before

☐ This is the first submission ever of the concept proposal

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: ~~6/26/2026~~8/24/2026

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

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Table of Contents

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION *1*
PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION *1*
Table of Contents *2*
List of tables *3*
List of figures *3*
Abbreviations and acronyms *3*
A – Project/Programme Background and Context: *4*
1 – Project context **4**
1.1 –Geographical, socio-economic and climatic profile of Benin 5
1.2 – Selection of municipalities for project intervention 8
2 – Geographic, socio-economic and climatic profile of the project's intervention areas **9**
2.1 – Geographic, socio-economic and climatic profile of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Atlantique department 9
2.2– Geographical, socio-economic and climatic profile of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Mono department 9
3 – Vulnerability of CCLC municipalities to climate change **10**
3.1 Vulnerability of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Atlantic department **10**
3.1 – Vulnerability of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Mono department **11**
5 – Projet choice **12**
B – Project/Programme Objectives: *13*
C – Project/Programme Components and Financing: *13*
D – Projected Calendar: *15*
A – Components of the project **15**
PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION *15*
B – Economic, social, and environmental benefits **23**
C – Cost-effectiveness analysis of the project **29**
D –Alignment of the project with national or local sustainable development strategies **29**
E – National technical standards and environmental and social policy **31**
F – Duplication **32**
G –Lessons learned, knowledge management, and insights gained **35**
H – Stakeholder consultation **36**
I – Justification for funding **39**
J – Sustainability **40**
K –Risks related to environmental and social impacts **42**
PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS *44*
A – Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework **44**
PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY *46*
Appendix 1: Letter of endorsement from the AND *47*
Appendix 2: List of participants in stakeholder consultations *48*

Official Use Only

Appendix 2.1: List of participants in phase 1: *Consultation with municipal authorities and technical cadres (February 2025)* **48**

Appendix 2.2: List of participants in phase 2: *Community beneficiary consultations (April 2025)* **48**

Appendix 2.2.1: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Ouidah 48
Appendix 2.2.2: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Kpomassè 48
Appendix 2.2.3: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Comè 48
Appendix 2.2.4: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Grand-Popo48
Appendix 2.2.5: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Abomey-Calavi 48

Appendix 2.3: List of participants in phase 3: *Validation workshop (December 2025)* **48**

Appendix 3: Eligibility menu for adaptation subprojects and exclusion list ***49***

Appendix 3.1: Eligibility menu for adaptation subprojects **49**

Appendix 3.2: Exclusion list **50**

List of tables

Table 1: Cost of project components 14
Table 2 : Implementation period of the project 15
Table 3 : Alignment of the project with national or local sustainable development strategies 30
Table 4 : Main national laws and regulations, as well as the Adaptation Fund standards applicable 31
Table 5 : Analysis of complementarity between the LLA-CCLC and existing climate initiatives in Benin 34
Table 6 : Distribution of consulted stakeholders 37
Table 7 : Identified Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks 43
Table 8: Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework 44

List of figures

Figure 1 : Geographical location of Benin 6
Figure 2 : Climatic zones of Benin 7
Figure 3: Projections from the regional climate model for annual precipitation (top) and temperature displayed as a 20-year moving average for Benin. *The line represents the ensemble mean, while the shaded area indicates the spread between models. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario*. 8
Figure 4 : Flooded agricultural areas 10
Figure 5 : Erosion hydrique des sols 10
Figure 6 : Variability and projected trends in precipitation across the seasonal cycle for the Atlantic department 11
Figure 7 : Projected deviation from the natural variability of mean surface air temperature with trends for the Atlantic department 11
Figure 8 : Variability and projected trends of rainfall across the seasonal cycle for the Mono department 12
Figure 9 : Projected deviation from the natural variability of mean air surface temperature with trends for the Mono department 12
Figure 10 : Environmental projects within the CCLC 12
Figure 11: Theory of Change 23

Abbreviations and acronyms

ANPC	:	National Civil Protection Agency
ATDA	:	Territorial Agency for Agricultural Development
CCLC	:	Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes
CND	:	Nationally Determined Contributions
DGEC	:	Directorate General for the Environment and Climate
DGEFC	:	Directorate General for Water, Forests and Hunting

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EDA	:	Enhanced Direct Access Mechanism
EPIC	:	Intermunicipal Public Cooperation Authority
FA	:	Adaptation Fund
FNEC	:	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat
FONCAT	:	National Disaster Response Fund
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
GUPS	:	Single Window for Social Protection
MAEP	:	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
NC	:	Concept Note
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
PCC	:	Municipal Contingency Plan
PCRRC	:	Municipal Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PNA	:	National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan Adaptation
PNRRC – ACC	:	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change
PRCC-CCLC	:	Climate Change Resilience Project for Vulnerable Populations in the CCLC

A – Project/Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

1 – Project context

Climate change poses a major threat to the socio-economic development of nations, with particularly pronounced impacts in developing countries[1]. They have caused significant damage and increasingly irreversible losses within terrestrial, aquatic, cryospheric, coastal, and oceanic ecosystems. All of these impacts jeopardize food security, complicate the sustainable management of water resources, and hinder efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, the effects of climate change exacerbate existing inequalities and further marginalize the most vulnerable groups, including women, youth, rural populations, and Indigenous communities, whose livelihoods are heavily dependent on climate-sensitive natural resources[2].

West Africa is experiencing faster global warming than the global average, with average annual temperatures rising between 1 and 3°C since the mid-1970s. At the same time, rainfall patterns are characterized by increased variability and increasingly frequent extreme weather events[3]. Countries in the region, including Benin, have limited capacity to deal with climate risks, particularly in terms of technical, organizational and financial resources[4]. Benin is particularly vulnerable, exposed to increasing variability in climate extremes (floods, droughts, heat waves), which seriously and lastingly compromises its socio-economic development[5]. According to estimates, losses related to the 2019 floods amounted to approximately US$91.1 million, primarily affecting agriculture, livestock farming,

[1] GIEC (2019). Résumé à l'intention des décideurs, Changement climatique et terres émergées : rapport spécial du GIEC sur le changement climatique, la désertification, la dégradation des sols, la gestion durable des terres, la sécurité alimentaire et les flux de gaz à effet de serre dans les écosystèmes terrestres. [P.R. Shukla, J. Skea, E. Calvo Buendia, V. Masson-Delmotte, H.- O. Pörtner, D. C. Roberts, P. Zhai, R. Slade, S. Connors, R. van Diemen, M. Ferrat, E. Haughey, S. Luz, S. Neogi, M. Pathak, J. Petzold, J. Portugal Pereira, P. Vyas, E. Huntley, K. Kissick, M. Belkacemi, J. Malley, (dir. publ.)]. Sous presse

[2] IPCC (2023). Synthesis report of the IPCC sixth Assessment Report (AR6): summary for policymakers. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 36 p.

[3] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-9/?utm_source=chatgpt.com, accessed May 11, 2025.

[4] Saber, M., Koroma, A., Posite, R. V., Ly, A., Tejan Bah, A. M., Abdulai, A., ... & Mewafy, F. (2025). A comprehensive review of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Africa. *Journal of Water and Climate Change*, *16*(5), 1831-1862.

[5] Azagoun, V. V. A., Komi, K., Vissin, E. W., & Klassou, K. S. (2025). Analysis of the Dynamics of Hydroclimatic Extremes in Urban Areas: The Case of Grand-Nokoué in Benin, West Africa. *Climate*, *13*(2), 39.

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fishing, industry, commerce, and services, with the destruction of nearly 4,900 hectares of crops[6].

In Benin, communities located on the edge of the coastal and Atlantic lagoons are highly exposed to the effects of climate change[7]. This densely populated coastal and lagoon area (approximately 1.9 million people, or 17% of the national population)[8] is characterized by active coastal erosion (up to 30m/year in Cotonou) and increased flooding, linked both to rising sea levels and to reduced sediment flow caused by the construction of upstream dams. Exposure to climate variability in this lagoon area poses a threat to habitats, infrastructure, and local livelihoods, particularly artisanal fishing and subsistence farming dependent on the lagoons[9]. In these municipalities, the hydrological variability of the lagoons (irregular opening or closing of sand barriers, salinization, sedimentation) destabilizes ecosystems, reducing local yields and increasing economic and health risks for populations that are often marginalized and lack robust institutional crisis management mechanisms[10]. Faced with this situation, these communities are particularly vulnerable to climatic and socio-economic impacts, making it urgent to strengthen adaptation measures and implement resilience tools adapted to these sensitive areas of Southwest Benin.

1.1 –Geographical, socio-economic and climatic profile of Benin

1.1.1 – Geographical profile of Benin

Benin is a coastal country in West Africa located in the tropical zone, between the Equator and the Tropic of Cancer (latitudes 6°30' to 12°30' North and longitudes 1° to 3°40' East), extending approximately 700 km from north to south, with a 121 km coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. Administratively, it currently comprises 12 departments subdivided into 77 communes, 546 arrondissements, and 5,290 villages or city districts[11]. Its geographic configuration provides remarkable natural diversity, with five major physical regions, including a low coastal and lagoon plain, a hilly central plateau, fertile plains in the east, the Atacora mountain range in the northwest, and wetlands in the south. The country is drained by several major river basins, including those of the Niger, Ouémé, Mono-Couffo, and Volta, and hosts numerous strategic water bodies such as Lake Nokoué, Lake Ahémé, and the Porto-Novo lagoon[12]. This hydrographic wealth represents both an economic potential and a source of vulnerability to climate hazards, particularly floods, coastal erosion, saline intrusion, and seasonal droughts

Rainfall varies significantly across regions, ranging from over 1,200 mm/year in Cotonou to less than 900 mm in northern areas. The gently undulating terrain, often degraded silico-clay soils, and the dependence of rural communities on natural resources (rainfed agriculture, lagoon fishing, extensive livestock farming) increase the country's exposure to the effects of climate change. This vulnerability is particularly pronounced in coastal and lagoon areas, where a significant proportion of the national population lives, facing recurrent extreme events and the absence of robust institutional adaptation mechanisms. Figure 1 below shows the geographical situation of Benin, highlighting the project's beneficiary municipalities.

[6] Azagoun, V. V. A., Komi, K., Vissin, E. W., & Klassou, K. S. (2025). Analysis of the Dynamics of Hydroclimatic Extremes in Urban Areas: The Case of Grand-Nokoué in Benin, West Africa. *Climate*, *13*(2), 39.
[7] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PNA_BENIN_2022_0.pdf, accessed May 11, 2025.
[8] https://www.wacaprogram.org/country/benin, accessed May 11, 2025.
[9] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/12/06/benin-can-create-opportunities-for-a-just-energy-transition-and-green-inclusive-growth-world-bank-report?utm
[10] Davies-Vollum, K. S., Koomson, D., & Raha, D. (2024). Coastal lagoons of West Africa: a scoping study of environmental status and management challenges. *Anthropocene Coasts*, *7*(1), 7.
[11] Law No. 2013-05 of May 27, 2013, concerning the creation, organization, powers and operation of local administrative units in the Republic of Benin.
[12] https://presidence.bj/home/le-benin/geographie/, accessed May 15, 2025.

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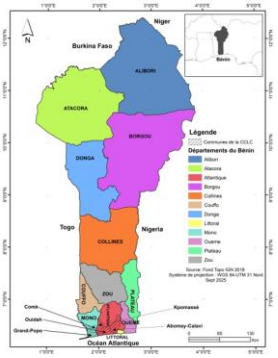


Figure 1 : Geographical location of Benin
Source: National Geographic Institute (IGN), 2018.

1.1.2 – Socio-economic profile of Benin

Benin, a small francophone state in West Africa, has been classified as a lower-middle-income country since 2020. With an open economy, fertile agricultural land, and recognized political stability, the country also benefits from a strategic location at the heart of the Abidjan-Lagos and Cotonou-Niamey economic corridors, making it a regional hub for trade and services. The population of Benin is estimated at approximately 13.7 million in 2024, with a very young demographic structure (over two-thirds under 25 years old)[13], predominantly concentrated in the southern and coastal areas.

Despite sustained economic growth over the past decade (7.5% in 2024) and a reduction in the national poverty rate to 31% in 2024 (down from 33.2% in 2023), disparities persist, particularly between urban areas (30%) and rural areas (nearly 38%)[14].. Approximately 70% of the active population depends on sectors highly sensitive to climate, such as rainfed agriculture, artisanal fishing, and subsistence activities. This heavy dependence increases the vulnerability of poor households to the growing impacts of climate change (droughts, floods, coastal erosion, hydrological variability)[15]. Without action, economic and employment losses related to climate hazards could undermine development gains and further exacerbate inequalities.

In this context, the implementation of an ambitious, inclusive, and equitable adaptation program is essential to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations, safeguard key productive sectors, and support a just transition toward low-carbon, climate-resilient development

1.1.3 – Climatic characteristics of Benin

Benin exhibits significant climatic diversity, which strongly influences its ecosystems, economic activities, and the living conditions of its population. The country is primarily characterized by two types of climate: a humid equatorial climate in the south, and a tropical climate in the central and northern regions. The south benefits from a bimodal rainfall pattern, with two rainy seasons (from April to mid-July and from mid-September to October) and two dry seasons (from November to March and from mid-July to mid-September), resulting in high humidity and dense vegetation. In contrast, the central and northern regions experience a tropical climate with a single season, a long dry season from November to April, followed by a shorter rainy season from June to September, often marked by significant interannual variability.

From an agro-climatic perspective, this climatic transition from south to north allows for the distinction

[13] https://www.wfp.org/operations/bj03-benin-country-strategic-plan-2024-2027?utm
[14] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2025/07/17/benin-can-mobilize-more-domestic-resources-to-drive-inclusive-growth-and-equity?utm, accessed May 15, 2025.
[15] https://www.wfp.org/countries/benin?utm, accessed May 15, 2025.

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of three main zones: the Guineo-Congolian zone in the south, characterized by high humidity and forest-type vegetation; The central Sudanian-Guinean zone is a transitional zone, well-suited to rainfed agriculture, while the northern Sudanian zone is more arid, with scarcer water resources and predominantly savanna vegetation. This climatic diversity exposes the country to varying degrees of climate risk across different regions, ranging from recurrent flooding in the south to prolonged drought in the north, thus exacerbating the vulnerability of agricultural, water, and social systems nationwide. A thorough understanding of these climate dynamics is crucial for guiding adaptation priorities and directing investments toward differentiated and localized measures.

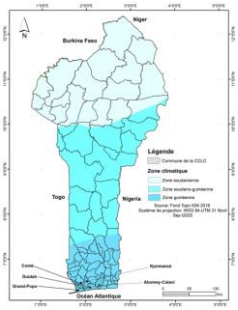


Figure 2 : Climatic zones of Benin
Source: National Geographic Institute (IGN), 2018.

The Guineo-Congolian zone, located in southern Benin between latitudes 10°00' and 12°20' North and longitudes 1°00' and 3°50' East, is characterized by a four-season climate, with an average annual rainfall of 1,217.1 mm distributed over approximately 87 rainy days. Monthly rainfall amplitude reaches 260.6 mm between the wettest and driest months. The annual average temperature is 27.4 °C, with an annual thermal amplitude of 3.7 °C. There is a long rainy season from April to July, followed by a short rainy season from September to mid-November, separated by two dry periods: a long dry season from mid-November to mid-March and a short dry season from mid-July to the end of August. Daily temperatures generally range between 25 °C and 29 °C, with relative humidity varying from 69% to 97%[16].

The Sudanian-Guinean zone, located in the central part of the country (between 8°00' and 10°00' North latitude, and 1°40' to 3°50' East longitude), constitutes a climatic transition area, marked by a hybrid rainfall regime between bimodal and unimodal patterns. Average annual rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,110 mm, spread over about 75 days. Relative humidity varies widely, from 31% to 98%, while average temperatures fluctuate between 25 °C and 29 °C throughout the year.

The Sudanian zone, covering the northern part of the country between 10°00' and 12°20' North latitude and 1°00' to 3°50' East longitude, is characterized by a drier climate, with average annual rainfall ranging from 900 mm to 1,100 mm, generally distributed over 71 days. Relative humidity shows strong seasonal variability, dropping to only 18% during the Harmattan period (December to February) and rising to 99% in August, at the peak of the rainy season. Monthly average temperatures range between 24 °C and 31 °C, with frequent peaks at the start of the dry season[17].

1.1.4 – Future climate variability in Benin

With global warming estimated at +1.1°C between 2011 and 2020[18], climate projections for West Africa (and therefore for Benin) suggest that the country will be increasingly exposed to severe and unpredictable weather events. Temperature anomalies recorded between 1981 and 2010 range from -

[16] MCVDD (2022), National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Benin, Cotonou, Benin, 175p.
[17] MCVDD (2022), National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Benin, Cotonou, Benin, 175p.
[18] IPCC (2023). Synthesis report of the IPCC sixth Assessment Report (AR6): summary for policymakers. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 36 p.

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0.7°C to +1.3°C[19],, confirming increasing thermal instability. Climate models predict widespread warming between 2030 and 2050, with deviations from normal ranging from +0.8°C to +2.3°C depending on the representative concentration scenarios (RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP8.5).

Regarding rainfall, significant uncertainty remains: some models predict a decrease in precipitation, while others project a slight increase depending on the region and temporal horizon. However, outputs from the CSIRO and CCCMA models indicate a prevailing trend toward a reduction in annual volumes, particularly in the vulnerable agricultural areas of central and northern Benin. Furthermore, analysis of the West African monsoon seasonal cycle suggests a potentially shorter and delayed mid-rainy season, with more frequent droughts and more intense rainfall events. These projections signal an increase in the risks to which the country is exposed, notably in rainfed agriculture, water resource management, and hydraulic infrastructure. They highlight the urgency of developing differentiated, resilient adaptation strategies based on available scientific data. Figure 3 illustrates these various dynamics related to climate warming.

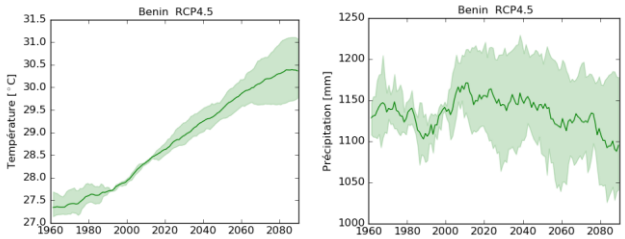


Figure 3: Projections from the regional climate model for annual precipitation (top) and temperature displayed as a 20-year moving average for Benin**.**
The line represents the ensemble mean, while the shaded area indicates the spread between models. The projections are based on the RCP4.5 emission scenario.

Source: Climate Analytics RegioClim Tool[20].

This overall warming trend is also confirmed under the SSP5-8.5 scenario. Under this scenario, Benin will experience an increase in the average surface air temperature, which is expected to reach 33.34°C (+/- 1.36), and rainfall will not only vary but is projected to increase, reaching 1,211.52 mm (+/- 94.26) by the end of the century[21].

1.2 – Selection of municipalities for project intervention

The Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC) of Benin is an intermunicipal entity comprising the communes of Comé, Kpomassè, Grand-Popo, Ouidah, and Abomey-Calavi. These local authorities share an interconnected hydrological system, including the coastal lagoon, the Aho channel, Lake Ahémé, and the mouth known as “the King’s mouth” (**Figure 4~~Figure 4~~**).

The intermunicipal area is situated in agro-ecological zones VI (the barren land zone) and VIII (the fisheries zone). Its local economy relies on diverse productive activities, including fishing, subsistence farming, cash crop cultivation, small-scale livestock farming, seasonal work, small-scale trade, and agri-food processing (INSAE, 2016)[22].

CCLC faces significant climate risks. This intermunicipal area is experiencing growing vulnerabilities, including annual flooding, rising sea levels, strong winds, extreme heat, and prolonged droughts. These events cause multiple environmental and socio-economic issues, including land degradation, coastal

[19] IPCC (2023). Synthesis report of the IPCC sixth Assessment Report (AR6): summary for policymakers. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 36 p.
[20] https://regioclim.climateanalytics.org/choices, accessed on January 13, 2025..
[21] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/benin/trends-variability-projections, accessed on January 13, 2025.
[22] INSAE (2016) Main socio-demographic and economic indicators, Cotonou, Benin.

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erosion, reduced and failing fish reproduction, mangrove destruction, and increased food insecurity. In this context, funding local initiatives to build resilience to climate change is crucial for effective, sustainable adaptation for vulnerable communities.

2 – Geographic, socio-economic and climatic profile of the project's intervention areas

2.1 – Geographic, socio-economic and climatic profile of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Atlantique department

The municipalities of Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, and Kpomassè, located in the Atlantique Department, are characterized by a strong dependence on natural resources and significant exposure to climate risks. Abomey-Calavi, experiencing rapid demographic and urban growth, faces recurrent flooding, coastal erosion, and soil degradation. High heat and humidity further exacerbate health risks. Ouidah, situated on coastal and marshy plains, lies within a fisheries zone and is particularly vulnerable to flooding, soil salinization, and the depletion of fish resources. These risks are amplified by urbanization and pressure on ecosystems. Kpomassè, located on the shores of Lake Ahémé and its low-lying floodplains, experiences frequent flooding, sedimentation, and water pollution, reducing agricultural and fisheries productivity. Overall, coastal and lacustrine exposure, dependence on agricultural and fishery activities, population growth, and the lack of protective infrastructure strongly reinforce the socio-economic and ecological vulnerability of these municipalities, highlighting the urgent need for targeted adaptation actions.

From a socio-economic and cultural perspective, these municipalities are home to multiethnic populations whose livelihoods are closely linked to natural resources. Abomey-Calavi hosts a diverse population (Aïzo, Fon, Goun, Nago, Toffin, and Yoruba) spread across nine districts and 149 villages or neighborhoods, engaged in income-generating activities such as agriculture, fishing, trade, crafts, and tourism. Ouidah, primarily inhabited by Fon and Adja populations across ten districts and 77 villages, benefits from historical and cultural tourism. Kpomassè, a rural municipality on the shores of Lake Ahémé, includes Adja, Pédah, Fon, and Yoruba communities spread over nine districts and 76 villages, where traditional agricultural and fishing practices are deeply rooted in community life. Rainfall variability, flooding, and coastal erosion, combined with population pressure, settlement in high-risk areas, and insufficient infrastructure, increase the vulnerability of these populations and their livelihoods, underscoring the need for integrated and prioritized socio-ecological adaptation measures.

2.2– Geographical, socio-economic and climatic profile of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Mono department

The municipalities of Comé and Grand-Popo, located in southwestern Benin in the Mono Department, feature flat terrains composed of lowlands and floodplains, with a sandy coastal ridge in Grand-Popo. Comé is crossed by Lake Ahémé and tributaries of the Mono River, while Grand-Popo opens onto the Atlantic Ocean. Both municipalities experience a tropical climate, with Comé having two rainy and two dry seasons, and Grand-Popo experiencing four alternating seasons of rain and drought. This combination of low elevation, exposure to rivers and the sea, and high rainfall variability exposes their populations to recurrent flooding, sedimentation, coastal erosion, soil salinization, and degradation of water resources, directly affecting agriculture, fishing, and aquaculture.

These geographical and climatic conditions, combined with the residents' strong dependence on natural resources, also shape the socio-economic and cultural profiles of the municipalities. Comé and Grand-Popo have approximately 80,000 and 66,000 inhabitants, respectively, spread across five and seven districts and numerous villages. The populations are multiethnic: Comé is home to the Xwéla, Waci, and Sawxè, while Grand-Popo includes the Xwla, Xuéla, and Guens. A wide diversity of religious and cultural practices is also integrated into community life. The local economy relies on agriculture, fishing, aquaculture, trade, crafts, and, in the case of Comé, cultural tourism sectors that provide the majority of income and employment. These activities, highly dependent on natural resources and climatic conditions, combined with population pressure and insufficient adapted infrastructure, increase the socio-economic and cultural vulnerability of these municipalities to climate change.

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3 – Vulnerability of CCLC municipalities to climate change

The project will benefit the communities of the five municipalities that form the Community of Coastal Lagoon Commune (CCLC) in Benin: Grand-Popo, Comè, Kpomassè, Ouidah, and Abomey-Calavi. These municipalities are located across the Mono and Atlantique Departments. This inter-municipal area, located in the coastal zone, is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and faces significant environmental, social, and economic challenges. Figure 4~~Figure 4~~ displays the flooded cropland zones within the CCLC region. Cartographic analysis highlights substantial structural flood risks in these areas. Out of over 35,000 hectares of flood-prone land, nearly 14,500 hectares are used for agriculture, mainly near the coastline, around Lake Ahémé, the Aho channel, and in low-lying regions.

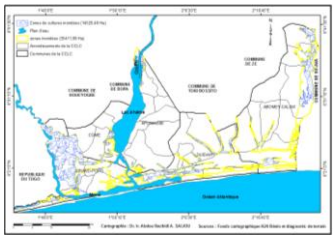


Figure 4 : Flooded agricultural areas

This overlap between agricultural production areas and high-risk zones highlights the direct vulnerability of local livelihoods in the municipalities of Grand-Popo, Comè, Ouidah, Kpomassè, and Abomey-Calavi. Recurrent flooding destroys food and vegetable crops, significantly reducing agricultural productivity and food security. The low topography and immediate proximity to water bodies further increase the territory's sensitivity to seasonal floods and rising groundwater levels. The absence of adequate drainage infrastructure and the degradation of natural buffer zones, such as mangroves, riverbanks, and gallery forests, exacerbate these impacts. This multi-sectoral vulnerability, affecting agricultural, ecological, and social sectors, requires urgent and targeted territorial adaptation responses to climate change.

These vulnerabilities translate into a range of specific climate and environmental risks. Flooding remains the primary risk, followed by localized droughts and strong winds, which notably contribute to mangrove destruction and roof damage. Soil water erosion affects different parts of the CCLC territory: lightly eroded areas are located in the southern parts of Grand-Popo and Ouidah, which are more exposed to coastal erosion; moderately eroded areas are found in the southern parts of Comè, Kpomassè, and Abomey-Calavi; and highly eroded areas correspond to the downstream sections of these same municipalities (Figure 4). These dynamics underscore the need to plan targeted interventions to strengthen community resilience, protect essential infrastructure, and preserve ecosystems that are vital for local livelihoods.

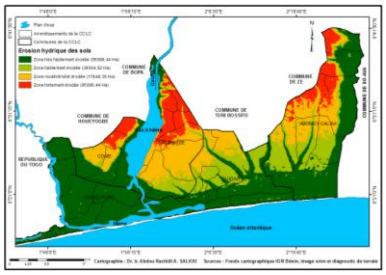


Figure 5 : Erosion hydrique des sols

3.1 Vulnerability of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Atlantic department

The climate vulnerability of the municipalities of Kpomassè, Ouidah, and Abomey-Calavi is primarily

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manifested in the intensification and recurrence of floods, which are identified as the dominant hazard in the municipal contingency plans. Additional risks include localized droughts, strong winds, and heatwaves. In Kpomassè, floods are highly likely and severe, persistently affecting agricultural areas and living spaces across several districts. Consequences include riverbank erosion, land degradation, reduced crop yields, decreased incomes, and heightened poverty, which, in turn, promote rural exodus. In Ouidah, climate hazards are concentrated in coastal and lagoon areas, where recurrent floods, often combined with strong winds, cause significant damage to homes, local infrastructure, and livelihoods, particularly in the most exposed districts. In Abomey-Calavi, vulnerability is exacerbated by disrupted rainfall patterns, characterized by more intense precipitation over short periods, leading to excessive runoff, accelerated soil erosion, and cyclical flooding. Concurrently, droughts, extreme heat, and strong winds increase environmental and social pressures. Across all three municipalities, these climate hazards have cumulative impacts on households and ecosystems, including crop and livestock losses, land and water resource degradation, and social effects such as weakened livelihoods, school dropouts, and increased exposure of women, children, and actors in the agricultural and fisheries sectors. These observations underscore the need for targeted and integrated adaptation interventions.

Climate projections (Figure 6~~Figure 6~~) indicate a significant shift in rainfall patterns in Abomey-Calavi, Kpomassè, and Ouidah, with an earlier onset of the rainy season and higher precipitation totals at the beginning and end of the season. Projected monthly rainfall for May-June and September-October exceeds historical averages, while the short dry season tends to diminish. This increased concentration of rainfall over shorter periods significantly heightens the risks of flooding, runoff, and soil erosion, placing pressure on drainage infrastructure, agricultural lands, and residential areas, particularly in low-lying and densely populated areas of the Atlantique Department.

At the same time, a gradual and significant increase in average temperatures is projected in these three municipalities, accompanied by more frequent and intense heatwave events (Figure 7~~Figure 7~~). The interaction between warming and high atmospheric humidity will exacerbate heat stress, increase health risks, and put greater pressure on water resources, while reducing agricultural productivity and ecosystem resilience. Combined with more irregular rainfall, these climate trends increase the vulnerability of households and livelihoods in these municipalities, underscoring the need for targeted, priority adaptation measures aligned with the Adaptation Fund's objectives.

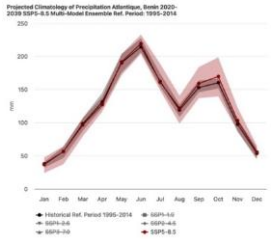


Figure 6 : Variability and projected trends in precipitation across the seasonal cycle for the Atlantic department

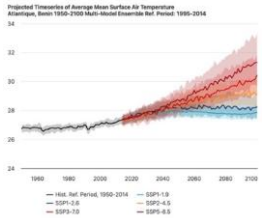


Figure 7 : Projected deviation from the natural variability of mean surface air temperature with trends for the Atlantic department

3.1 – Vulnerability of the municipalities of the CCLC in the Mono department

The municipalities of Grand-Popo and Comè, located in the Mono Department, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to their low elevation, proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, Lake Ahémé, and the branches of the Mono River, as well as their strong dependence on natural resources. Gradual increases in temperature and rising atmospheric humidity intensify heat stress, pressure on water resources, and the degradation of coastal and lagoon ecosystems. These climate changes directly affect agricultural, horticultural, and fishery activities, which underpin local livelihoods, thereby increasing households' socio-economic vulnerability. Detailed projections of rainfall changes

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further confirm these trends and help to better understand the specific risks to which these municipalities are exposed.

Multi-model precipitation projections for the Mono Department, applicable to the municipalities of Grand-Popo and Comè, show a significant shift in the seasonal rainfall regime compared to the 1995–2014 period (**Error! Reference source not found.~~Figure 8~~**). The rainy season is projected to start earlier, as early as March or April, with a marked increase in rainfall totals in May and particularly in June, reaching approximately 210 to 230 mm, depending on the climate scenarios. The short dry season of July–August is expected to weaken, while a second, more pronounced rainfall peak is projected in September–October, exceeding historical averages. This increased concentration of rainfall over short periods significantly raises the risks of flooding in low-lying areas, submersion of riverside zones, runoff, and soil erosion, particularly due to the low elevation and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, Lake Ahémé, and the branches of the Mono River. This situation heightens the vulnerability of agricultural, horticultural, and fishery activities, as well as livelihoods, in the municipalities of Grand-Popo and Comè.

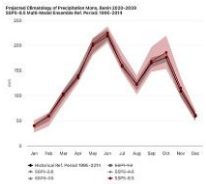


Figure 8 : Variability and projected trends of rainfall across the seasonal cycle for the Mono department

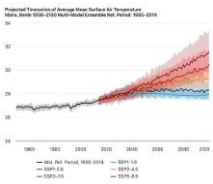


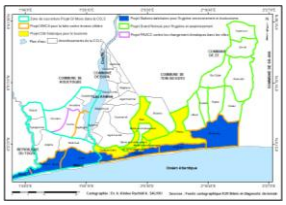
Figure 9 : Projected deviation from the natural variability of mean air surface temperature with trends for the Mono department

In summary, the main climate risks and vulnerabilities are flooding, degradation of agricultural land, and coastal erosion.

In response to these risks and vulnerabilities related to floods and drought pockets, the Community of Coastal Lagoon Commune (CCLC) in Benin has implemented various adaptation and resilience measures. These include support for alternative income-generating activities (such as credit provision, training, and capacity building for producers), the supply of food, seeds, and agricultural inputs, off-season crop production, promotion of short-cycle crops, community solidarity, temporary migration, raising building foundations, river transport, water management for agricultural purposes, diversification into other economic sectors, reforestation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These challenges negatively impact basic resources and local livelihoods, increasing poverty and making communities progressively more vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

5 – Projet choice

The communities of the CCLC will become increasingly vulnerable due to their limited adaptive capacities and high dependence on climate-sensitive resources such as water and agricultural production systems. Most environmental projects operating in the CCLC municipalities do not address the vulnerabilities of the community's basic livelihoods and means of subsistence. The figure below shows the coverage areas of these various projects (Figure 13).



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Figure 10 : Environmental projects within the CCLC

Six projects, operating without coordination, are currently underway in the CCLC municipalities. These include the regional WACA project for coastal erosion control, the GI-Mono and Grand Nokoué waste management projects, the flagship PAG projects for developing seaside resorts with a focus on hygiene and sanitation, and the promotion of the historical city for tourism (only in Ouidah), as well as the PAVICC project on climate change (limited to the urban center of Comé). The stakes are high, as today's decisions will determine the living conditions of future generations. The sustainable development of the CCLC municipalities depends on finding solutions now to the multiple challenges caused by the adverse effects of climate change. Considering these environmental challenges, there is an urgent need to implement appropriate measures to improve the living conditions of the populations of the Community of Coastal Lagoon Commune (CCLC) and to strengthen their adaptive and resilience capacities to climate change.

B – Project/Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Community of Coastal Lagoons Communes (CCLC) against the impacts of climate change through concrete Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiatives.

Specifically, this involves:

- strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of stakeholders to improve the resilience of local communities' livelihoods against the impacts of climate change;
- establishing a local financing mechanism to support community initiatives for ecosystem restoration and crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains;
- developing tools for knowledge capitalization and management.

This project is fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's results framework. It specifically targets the following results:

- **Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses**

The project strengthens the institutional capacity of CCLC and local organizations to understand and respond to climate risks by improving the skills and knowledge needed to develop value chains in the crop, livestock, and fisheries sectors amid climate change. It will also increase their readiness to access and allocate adaptation funds directly through the LLA approach.

- **Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes**

The project aims to improve community awareness of climate change and empower local institutions and communities to decide how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and implemented.

- **Outcome 5: Increased ecosystems resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress**

Through this project, lagoon and coastal ecosystems and natural resources will be protected, restored, and better managed.

- **Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in the target areas**

By developing climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains and sustainably improving food and nutrition security, the most vulnerable populations in the CCLC will diversify their income sources through the adoption of climate-resilient production practices and technologies.

C – Project/Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete

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outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific sub- sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well defined interventions / projects.

Table 1: Cost of project components

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
Component 1: Strengthening the technical capacities of local communities to design and and implement Locally Led Adaptation initiatives that enhance the climate resilience of livelihoods	**Output 1.1:** an assessment report on climate change adaptation practices, needs, and technical and organizational capacity gaps of local actors involved in ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains produced; eligibility criteria and menu of adaptation initiatives refined; training modules developed; capacity-building sessions delivered for ecosystem restoration actors and value chain stakeholders; and community-driven LLA initiatives designed	**Outcome 1.1:** Enhanced and sustained technical and organizational capacities of local actors engaged in ecosystem restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and aquaculture to design and implement LLA initiatives.	109,600
	Output 1.2: A capacity needs assessment report for the CCLC and local institutions produced; a structured training plan developed; institutional capacity-building workshops conducted; and 25 facilitators recruited and trained to support the identification, development, and monitoring of LLA subprojects	**Outcome 1.2:** Strengthened capacities of the CCLC and local institutions to identify, support, and monitor LLA subprojects that restore ecosystems and promote climate-resilient agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains through inclusive and sustainable local governance.	816,800
Component 2: Selection, financing, and implementation of concrete Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiatives	**Output 2.1:** 01 revised procedures manual; 01 signed agreement between the FNEC and the CCLC; 01 fund transfer equivalent to the planned annual amount is implemented	**Outcome 2.1:** AF resources are mobilized through the FNEC to the CCLC to benefit of vulnerable communities through ecosystem restoration and agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chain development.	18,000
	Output 2.2: 40 local climate change adaptation initiatives are selected, 01 annual evaluation report	**Outcome 2.2:** The resilience of the livelihoods of vulnerable actors in ecosystems restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains is strengthened through the implementation of LLA initiatives funded by the Adaptation Fund.	3,040,000
Component 3: Sustainability of project outcomes, Knowledge Management, and Learning	**Output 3.1:** 01 participatory and inclusive MEAL system is established; 01 mechanism for mobilizing sustainable financing is available	**Outcome 3.1:** Local governance of LLA initiatives is sustainably reinforced, and effective mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources are established to ensure sustainability and scale-up of project achievements.	60,000
	Output 3.2: 01 toolkit synthesizing the best practices and successes of the funded initiatives is available; 05 exchange visits are conducted; 05 experience-sharing workshops are organized; the FNEC website disseminates practices and lessons learned from the project; 02 information dissemination systems on adaptation measures are strengthened	**Outcome 3.2:** Knowledge management is strengthened, and lessons learned, as well as best practices for adaptation are documented, capitalized, and inclusively disseminated to promote learning, replication, and scaling up of climate change adaptation actions.	120,000
A – Project activities cost			4,164,400
B – Project execution cost (9.5% of total project cost)	CCLC (9.58% of total project cost)		437,146~~368,124~~
Total project Cost (A + B)			4,601,546
C – FNEC management cost (8.5% implementation cost)			391,131
Amount of Financing Requested			**4,992,677**

The FNEC is the Implementing Entity. Its responsibilities regarding the local financing mechanism include designing and securing the fund-transfer mechanism (Activity 2.1.3), concluding the FNEC–CCLC agreement (Activity 2.1.2), and supervising the call for proposals. These functions constitute the

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Implementing Entity's fiduciary and oversight responsibilities and are covered by the 8.5% IE management fee. The CCLC is the sole executing entity and bears the full cost of project execution, which is equivalent to 9.5% of the total project cost (USD 437,146).

D – Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Table 2 : Implementation period of the project

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2027
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2030
Project/Programme Closing	2032
Terminal Evaluation	2032

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A – Components of the project

Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience. Specify how the project/programme enables devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level and gives local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.

The project has three main components, namely:

- Strengthening the technical capacities of local communities to design and implement Locally Led Adaptation initiatives that enhance the climate resilience of livelihoods.
- Selection, financing, and implementation of concrete Locally Led Adaptation initiatives.
- Sustainability of project outcomes, Knowledge, Management, and Learning.

Component 1: Strengthening the technical capacities of local communities to design and implement Locally Led Adaptation initiatives that enhance the climate resilience of livelihoods

The first component of the project focuses on building the capacities of development actors within the Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC) eligible to receive subgrants, along with their technical and institutional partners. It aims to establish the conditions necessary for designing, implementing, and monitoring Locally Led Adaptation sub-projects (LLA). The target beneficiaries include community-based organizations, women's groups, youth groups, organizations representing persons with disabilities, and local governance structures involved in restoring ecosystems and developing sustainable value chains in crops, livestock, and aquaculture.

The expected results and outputs of this component address several cross-cutting constraints that local organizations commonly face when implementing climate adaptation initiatives. These include limited technical capacity to identify, design, and implement climate-resilient livelihood projects, as well as insufficient familiarity with the principles and operational requirements of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) approaches.

Accordingly, the component will provide beneficiary organizations with tailored technical support throughout the entire lifecycle of LLA sub-projects, from identifying local adaptation priorities to designing, planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating projects. The component will also enhance the CCLC's

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institutional capacity to effectively manage the selection process and oversee the implementation of LLA projects.

Outcome 1.1: Enhanced and sustained technical and organizational capacities of local actors engaged in ecosystem restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and aquaculture to design and implement LLA initiatives.

Activities under this outcome will focus on enhancing the technical and organizational capacities of potential local beneficiary organizations. This will help them effectively identify priorities and design, implement, and monitor locally led adaptation sub-projects.

Output 1.1: an assessment report on climate change adaptation practices, needs, and technical and organizational capacity gaps of local actors involved in ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains produced; eligibility criteria and menu of adaptation initiatives refined; training modules developed; capacity-building sessions delivered for ecosystem restoration actors and value chain stakeholders; and community-driven LLA initiatives designed.

- ***Activity 1.1.1:*** *Conducting a participatory mapping of climate change adaptation initiatives and evaluating the technical and organizational capacity-building needs of local communities involved in ecosystem restoration, as well as developing crop, livestock, and aquaculture sectors.*

Identifying climate change adaptation initiatives and capacity-building needs will help guide the delivery of targeted technical assistance tailored to local priorities. This process will also enhance the eligibility criteria for locally led adaptation sub-projects that will be funded by the project (Annex 3). The needs assessment will specifically pinpoint gaps in the design, management, and monitoring of these sub-projects. Gender-responsive consultation workshops will involve a wide range of stakeholders in identifying and prioritizing adaptation initiatives and capacity-building needs. The results of these assessments will be compiled into a synthesis report that highlights the key adaptation initiatives of local communities within the CCLC, their technical and organizational capacity gaps, and recommended actions to address these gaps. This report will then serve as the basis for creating training modules for local stakeholders and for refining the sub-project eligibility criteria.

- ***Activity 1.1.2:*** *Development of gender-sensitive technical training for local communities involved in ecosystem restoration and value chain development in the crop, livestock, and aquaculture sectors.*

Building on the findings of activity 1.1.1, 04 training modules will be developed to enhance the technical skills of local stakeholders. These will include: (i) a general module on ecosystem restoration; (ii) a general module on developing climate-resilient value chains across the three priority sectors (crops, livestock, and aquaculture); (iii) a module on ecosystem restoration adapted to the specific socio-ecological context of the beneficiary communes; and (iv) a module on developing the three value chains aligned with the local context of the beneficiary communes. The last two modules will include real-world examples of LLA initiatives to demonstrate practical actions communities can take to boost the climate resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods. These modules will serve as essential tools for capacity building, knowledge sharing, and co-developing locally led adaptation sub-projects within the broader initiative.

- ***Activity 1.1.3:*** *Support for designing community-based adaptation initiatives for local communities involved in ecosystem restoration, as well as developing crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains.*

Through a combination of structured training modules and hands-on learning sessions informed by the results of activity 1.1.2, potential beneficiaries will be empowered to design and implement LLA initiatives. Practical exercises will focus on adaptation solutions identified by the participants themselves, in accordance with the established eligibility criteria for community-driven subprojects. Community facilitators from the CCLC, recruited under Activity 1.2.3, will provide ongoing technical mentoring and support to each sub-project leader, from the initial idea stage to the full development of the sub-project document. As part of this activity, capacity-building sessions dedicated to the principles of LLA, identifying and

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prioritizing subproject ideas, and designing and structuring community-based adaptation initiatives will be organized.

- ***Activity 1.1.4:*** *Strengthening the management and monitoring capacities of LLA adaptation sub-projects for the benefit of their beneficiaries.*

After selecting the adaptation subprojects, this activity will be carried out to enhance the beneficiaries' ability to manage, implement, and monitor their initiatives effectively. It will equip community members with practical tools and guidance on project management, financial accountability, and participatory monitoring. This approach will promote transparency, local ownership, and the successful delivery of LLA initiatives.

Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities of the CCLC and local institutions to identify, support, and monitor LLA subprojects that restore ecosystems and promote climate-resilient agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains through inclusive and sustainable local governance.

The Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC) will establish and implement inclusive and transparent mechanisms for identifying, selecting, implementing, and monitoring grant-funded Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) subprojects. Enhancing the institutional capacities of the CCLC and local structures through targeted training, technical mentorship, and knowledge transfer will enable decentralized, community-led decision-making and ensure that adaptation actions address locally identified priorities. It will also promote accountable and participatory governance, facilitate coordination between local and national levels, and empower communities and local institutions to manage adaptation initiatives effectively. Additionally, it will improve the CCLC's ability to mobilize additional resources, support ongoing learning and adaptive management, and sustain locally led resilience-building efforts over time.

Output 1.2: A capacity needs assessment report for the CCLC and local institutions produced; a structured training plan developed; institutional capacity-building workshops conducted; and 25 facilitators recruited and trained to support the identification, development, and monitoring of LLA subprojects.

- ***Activity 1.2.1****: Capacity needs assessment of the CCLC and local institutions for the selection and implementation of LLA subprojects.*

A capacity needs assessment will be conducted for the CCLC and its local partner institutions involved in ecosystem restoration and the development of climate-resilient agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains. Through consultations with CCLC technical staff, local elected officials, and local partner organizations, the assessment will identify key capacity gaps related to the identification, selection, implementation, and monitoring of LLA subprojects. Special focus will be placed on strengthening capacities in environmental and social risk management and gender-sensitive adaptation planning. The main deliverable of this activity will be a comprehensive capacity needs assessment report to guide the development of targeted capacity-building initiatives under Activity 1.2.2. This activity will be carried out in close coordination with Activity 1.1.1.

- ***Activity 1.2.2:*** *Enhancing the capacity of the CCLC and local institutions based on needs identified in Activity 1.2.1 and tailored to the specific requirements of LLA initiatives.*

This activity will enhance the institutional, technical, and operational capacities of the CCLC and its local partner institutions, enabling them to design, support, select, implement, and monitor LLA initiatives effectively. Building on the capacity needs identified in Activity 1.2.1, this activity will provide the CCLC and local partners with context-specific tools, practical guidance, and shared operational frameworks. These will ensure the quality, coherence, and sustainability of LLA subprojects while aligning with national adaptation priorities and the requirements of development partners. Targeted training sessions on the principles and operational modalities of LLA, the preparation and management of LLA subprojects, and monitoring, evaluation, learning, and accountability mechanisms will be conducted in accordance with a dedicated training plan. Additionally, the activity will support the definition of context-appropriate criteria for selecting adaptation subprojects, ensuring they meet the needs and priorities of beneficiary communes.

- ***Activity 1.2.3:*** *Recruitment and training of CCLC facilitators to assist in designing, implementing, and monitoring LLA subprojects at the local level.*

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This activity will establish a decentralized facilitation mechanism within the CCLC by recruiting and training community facilitators to provide close technical support to communities and local proponents of adaptation sub-projects. As key figures in implementing the LLA approach, these facilitators will strengthen connections among communities, local institutions, and the CCLC. This will ensure that adaptation actions are driven by locally identified priorities. They will facilitate the participatory identification of adaptation needs, support the technical and financial preparation of LLA subprojects, and assist communities throughout the implementation, monitoring, and learning processes. They will also ensure that subprojects comply with eligibility criteria, environmental and social safeguards, and principles of gender equality and social inclusion. The facilitators will undergo training according to the capacity-building plan developed under Activity 1.2.2, building on the knowledge transfer initiated during Activity 1.1.3, and will provide ongoing mentoring and operational coaching to subproject proponents. Twenty-five (25) facilitators will be recruited in total (five (05) per commune) to ensure continuous local support and the effective implementation of community-driven adaptation initiatives.

Component 2: Selection, financing, and implementation of concrete Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiatives

Component 2 aims to enhance the climate resilience of communities across the five communes of the CCLC by supporting ecosystem restoration and developing climate-resilient agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains through LLA initiatives. It will implement community-driven adaptation efforts by funding and executing locally identified sub-projects that improve climate-resilient livelihoods while restoring and protecting essential ecosystems and services. By enhancing rural livelihoods and rehabilitating degraded ecological infrastructure, the component will lessen the vulnerability of both communities and ecosystems to climate change. Interventions will focus on nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation solutions that improve the adaptive capacity of local production systems and promote the sustainability of natural resource management.

Consistent with the principles of LLA, subproject design and implementation will leverage local knowledge and participatory decision-making processes while prioritizing the needs and leadership of vulnerable groups, including women, young people, and people with disabilities. This approach will ensure that adaptation actions are tailored to the context, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable.

The identification and selection of subprojects will be guided by climate projections, ecosystem assessments, analyses of agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains, and socio-economic indicators of climate vulnerability. Proposed initiatives will also align with the priority adaptation actions identified through stakeholder consultations and detailed in Annex 3. These initiatives will then be validated through participatory mapping conducted under Activity 1.1.1. Adaptation subprojects will be funded through a locally managed grant mechanism, with each subproject receiving up to USD 72,000 and a total allocation of USD 2,880,000 dedicated to supporting community-driven initiatives. To ensure accountability, learning, and adaptive management, the subprojects will be implemented in phases, with funds disbursed in tranches linked to performance milestones. This approach will facilitate effective monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge sharing throughout the implementation process.

Outcome 2.1: AF resources are mobilized through the FNEC to the CCLC to benefit of vulnerable communities through ecosystem restoration and agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chain development

The objective of this outcome is to establish a decentralized, transparent process for selecting Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) subprojects, as well as a secure system for allocating Adaptation Fund (AF) resources to the Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC) through the Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC).

The selection process will be based on a call for proposals organized at the local level by the CCLC and overseen by the FNEC, the AF's Accredited Entity. It will ensure inclusive access to financing by encouraging the participation of community organizations, women, youth, and persons with disabilities while ensuring compliance with the AF's fiduciary, environmental, and social standards. The CCLC will have final decision-making authority over subproject selection, ensuring enhanced ownership at the

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municipal level, effective community representation, and adherence to locally led adaptation principles.

Targeted capacity-building activities (activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2) will be implemented prior to the selection process to enable the CCLC to fully exercise its decision-making role, thereby ensuring a rigorous and credible selection process in line with Locally Led Adaptation principles.

Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC): CCLC is an Intermunicipal Public Cooperation Authority (EPCI) comprising the Communes of Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comé, and Grand-Popo. The CCLC was established by Decree No. 2016-388 on June 30, 2016. This decree approved the creation of the CCLC, in compliance with the legal requirements of Law No. 2009-17 on inter-municipal cooperation in the Republic of Benin. This law was updated by Code No. 2021-14 on December 20, 2021, which established the Territorial Administration Code in the Republic of Benin. The CCLC was also reinforced by Decree No. 2012-308 of August 28, 2012, which established the rules for the creation, organization, and management of Intermunicipal Public Cooperation Authorities (EPCIs). The CCLC has legal personality and financial autonomy. Its mandate is to promote the coordinated and sustainable management of natural resources, particularly lagoon and coastal ecosystems. It also coordinates intermunicipal actions in environmental protection, flood prevention, territorial planning, and sustainable development. The CCLC plays an essential role in territorial governance and the implementation of local climate resilience initiatives for the benefit of riparian communities.

Output 2.1: 01 revised procedures manual; 01 signed agreement between the FNEC and the CCLC; 01 fund transfer equivalent to the planned annual amount is implemented

- ***Activity 2.1.1:*** *Revision of the procedures manual.*

A procedures manual will be developed during the full proposal stage and attached to it. The manual will clearly and consistently define all procedures related to identifying, selecting, financing, implementing, and monitoring LLA subprojects. Specifically, it will outline technical guidelines, environmental and social safeguards, financial and accounting management systems, procedures for call-for-proposals, and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms. Activity 2.1.1 aims to revise this manual. This revision is necessary to incorporate lessons learned and adjustments resulting from Component 1 activities, especially those related to governance, institutional capacity, and fiduciary management. The revision will facilitate updating and harmonizing procedures for identifying, selecting, financing, implementing, and monitoring LLA subprojects, while aligning with the Adaptation Fund's requirements. The objective is to establish a clear, locally adapted operational framework that promotes transparent, effective, and inclusive implementation of locally led adaptation projects.

- ***Activity 2.1.2:*** *Signing of an agreement between the FNEC and the* CCLC.

Activity 2.1.2 aims to formalize the collaboration framework between the FNEC, the Accredited Entity of the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the CCLC through the signing of an agreement. The agreement will define each party's roles and responsibilities, as well as the mechanisms for securing, transferring, and managing AF resources at the local level. It will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's fiduciary, environmental, and social requirements. Additionally, it will enable the CCLC to lead the financing of subprojects transparently, inclusively, and effectively for the benefit of vulnerable communities.

- ***Activity 2.1.3:*** *Establishment of secure mechanisms for managing and transferring AF resources to the CCLC.*

In accordance with the signed agreement (Activity 2.1.2), this activity aims to establish a robust, secure, transparent, and compliant fiduciary mechanism in line with the Adaptation Fund requirements. This will ensure the careful management and effective transfer of financial resources to the CCLC. The mechanism will also ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's standards for traceability, accountability, and financial control. Implementing this mechanism will reduce fiduciary risks, secure financial flows, strengthen stakeholder confidence, and promote the efficient use of resources, directly benefiting vulnerable communities in line with LLA principles.

Outcome 2.2: The resilience of the livelihoods of vulnerable actors in ecosystems restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains is strengthened through the implementation of LLA initiatives funded by the Adaptation Fund

The main thematic areas of the eligibility menu (see Annex 3) will achieve this outcome by addressing the vulnerability of CCLC local communities to climate change and their reliance on ecological infrastructure and livelihoods. Activities in sub-project priority areas related to developing crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains aim to strengthen the resilience of climate-sensitive income-generating activities and related assets that face direct or indirect climate change risks. In the main subproject area focused on ecosystem restoration, the project will support interventions in the vulnerable ecological zones of beneficiary communes. These efforts will help reduce or prevent the impacts of climate change on communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods by promoting healthy, functioning ecosystems.

Output 2.2: 40 local climate change adaptation initiatives are selected, 01 annual evaluation report

- ***Activity 2.2.1:*** *Screening and selection of adaptation sub-projects for financing.*

This activity will establish a transparent, rigorous, and inclusive process for reviewing and selecting Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) subprojects. The objective is to ensure that the Adaptation Fund's resources are allocated to relevant, technically sound initiatives that align with local and national priorities. The CCLC will lead the selection process with technical support from local structures and under the supervision of the FNEC. Proposals will be evaluated based on the criteria established in Activity 1.2.2, focusing on climate relevance, technical and financial feasibility, expected impacts, gender integration, social inclusion, and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental, social, and fiduciary standards.

- ***Activity 2.2.2:*** *Implementation of LLA sub-projects.*

This activity will enable community organizations, especially women's groups, youth groups, and persons with disabilities, to implement LLA sub-projects. All interventions must meet the eligibility criteria established during Activity 1.1.1. The FNEC will verify that the selected initiatives comply fully with the eligibility criteria and do not include any ineligible activities. Then, the FNEC will approve the final list of funded subprojects. The project will notably support ecosystem restoration efforts and the sustainable development of crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains. The CCLC will make the final decision on grant allocation. The total funding for beneficiaries is estimated at USD 2,880,000. Each year, 2 sub-projects will be selected in each of the 5 municipalities, for a total of 10 annually, with a maximum of USD 72,000 per sub-project.

- ***Activity 2.2.3:*** *Annual performance evaluations (APE) of the LLA beneficiaries' initiative and the CCLC*

The objective of this activity is to establish a structured annual evaluation system to assess the performance of beneficiaries of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) initiatives and the CCLC's leadership and support role. Annual Performance Evaluations (APEs) enable a systematic assessment of sub-project implementation quality, achievement of expected results, efficient use of financial resources, and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's environmental, social, and fiduciary standards. APEs also aim to provide an overview of capacity gaps in the CCLC and local partner structures, with the goal of addressing them through capacity-building (Component 1). APEs are an essential accountability, learning, and continuous-improvement tool in line with LLA principles. The results of APEs will inform decision-making, intervention adjustments, potential subsequent disbursements, and the identification of best practices. APEs will be conducted by external, independent consultants under the supervision of the FNEC.

Component 3: Sustainability of project outcomes, Knowledge Management, and Learning

Component 3 focuses on producing, structuring, and sharing knowledge related to implementing LLA subprojects. The objective is to ensure the sustainability of project achievements, scale up lessons learned from projects and technical advancements, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of all vulnerable

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populations in the beneficiary communes. This will contribute to national efforts to adapt to climate change. Therefore, this component will create a structured knowledge management and applied learning system. This system will encourage the adoption and replication of climate-smart practices developed and implemented by community organizations, women, youth, and persons with disabilities, thereby strengthening their long-term ownership.

This component is crucial for maintaining important successes in managing the effects of climate change. From this perspective, creating and implementing a mechanism to mobilize sustainable financing is essential to engage the private sector in climate change adaptation investments.

Outcome 3.1: Local governance of LLA initiatives is sustainably reinforced, and effective mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources are established to ensure sustainability and scale-up of project achievements

This outcome aims to transform the governance, financing, and leadership of climate change adaptation at the CCLC level. This transformation will be based on establishing a Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system, which will serve as the central management tool. The MEAL system will strengthen accountability to communities by providing grievance mechanisms and ensuring compliance with Adaptation Fund monitoring and reporting requirements. It will also enable continuous learning and the capitalization of local innovations to enhance adaptive management and support scaling up the best practices resulting from the implementation of LLA initiatives. Monitoring will focus on the progress and implementation of funded subprojects, as well as environmental and social risks, compliance with safeguard measures, gender equality actions, and feedback from local communities from selection through implementation for each subproject. Additionally, the outcome aims to establish mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources to ensure the sustainability and scaling up of project achievements beyond its duration.

Output 3.1: 01 participatory and inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system is established; 01 sustainable financing mobilization mechanism is available

- ***Activity 3.1.1:*** *Establishment of a participatory and inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) System based on SMART indicators disaggregated to ensure accountability and measure actual impacts of LLA Initiatives.*

The aim of this activity is to establish a participatory and inclusive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system that guides LLA initiatives at the CCLC level. Using SMART indicators disaggregated by sex, age, and vulnerability category, the system will measure the actual impact of actions and enhance social accountability and transparency in resource allocation. The MEAL system will actively involve local actors in monitoring and evaluation while incorporating feedback mechanisms and grievance management. It will support continuous learning and adaptive management, building on lessons learned to improve and replicate adaptation initiatives. The CCLC will implement the MEAL system, having strengthened its capacities during Activity 1.2.2. Participatory monitoring will be institutionalized through periodic progress reports drafted by facilitators recruited under Activity 1.2.3 and validated by the CCLC board. Community feedback will be continuously gathered through the public posting of sub-project selection results and meeting minutes on the progress of their implementation in each beneficiary municipality. Communication channels will allow beneficiaries to voice concerns throughout the implementation of LLA initiatives. Information collected during Activity 3.1.1 will inform the annual performance evaluations (APEs) of LLA initiative beneficiaries and the CCLC (Activity 2.2.3).

- ***Activity 3.1.2:*** *Establishment of a sustainable financing mobilization mechanism, including the Identification of innovative financing sources and strengthening of strategic partnerships among value chain actors in the crop, livestock, and fisheries sectors.*

Activity 3.1.2 aims to create a structured system for mobilizing sustainable financing to support the sustainability and scaling up of LLA initiatives within the CCLC. This system will be based on the 25 facilitators hired under Activity 1.2.3. These facilitators serve as municipal facilitators and project engineers. As outlined in Activity 1.2.3, they will assist the CCLC and community organizations in

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developing financially viable adaptation projects, among other duties. They will also help identify innovative and diverse funding sources, including concrete financing instruments that are already available, such as FNEC's national financing window, the *Fonds d'Appui au Développement des Communes (FADeC)*, the Green Climate Fund through FNEC's accreditation and the LoCAL facility (SAP032), and the blended-finance window of WACA+, alongside foundations, decentralized cooperation, and the private sector, and build strategic partnerships within crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains. By enhancing the technical, financial, and institutional quality of proposals, this activity will promote sustainable financial flows beyond the project's funding cycle.

Outcome 3.2: Knowledge management is strengthened, and lessons learned, as well as best practices for adaptation are documented, capitalized, and inclusively disseminated to promote learning, replication, and scaling up of climate change adaptation actions

Outcome 3.2 supports the structural and sustainable strengthening of knowledge management that arises from LLA initiatives. Converting successful local experiences into catalysts for collective learning and broader application is crucial. This outcome relies on a systematic approach to documenting, leveraging, and sharing lessons learned. This approach helps shift from isolated project approaches to adaptable solutions that suit local contexts. By creating structured knowledge products like case studies, simplified technical guides, and multimedia materials, this outcome will showcase best practices for adaptation while highlighting the transformative roles of women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Multilingual dissemination and accessible channels (local languages, community radio, digital tools, Braille, etc.) will promote inclusive knowledge sharing among all stakeholders. Additionally, hosting learning platforms, exchange visits, and capitalization workshops will encourage dialogue among communities, local authorities, technical services, and researchers. These forums will facilitate the evaluation of the potential to replicate and scale proven solutions. Ultimately, this will help ensure that LLA practices are firmly established and widely shared at municipal, national, and regional levels.

Output 3.2: 01 toolkit synthesizing the best practices and successes of the funded initiatives is available; 05 exchange visits are conducted; 05 experience-sharing workshops are organized; the FNEC website disseminates practices and lessons learned from the project; 02 information dissemination systems on adaptation measures are strengthened

- ***Activity 3.2.1:*** *Development of a toolkit synthesizing best practices and successes of funded initiatives.*

Activity 3.2.1 is the core element of the project's capitalization strategy. Its goal is to turn the results of funded LLA initiatives into operational knowledge products that support the replication and scaling up of climate change adaptation solutions at local and regional levels. This activity relies on systematically documenting evidence through case studies and stories of change that highlight technical achievements and social transformations, especially the empowering roles of women, youth, and persons with disabilities. It will also combine local knowledge with scientific knowledge to enhance community ownership of solutions. Lessons learned will be transformed into inclusive, accessible multimedia materials, such as case studies, simplified technical guides, and multimedia content, available in French, local languages, and sign languages. This approach ensures fair distribution of best practices and encourages their adoption by various stakeholders, helping to embed and expand these LLA initiatives over the long term.

- ***Activity 3.2.2:*** *Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned at the regional and national levels through exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops, and their integration on the digital platforms.*

Activity 3.2.2 marks the dissemination and outreach phase of this project. It aims to transform capitalized knowledge into catalysts for replication and change at the local, national, and regional levels. Using a combination of direct exchanges and digital tools, it will promote peer learning, influence practices, and support the integration of adaptation solutions into public policies. Through inter-municipal exchange visits, beneficiaries and institutional actors will have the opportunity to observe successful LLA initiatives firsthand and adopt the implemented solutions. These visits will be complemented by capitalization and

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experience-sharing workshops that bring together local authorities, technical services, NGOs, and decision-makers to share lessons learned and evaluate scaling potential. In parallel, a digital platform dedicated to the CCLC will be developed to centralize and disseminate best practices, knowledge products, and project monitoring data. This platform will be interoperable with the FNEC website to ensure continued access to knowledge and to strengthen the outreach of local experiences at the national and regional levels.

The Theory of Change diagram (**Figure *11*~~Figure 11~~**) below outlines the project's transformational goal and explains the intervention logic used. The diagram shows the causal links and pathways connecting activities to outputs and expected results. It also includes key assumptions, constraints, and risks that might affect project implementation. The project aims to create a major shift by evolving the CCLC from isolated climate actions to a structured, territorial model of local, sustainable, and replicable adaptation. It will change practices by establishing a full intervention chain, involving participatory identification and planning of sub-projects based on an eligibility menu, along with implementation by community organizations, especially those involving women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The project will also incorporate monitoring and ongoing adjustments, so communities become drivers of resilience rather than just beneficiaries. Institutionally, the CCLC will improve its operational capacity by hiring 25 community facilitators and implementing a participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system with disaggregated SMART indicators, grievance mechanisms, and reporting mechanisms. This will strengthen accountability to communities, transparency, and the quality of implementation in line with climate fund standards. Finally, the project will help the CCLC shift its development path by creating mechanisms to attract additional funding through bankable projects and value chain partnerships, as well as inclusive knowledge management using toolkits, digital platforms, and local and sign languages. This will support the sustainability and expansion of adaptation solutions beyond the Adaptation Fund's scope.

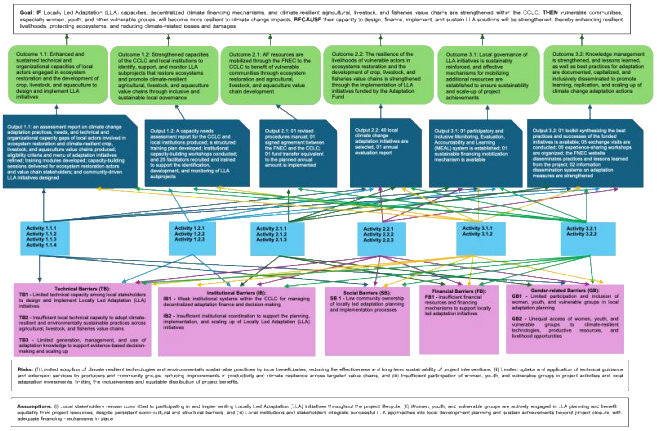


Figure 11: Theory of Change

B – Economic, social, and environmental benefits

Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. In particular, specify how the project/programme is addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.

From an economic point of view: The climatic phenomena described above cause the degradation of

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agricultural land, coastal erosion, salinization of soils and fresh water, as well as a general deterioration of living conditions. Livelihoods, particularly agriculture, fishing, and livestock farming (pillars of the local economy), are severely disrupted, exacerbating food insecurity and household vulnerability. Natural resources and essential infrastructure, such as food crops, fisheries, biodiversity, housing, roads, and basic social services, are also severely affected. In this context, adaptation becomes a structural necessity to ensure the survival of local socio-economic systems and preserve the ecological functions of the territory. Indeed, the evaluation of the economic impacts of climate-resilient livelihood strategies has shown that the Communes that have adopted them have benefited from abandoning traditional practices in a context of climate change and environmental degradation. The economic benefits vary depending on the type of climate-resilient practice.

In 2019, floods alone caused nearly 53 billion FCFA in damage to the Beninese economy, severely affecting the agricultural, real estate, education, and health sectors[23]. These floods are also accompanied by a progressive saline intrusion that degrades agricultural land and contaminates freshwater sources, thereby compromising agricultural production and access to potable water in these coastal areas. If these impacts are not contained, they could reach up to 3% of the national GDP each year. Conversely, international examples show that one franc invested in adaptation can generate up to five francs in avoided benefits. According to the World Bank and the IMF, every dollar spent on climate adaptation can generate public savings representing between 2.3% and 4.6% of annual GDP by 2100.

The implementation of the climate resilience project in the CCLC communes thus represents an essential economic and strategic lever to mitigate these growing losses and build a sustainable development trajectory. The project will equip the municipalities with resilient infrastructure and drainage systems, while also strengthening food security, rural incomes, and regional economic growth. Ultimately, this investment will help preserve employment, stabilize household incomes, attract private investment, and limit economic losses, which, without action, could reach 19% of the national GDP by 2050. It will also strengthen the country's macroeconomic resilience by reducing dependence on emergency aid mechanisms, while consolidating fiscal sustainability and social cohesion at the territorial level. Indeed, dependence on emergency aid mechanisms poses a major challenge in terms of economic and institutional viability. Although necessary, these post-disaster interventions are costly, unpredictable, and mobilize budgetary resources that could be allocated to development. They also create structural vulnerability by encouraging communities to adopt a reactive rather than a preventive approach. The project, by investing in resilient infrastructure and local prevention capacities, will significantly reduce the need for such emergency aid. This preventive approach promotes the strengthening of local capacities and community ownership of solutions, thereby ensuring long-term resilience rather than cyclical dependence on external assistance.

Strengthening and structuring climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains will enhance the adaptive capacity of economic actors across the production, processing, and marketing cycle. Targeted training and improved, low-carbon post-harvest handling and storage practices (Appendix 3.1) will help reduce post-harvest losses, extend periods of economic activity, and diversify household income sources. This dynamism will directly benefit small businesses, particularly those owned by women, by providing them with a more regular supply and better sales planning. Moreover, the increased stability of agricultural and fisheries incomes will promote local investment, the creation of decent jobs, and the development of new rural markets. By supporting the structuring of value chains and the sustainable enhancement of resources, the project will thus help transform local economies into hubs of resilience and sustainable economic opportunities. At the territorial level, this economic dynamic will promote inclusive growth, supported by a diversified productive base that is less vulnerable to climate shocks. It will also facilitate the mobilization of additional public and private financing, further justifying the Adaptation Fund's commitment to integrated approaches focused on climate and socio-economic returns on investment.

From a social perspective: this project will generate significant social benefits by strengthening community cohesion, reducing social inequalities, and improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups. By prioritizing women, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities, the project adopts an inclusive

[23] *National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (2019-2030)*

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approach that ensures an equitable distribution of benefits. Increased access to resilient technologies, sustainable energy, and training allows these groups to better cope with climate hazards while improving their economic autonomy and social participation. It will also help reduce male economic migration, an increasingly marked phenomenon in coastal areas where growing land infertility due to saline intrusion and the depletion of lagoon resources force men to leave their homes to find income elsewhere. This forced mobility weakens family cohesion, overburdens women with domestic and productive responsibilities, and deprives children of paternal presence. By restoring soil fertility, securing fishing activities, and diversifying local economic opportunities, the project will enable men to maintain viable, productive activities alongside their families, thereby strengthening household stability and the balanced distribution of family roles. Securing vegetable, fishing, and processing activities (often carried out by women) directly contributes to household income stability, poverty reduction, and improved food security. Moreover, reducing flood-related risks reduces forced displacements, housing losses, and school interruptions, thereby preserving the local social fabric.

The project further strengthens human capital through continuous training of local stakeholders in adaptation practices, sustainable natural resource management, and green entrepreneurship. By integrating them into risk management committees and ecological restoration activities (mangroves, watersheds, community forests), the project promotes their civic engagement and professional integration. These social dynamics are strengthened by the creation of local green jobs, producer networking, and improvements in participatory governance. In the long term, the project will help strengthen intergenerational solidarity, reduce tensions related to access to resources, and promote a fairer development model, where populations are both beneficiaries and actors in the resilience of their territory.

- **Gender evaluation**

The gender assessment and action plan are part of Benin's national policies on gender equality and climate change challenges, including the National Gender Promotion Policy (PNPG) and Benin's Action Plan for Gender and Climate Change (PAGCCB) covering the period 2023-2025. Women make up 50.21% of Benin's population, the majority of whom are active in agriculture (54.8%), while 17.24% are children under the age of five. Furthermore, young people (aged 15-35) represent around 35% of the population, with a particularly high unemployment rate among young rural women. People with disabilities, estimated at around 1.6% of the population according to the RGPH4, face multidimensional exclusion that exacerbates their vulnerability to climate shocks. Women play a leading role in managing subsistence farming activities, collecting water, and administering domestic resources, which increases their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change such as droughts and floods. These risks are exacerbated by their limited access to productive tools and adaptation mechanisms. The floods in 2019 destroyed 4,899.1 hectares of crops, with particularly severe consequences for women farmers, who are responsible for 70% of food production. At the same time, rural poverty, which affects 40.6% of the population, has a greater impact on female heads of household, young people without qualifications, and people with disabilities, who lack the means to cope with the adverse effects of climate change. Despite national initiatives to establish gender equality, women, young people, and people with disabilities remain largely marginalized in local decision-making bodies, where their participation remains virtually non-existent. This exclusion is mainly due to deeply entrenched sociocultural and religious norms, which confine them to domestic roles and hinder their political and economic advancement. In 2024-2025, progress has been noted at the national level, but discrimination persists, with 76% of Beninese people believing that violence against women and girls is not common in their community, while initiatives such as UN Resolution 1325 and empowerment programs aim to strengthen their leadership. However, the near-total invisibility of people with disabilities in local public policies remains a major challenge. This project aims to integrate gender considerations to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly women and people with disabilities, have better access to reliable climate information. This will help them to better manage risks, while promoting their economic autonomy. The ultimate goal is to contribute to more inclusive and sustainable development that benefits all communities.

The municipalities of the CCLC involved in this program, notably Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comé, and Grand-Popo, are distinguished by specific socioeconomic characteristics. Consultations with stakeholders and an assessment based on municipal development plans have highlighted socio-cultural

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and religious barriers that significantly limit the role of women. These constraints confine them to the domestic sphere and perpetuate their subordination to men, resulting in the virtual absence of women in local decision-making bodies.

- **Abomey-Calavi**

The municipality of Abomey-Calavi is experiencing sustained population growth, reaching 1,253,000 inhabitants in 2023, representing an increase of 5.38% over the previous year[24]. In 2022, the composition of the population revealed near gender parity, with women constituting 50.7% of the total. Despite their notable presence in senior administrative positions (categories A to C), women remain significantly underrepresented in decision-making roles, occupying only 10% of seats on the municipal council. Economically, women dominate the informal sector, often taking on tasks that are less valued by men. To support their economic empowerment, municipal microcredit programs target vulnerable groups and small-scale income-generating activities. However, gender-based violence remains a widespread problem, taking various forms: physical, sexual, economic, psychological, or related to property and assets. Young girls are particularly vulnerable to risks such as early or forced marriage and sexual assault, including rape of minors. In April 2023, of the 916 cases of violence handled, 82.6% involved women, with all cases of sexual violence directed against them[25].

- **Ouidah**

Women represent 51.5% of the population in Ouidah. However, only one woman among the 77 elected representatives sits on the municipal council, reflecting a widespread reluctance among women to take on positions of responsibility. The municipality faces many challenges, including underfunded social services, persistent gender-based violence, child abuse, and the exclusion of people with disabilities. In 2023, 165 cases of abuse, violence, and exploitation affecting vulnerable populations were reported. Youth unemployment remains a major problem, exacerbated by a lack of training, financial support, and gaps in public policy. Faced with these challenges, the municipality is working to encourage the participation of women and young people in local governance, while supporting women's income-generating groups through awareness campaigns and targeted technical assistance.

This initial assessment of the situation of women and girls is based on a documentary analysis of the municipal development plans of the 12 municipalities concerned, supplemented by data from the DHS and MICS surveys conducted in Benin, as well as consultations with stakeholders. It paints an alarming picture: in all the municipalities studied, different categories of marginalized and vulnerable people face increased risks due to social, economic, and structural inequalities. These include children under the age of five, orphans, and young people exposed to illegal work, child trafficking, early or forced marriage, and life on the streets. Women and girls also face significant threats, such as gender-based violence, early pregnancy, and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation.

Older people, especially those living in rural areas or involved in the informal sector without a social safety net, often face exclusion and poverty. People with disabilities, whether physical, intellectual, or mental, are frequently marginalized due to limited access to adapted infrastructure, medical care, education, or employment. People with disabilities remain invisible in municipal policies. Other vulnerable populations include those deprived of access to communication tools, victims of natural disasters, or those living in extreme poverty. Many of them are illiterate and have limited access to climate information, economic opportunities, emergency aid, and adequate social services.

- **Kpomassè**

Gender parity remains low in the municipality of Kpomassè, where women are significantly underrepresented in governance bodies: no women are members of the municipal council, and municipal services employ only two women out of a total of 12 employees. This situation is marked by several structural weaknesses, such as the weight of tradition, low levels of education among women, and a lack of solidarity among them, thus limiting their involvement in civic life. In the agricultural sector, women make up 17.5% of the working population (1,013 out of 5,778 workers according to 2013 figures), making an

[24] Abomey-Calavi Town Hall (2023). Municipal Development Plan 2023-2027 – PDC4. CREDD-Benin Sarl.
[25] Abomey-Calavi Town Hall (2023). Municipal Development Plan 2023-2027 – PDC4. CREDD-Benin Sarl.

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essential contribution to market gardening and product processing. However, their access to fertile land and agricultural inputs is limited, which accentuates their economic marginalization. In the field of education, the imbalance is also striking. The number of female teachers remains low and the school dropout rate for girls, estimated at 22.33% between 2012 and 2016, is mainly attributed to socio-cultural and economic constraints. The Communal Development Plan (PDC) highlights gender-based violence as an alarming problem. Similarly, the situation of young people in the commune is particularly worrying, with a massive rural exodus to Cotonou and urban areas due to the lack of local economic opportunities and the degradation of lagoon and agricultural resources. Young farmers, deprived of access to land and inputs, are struggling to modernize their practices and adapt to climate change. People with disabilities suffer from systematic exclusion: lack of adapted infrastructure, no representation in municipal services (0 out of 12 employees), and marginalization in socio-economic development programs. Their vulnerability is exacerbated by the lack of specialized services (orthopedics, rehabilitation) and by cultural barriers that confine them to social invisibility.

- **Comè**

Women and girls continue to be perceived as marginalized in gender relations, despite development efforts whose impact on gender dynamics remains largely invisible. Their role remains largely confined to subordinate domestic and socio-economic spheres, particularly through household tasks that reduce their availability for public activities. Gender-based violence also persists. At the same time, control over income remains largely in the hands of men. Women's participation in local governance bodies is extremely low: there are no women among the 15 members of the municipal council, only two out of 12 in the town hall services, and none among the 12 in the decentralized state services[26]. Their access to productive resources, particularly fertile land, is also limited, which intensifies their economic marginalization. In secondary education, women represent barely 11.5% of the teaching staff, with only 106 female teachers out of a total of 921. The low literacy rate among women contributes to a widespread lack of interest in this sector, exacerbated by an average school dropout rate of 22.33% between 2012 and 2016. To remedy this situation, the Beninese government has committed to promoting women's education within the framework of the PRSP. Furthermore, gender-based violence remains a worrying factor in this marginalization. In 2016, the NGO CERADID recorded 189 cases of women and girls who were victims and received medical, food, and legal assistance. The roots of this violence include women's low level of education, the weight of sociocultural traditions, and a lack of self-confidence and solidarity among women. Young people in the municipality, faced with high unemployment and the depletion of fishery resources (lagoon), are forced to migrate seasonally or permanently, thereby weakening the local social and economic fabric[27]. People with disabilities are virtually absent from municipal statistics and programs. This invisibility reflects deep marginalization, fueled by stigma, inaccessible infrastructure, and a lack of inclusive policies. In the face of recurring floods, these individuals are the group most at risk due to their reduced mobility.

- **Grand-Popo**

Gender-related challenges in the municipality of Grand-Popo are manifested in the persistent marginalization of women and girls despite their key economic role. Women dominate trade (60% of traders) and fish processing (100% of fishmongers), but their access to land, inheritance, and decision-making bodies remains limited by customary traditions. Gender parity is low, with only 13.7% of women participating in public consultations and 12.56% of those affected by projects, reflecting their underrepresentation in governance structures[28]. Girls have equal access to primary education, but their secondary school enrollment rate drops to 83.41% compared to 96.07% for boys, due to family preferences in rural areas. Women's vulnerability is accentuated, representing 80.49% of vulnerable cases (33 out of 41), particularly widows and the elderly, with increased risks of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation linked to the influx of workers[29]. Weaknesses such as male domination have been identified in the municipality, as well as opportunities through projects such as WACA, which aims for 60%

[26] Comè town hall. (2017). Comè municipal development plan (2018-2022): Final version.
[27] Comè town hall. (2017). Comè municipal development plan (2018-2022): Final version.
[28] Grand-Popo Town Hall (2018). Grand-Popo Municipal Development Plan (PDC 3) (2019-2023)
[29] Grand-Popo Town Hall (2018). Grand-Popo Municipal Development Plan (PDC 3) (2019-2023)

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inclusion of women, and the 2025 ANCB workshop on gender equality. However, climate change and cultural constraints remain major threats, requiring increased mobilization to promote gender parity and reduce the marginalization of women and girls in the municipality of Grand-Popo. The situation of young people in the municipality is marked by endemic unemployment, particularly among young women, and dependence on precarious economic activities (artisanal fishing, informal trade) that are heavily impacted by coastal erosion and the degradation of marine resources. Their exclusion from decision-making bodies limits their ability to influence local development policies. People with disabilities, although not quantified in municipal statistics, are among the most vulnerable to coastal risks and flooding. The inaccessibility of public infrastructure, the lack of specialized services, and social stigma place them in a situation of extreme exclusion, exacerbated by their total absence from climate resilience programs.

From an environmental perspective: the project will promote sustainable and inclusive management of natural resources by integrating agroecological practices, integrated water management, and effective early warning systems tailored to local conditions. These measures will limit soil degradation, restore degraded ecosystems (wetlands, mangroves, agricultural land), and enhance natural regeneration. The project will also pay particular attention to the protection and enhancement of protected areas in the coastal zone, including Ramsar sites, biosphere reserves, and wetlands of ecological importance. The restoration of coastal and lagoon ecosystems, combined with improved management of these areas, will create an environment conducive to the development of sustainable and responsible ecotourism. This emerging sector will offer new economic opportunities to local communities through biodiversity observation, community-based tourism, and the promotion of cultural and natural heritage, while generating additional income that will reduce pressure on natural resources. The preservation of these areas will also contribute to the maintenance of essential ecosystem services (fish nurseries, hydrological regulation, carbon sequestration), on which local productive activities depend. Women, who are often at the forefront of managing domestic resources, will see their workload reduced thanks to improved availability and accessibility of essential resources such as water and wood, while also being integrated into local environmental governance. Men, as major players in fishing, agriculture, and livestock farming, will benefit from sustainable practices that will ensure the long-term productivity of their activities while preserving ecosystems. Young people, trained in climate issues and green innovation, will become agents of change by engaging in initiatives such as sustainable agriculture, reforestation, and renewable energy. By promoting the equitable participation of all social groups, the project will help reduce climate vulnerability, ensure shared and efficient management of natural resources, and create a sustainable balance between economic development and environmental conservation. This strengthened ecological framework will also increase the resilience of territories to future shocks and generate medium- and long-term climate co-benefits, contributing to national determined contribution (NDC) targets.

The CCLC area is home to diverse ethnic communities whose livelihoods rely on natural resources sensitive to climate change. These communities include the *Aïzo, Fon, Goun, Nago, Toffin,* and *Yoruba* in Abomey-Calavi; the *Fon* and *Adja* in Ouidah; the *Adja*, *Pédah*, *Fon*, and *Yoruba* in Kpomassè; the *Xwéla*, *Waci*, and *Sawxè* in Comé; and the *Xwla*, *Xwéla*, and *Guens* in Grand-Popo. Groups that depend on lagoons and fishing, such as the *Toffin*, *Pédah*, *Xwla*, and *Xwéla*, are especially vulnerable to coastal erosion, lagoon salinization, and declining fish stocks. In these fishing-dependent communities, women's roles in fish processing and marketing, limited employment opportunities for youth, and social exclusion of persons with disabilities all increase climate vulnerability. These challenges directly threaten their subsistence and contribute to climate-induced migration. These groups often face overlapping systemic inequalities, including limited access to land, resources, and decision-making. These problems are worsened by gender discrimination, age exclusion, and stigma related to disability.

Using the LLA approach, the project will ensure these communities are actively involved in participatory decision-making and have fair access to capacity-building, technical assistance, and sub-project funding. In this regard, Activities 1.1.1 and 2.2.1 will employ participatory methods to identify and select sub-projects that specifically address the vulnerabilities of these ethnic groups and the intersecting inequalities faced by women, youth, and persons with disabilities within these communities. This approach will guarantee their meaningful representation, equal access to financing, and the development of adaptation measures tailored to their unique livelihoods and challenges.

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C – Cost-effectiveness analysis of the project

Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme., focusing on the implementation and execution arrangements, in particular the mechanism which will provide more direct access to finance.

This project was designed with a focus on socio-economic profitability, budget efficiency, and sustainable territorial impact. Given the number of beneficiaries reached, the project's per capita cost remains moderate compared to the expected benefits, indicating a favorable cost-effectiveness ratio. Its cost-effectiveness mainly comes from its LLA implementation and execution arrangements. Instead of creating new structures, the project channels Adaptation Fund resources through the FNEC, the AF's Accredited Entity, to the CCLC. The CCLC then selects and funds community subprojects through a locally managed grant system. This decentralized approach reduces transaction and intermediary costs, shifts decision-making to the most appropriate level, and ensures that resources reach vulnerable communities efficiently and transparently. The project is expected to directly benefit approximately 5,114 people, including members of community organizations, women's groups, youth groups, and groups for people with disabilities involved in funded sub-projects. These direct beneficiaries total about 4,013 people, who will be reached through Component 2. This includes 4,000 beneficiaries from the 40 funded sub-projects, as well as 13 individuals participating in related training activities. An additional 577 people will be reached through Component 1 (capacity-building activities) and 524 through Component 3 (knowledge management and dissemination). It will also indirectly benefit approximately one million people across the five coastal and lagoon communes.

By strengthening the technical and organizational capacities of stakeholders in crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains, the project encourages the development of autonomous, sustainable adaptation initiatives rooted in local realities. These efforts will result in measurable improvements in agricultural and fisheries yields, reduced post-harvest losses, more efficient use of natural resources, and diversified income sources. Multiplier effects, such as maintaining the workforce through improved food and health security and supporting local entrepreneurship (especially among women), will boost the economies of targeted communities. Additionally, by reducing economic losses from flooding, the project will enhance local communities' investment capacity and reduce their reliance on costly, unpredictable emergency funding.

At the same time, the project enhances the capacity of local and decentralized institutions to plan, supervise, and support the development of climate-resilient value chains. This strengthens territorial and sectoral governance of adaptation. Relying on existing institutional structures (FNEC, CCLC, municipal services, and community organizations), along with 25 community facilitators instead of external service providers, helps keep implementation costs low while fostering a lasting local institutional legacy. This integrated approach supports the shift to sustainable and inclusive resource management in line with Benin's National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). At the regional level, restoring coastal and lagoon ecosystems and conserving biodiversity will produce broad environmental benefits. Over a 10- to 15-year period, the combined effects of direct economic benefits, public savings from lower post-disaster costs, and positive environmental impacts should yield a cost-benefit ratio of more than 2.5, positioning the project as a strategic, transformative investment that fulfills the Adaptation Fund's criteria.

D –Alignment of the project with national or local sustainable development strategies

Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national, sub-national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

The *Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (LLA-CCLC)* project is part of an integrated territorial development approach that is fully consistent with national and local strategies to combat climate change in Benin. This program specifically aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable

communities facing climate hazards in the Coastal Lagoons region.

This initiative is strategically aligned with the various national planning frameworks for climate risk management, environmental adaptation, and community resilience development, making it a key driver of the implementation of Benin's public policies in this area. The table among these policy strategy and action plan documents includes:

Table 3 : Alignment of the project with national or local sustainable development strategies

National strategies/plans/policies	Alignment of the project with the objectives of Benin's framework documents
Le Plan National de Développement (PND 2026-2035)	This project aligns with several objectives and strategic orientations of the National Development Plan (PND 2026-2035), especially *"Strategic Orientation 2: Strengthening the Resilience of the Benin System"* (page 91), which addresses environmental sustainability challenges caused by climate change, ecosystem degradation, and natural resource depletion. The project directly contributes to *Strategic Objective 2.1*, which aims to strengthen the resilience of socio-economic and environmental systems against extreme weather events. This objective target vulnerable coastal populations that are highly exposed to flooding and ecosystem degradation. Furthermore, the project will implement *Strategic Objective 2.2*, focusing on sustainable and resilient natural resource management. Specifically, it will address Axis 2.2.1, which involves the preservation and restoration of biodiversity. This aligns with the CCLC's efforts to conserve lagoon and coastal ecosystems.
Benin's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA 2022-2030)	Benin's NAP is the country's roadmap for adapting to the effects of climate change. This plan identifies the most vulnerable sectors, including agriculture, water resources, energy, health, tourism, forestry, infrastructure and urban development, and the coastline (page 24, point 3.2.1), and proposes adaptation strategies for each sector (pages 75-94, tables 13 to 21). The project directly targets the populations of coastal lagoons, an area identified by the NAP as one of the most vulnerable to climate change. According to the NAP, this region is highly exposed to coastal erosion, sea level rise, flooding, and land salinization, affecting fishermen, market gardeners, and farmers in particular. Therefore, the NAP specifically aims to "reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of local communities and their livelihoods," as described in the executive summary (page vii). The project is fully in line with this approach by proposing local adaptation measures for vulnerable communities in the area covered by the CCLC. Finally, the PRCC-CCLC is aligned with the three strategic orientations of the NAP, namely sustainable consumption and production patterns, sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, and the establishment of natural disaster management systems, particularly against coastal erosion and flooding (page 68, Table 11). These orientations are consistent with the concrete actions of the CCLC, such as reforestation of the coastal strip, restoration of mangroves, and protection against saltwater intrusion and loss of agricultural land.
Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change	The project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations in the Community of Coastal Lagoons to climate change is fully aligned with the vision of Benin's Gender and Climate Change Action Plan (PAGCCB) 2023-2025, which aims to "promote the effective integration of gender in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in a manner that is equitable for men, women, and vulnerable people" (pages 16, 43). By targeting the most vulnerable populations in the coastal lagoons, strengthening their adaptive capacities in the priority sectors identified by the national plan, and adopting a decentralized approach in line with the planned institutional framework, the project contributes directly to the operational implementation of the PAGCCB and the strategic objectives of Benin's National Climate Change Management Policy.
Benin's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) under the Paris Agreement	This LLA project aligns with Benin's third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), which prioritizes adaptation in the country's coastal areas. NDC 3.0 highlights the coastline as a highly vulnerable zone affected by flooding, rising sea levels, coastal erosion, and prolonged droughts. The shoreline is retreating at a rate of 12 to 30 meters per year, impacting about 60% of the population across 30 of the 77 communes, including the coastal areas of Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, and Grand-Popo (pages 16 and 50). In this context, the LLA project, which plans to carry out actions such as restoring coastal ecosystems, building community capacity, and promoting resilient agriculture, is fully aligned with NDC 3.0. These efforts directly support the sectoral adaptation priorities outlined in NDC 3.0. Specifically, the project is integrated into the strategies for the coastal sector, particularly to strengthen the resilience of infrastructure, economic activities, and local populations, and to establish integrated coastal zone management (page 51). Therefore, this LLA project makes a significant contribution to the implementation of national adaptation commitments at the local level.
Strategic Development Plan for the Agricultural Sector (PSDSA): Strategic Guidelines 2025 National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN) 2017-2021	The *Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes* project (LLA-CCLC) is aligned with Axis 3 of the National Plan for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security (PNIASAN), which aims to strengthen the resilience of agricultural populations to the effects of climate change. This strategic axis focuses on promoting climate-smart agriculture, sustainable land and aquatic ecosystem management, securing land tenure, and improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations (page 35, action 3.1.1). The LLA-CCLC addresses these priorities through clear actions such as restoring coastal ecosystems, developing resilient agriculture, and strengthening the capacities of local communities. In addition, the program aims to promote the adoption of agricultural innovations adapted to changing climatic conditions, such as the identification and selection of the best varieties/species according to agro-ecological zones (actions 3.1.2) and the dissemination and support for the implementation of production systems that limit greenhouse gas emissions and promote organic and ecological agriculture (action 3.1.3) of the PSDSA. This includes the selection of agricultural varieties that are resilient to droughts and floods, the dissemination of low greenhouse gas emission production techniques, and the promotion of ecological and organic agricultural practices. These interventions make the LLA-CCLC an operational tool for implementing the PSDSA/PNIASAN in the municipalities that make up the CCLC, a coastal area.
Government Action Program (GAP 2021-2026)	This CCLC's project is fully in line with the strategic orientations of the Government Action Program (PAG 2021-2026), particularly Pillar 3, which aims to sustainably increase the social well-being of the population, and Strategic Axis 7, which is dedicated to strengthening the balanced and sustainable development of the national territory. The PAG provides for actions to strengthen resilience to climate change, which directly corresponds to the objective of the LLA-CCLC project. The program contributes to the preservation of natural resources and the adaptation of vulnerable populations, in line with the government's priorities. The PAG mentions the need to improve the living environment, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, and to promote sustainable local development. By targeting coastal lagoons, the LLA-CCLC aligns with this vision by proposing solutions for vulnerable areas. The PAG includes a coastal protection program, which is a key objective of the LLA-CCLC. The two initiatives share a common approach to combating the effects of climate change on coastal areas (pages 53, 56, and 60 of the PAG overview document).
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The *Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes* (LLA-CCLC) project is fully aligned with several Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 1 (no poverty), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) by strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate impacts in Benin's coastal areas. The program also contributes to protecting ecosystems (SDG 15) and strengthening partnerships (SDG 17), thus creating an integrated framework for action that addresses the environmental, social, and economic challenges facing Benin's coastal communities.

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E – National technical standards and environmental and social policy

Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Also describe, as needed, how the project/programme will provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards

The LLA-CCLC project is fully aligned with the environmental and social policy defined by the Adaptation Fund (AF) and with the environmental and social regulations in force in Benin. A review of national legislation, in particular Framework Law No. 98-030 of February 12, 1999, on the environment, as well as the principles and criteria adopted by the Adaptation Fund, demonstrates perfect consistency between the national categorization and that advocated by the Fund. Feasibility studies and assessments will further this alignment by highlighting the relevant national environmental standards and the compliance modalities of the various projects that will be developed to meet these requirements. These studies will also specify the process for developing an environmental and social management plan in accordance with national standards and the Adaptation Fund's standards in this area. Control mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that projects do not contribute to increased inequalities, have no adverse effects on marginalized populations, and do not harm the environment.

In addition to the framework laws listed in Table 4, the specific activities set out in the eligibility menu (Appendix 3.1) will comply with the relevant national technical standards and codes. Small-scale community infrastructure, including community water points, storage tanks, runoff basins, and nurseries, must comply with the relevant national building and public works standards. Community water points and household water storage facilities must also comply with national drinking water quality standards and Water Law No. 2010-44 of 21 October 2010. Small-scale solar pumping and renewable energy installations will comply with applicable national electrical safety and solar PV installation standards. Pesticide handling, restricted to WHO Class II and below (i.e., excluding WHO hazard classes Ia, Ib, and II, so that only class III and class U products may be financed), under the exclusion list (Appendix 3.2), will comply with Law No. 2022-14 of 9 July 2022 and applicable national requirements. It will also comply with the regional pesticide registration and management framework established under the relevant ECOWAS, WAEMU, and CILSS arrangements. Compliance will be verified at two levels: (i) during sub-project screening and design, through the ESMP screening checklist and the feasibility studies prepared for each sub-project; and (ii) during implementation, through the participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system (Activity 3.1.1) and supervision by the Community-Based Local Coordinator (CCLC) and the 25 community facilitators. Under Component 1 (Activities 1.1.2, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3), the CCLC, the community facilitators, and the beneficiaries will receive training on the technical standards applicable to their activities, in line with paragraph 33 of the updated AFB USP guidance.

The table below presents the main national laws and regulations as well as the Adaptation Fund standards applicable to the project:

Table 4 : Main national laws and regulations, as well as the Adaptation Fund standards applicable

Legal text	Relevance to the project
Environmental framework	
Law No. 98-030 of February 12, 1999 establishing a framework law on the environment	Obligation to assess and manage the environmental and social impacts of subprojects; legal framework of reference for all interventions
Decree No. 2017-332 of July 6, 2017 on the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure	Defines the environmental assessment procedure applicable to project activities
Climate change	
Law No. 2018-18 of August 6, 2018 on climate change	Specific legal framework for climate adaptation actions; legalizes the project's intervention in the context of climate change
Coastal zone	
Law No. 2018-10 of July 2, 2018 on the protection, development and enhancement of the coastal zone	Governs all interventions carried out in the coastal zone and is directly applicable to coastal and lagoon protection, mangrove restoration, and riverbank reforestation sub-projects.
Local governance	
Law No. 2021-14 of December 20, 2021 on the territorial administration code	Defines the institutional framework for implementation at the community level; legitimizes the inter-community approach of the project.
Law No. 97-029 of January 15, 1999 on the organization of municipalities	Institutional anchoring of actions at the level of member municipalities of the Coastal Lagoons Community
Land	

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Legal text	Relevance to the project
Law No. 2013-01 of January 14, 2013, on the Land and Property Code, amended by Law No. 2017-15	Guarantees secure land tenure for beneficiaries, particularly women; provides a framework for potential land acquisitions and compensation mechanisms.
Water resources	
Law No. 2010-44 of October 21, 2010 on water management	Oversees interventions related to water management; protection of aquatic ecosystems in coastal lagoons.
Public health	
Law No. 87-015 of September 21, 1987 establishing the Public Health Code	Public health requirements applicable to community water points, water storage, pesticide use ~~up~~ restricted to WHO Class II and below (excluding Classes Ia, Ib and II), and agro-processing waste management.
Disaster risk reduction	
Decree No. 2023-334 on disaster risk reduction	A framework for flood and disaster risk reduction ensures that sub-projects align with commune contingency plans (PCC) and reduce beneficiaries' exposure.
Gender and protection of vulnerable persons	
Law No. 2011-26 of January 9, 2011 on the prevention and punishment of violence against women	Integration of gender issues; protection of female beneficiaries against all forms of violence within the framework of the project
Law No. 2017-06 of September 29, 2017 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities	Ensures the effective inclusion of persons with disabilities among beneficiaries; accessibility of infrastructure and services
Work and social protection	
Law No. 98-004 of January 27, 1998, Establishing the Labor Code	Regulates working conditions in income-generating activities; protects workers on construction sites and in project activities.
Natural resources	
Law No. 93-009 of July 2, 1993, on forest management	Protection of coastal forest ecosystems; supervision of reforestation and ecological restoration activities
Law No. 2014-19 of August 7, 2014 on the Fisheries and Aquaculture Code	Regulation of fishing and aquaculture activities; protection of lagoon resources on which coastal communities depend
Agriculture and food security	
Law No. 2022-14 of July 9, 2022 on agricultural policy, food security, and nutrition	Framework for climate-resilient agricultural activities; promoting food security for vulnerable populations
Adaptation Fund Standards	
Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (2016, revised 2021)	International compliance framework; ensures that the project complies with international standards on human rights and social protection
Environmental and Social Principles and Criteria (ESP) of the FA	Specific standards for assessing and managing environmental and social risks applicable to the project
Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund (2016)	Requirement to incorporate a transformative gender approach; alignment with Benin's PAGCCB
FA Risk Categorization Standards	Determines the level of environmental and social assessment required and the appropriate management mechanisms
FA Complaints Management Mechanism	Requirement to establish a complaint management mechanism at the project level, in accordance with FA standards

F – Duplication

Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any. Decribe how the project/programme will ensure coordination of different initiatives, sub-projects and small grants towards a common goal, enhances collaboration across sectors and outlines how activities avoid duplication and enhance efficiencies and good practice

The LLA-CCLC project is part of a coherent territorial dynamic that complements existing climate, coastal, and Lagoon development initiatives in Benin without duplicating them. The project's distinctive feature is its locally led approach. Rather than funding institutions or large-scale infrastructure projects, the project directs Adaptation Fund resources to vulnerable communities, including women, young people, small-scale producers, and people with disabilities, to restore ecosystems and develop climate-resilient crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains. This community-level delivery channel addresses unmet needs and builds on the achievements of previous projects.

The LLA-CCLC complements the LoCAL mechanism (SAP032), which is also implemented by the FNEC. While LoCAL strengthens local government institutions and infrastructure, the LLA-CCLC works directly with community organizations on livelihoods and ecosystems. The LLA-CCLC also supports coastal initiatives operating in the same lagoon communes, including the FAO/GEF-LDCF mangrove project, the WACA Benin program, and the regional WACA+ program. The World Bank Grand Nokoué Sustainable Urban Mobility and Stormwater Management project partially overlap with the CCLC area in Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah, and both projects share the same lagoon system. However, their areas of focus remain distinct: the Grand Nokoué project focuses on urban mobility and stormwater drainage, while the CCLC project focuses on community-based livelihoods and ecosystem restoration. Meanwhile, the inland projects SAP005 and OCRI (FP187) follow a similar adaptation approach outside the coastal zone with no geographic overlap. The LLA-CCLC design directly builds on this experience. While previous projects operated in CCLC communes without coordination, this project includes a shared coordination mechanism from the start. It also incorporates lessons learned from earlier and ongoing initiatives, summarized in

Table 5, into its delivery model. These initiatives include FNEC's institutional experience from LoCAL, mangrove restoration methods, alternative livelihood strategies, and pairing conservation areas with income-generating activities. To ensure coordination and avoid overlap, the FNEC, a key contact point and implementing body for several of these initiatives, will create a joint quarterly steering committee and a georeferenced database that includes all beneficiaries and subprojects. The committee will follow a strict verification process, including checks of intervention history and municipal register reviews. The process will also automatically exclude beneficiaries supported in the past 24 months and prioritize groups and areas that have not yet been reached. Table 5 below summarizes the main interventions, synergies, absence of overlap, lessons learned and added value of each related project.

Two additional FNEC initiatives not included in Table 5 further complement this analysis. The FNEC's Adaptation Fund project on meteorological services and a multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS) is currently at the concept note stage. Although the activities proposed under the LLA-CCLC project are not duplicated, the two initiatives are expected to complement each other. The climate information and early warnings generated by the EWS project could help LLA-CCLC beneficiaries anticipate climate risks and inform the design and implementation of their sub-projects. Meanwhile, FNEC's GCF Health Resilience project (SAP055) focuses primarily on strengthening climate resilience in the health sector, with only limited market gardening activities. It is being implemented in the Adjohoun-Bonou-Dangbo (ABD) zone of the lower Ouémé Valley, which is outside the CCLC coastal communes.

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Table 5 : Analysis of complementarity between the LLA-CCLC and existing climate initiatives in Benin

Projects	Main Interventions / Duration / Location	Potential synergies and lack of overlap	Lessons learned	Link or added value to this LLA-CCLC project
Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility – LoCAL (SAP032)	Performance-based climate-resilience grants to communes to mainstream adaptation in local planning and budgeting and to fund basic adaptation infrastructure, plus capacity building and a climate-finance transfer mechanism. Implementing entity: FNEC (*GCF, US$9.9M*). Scaling from 9 to 34 communes nationwide, including the CCLC communes. **Duration:** *2024–2030.*	Same National Implementing Entity (FNEC) and the same performance-based local-financing logic. LoCAL strengthens local-government institutions and infrastructure, while the LLA-CCLC project works directly with community organizations on livelihoods and ecosystems, complementary, no duplication. FNEC coordinates both through a joint steering committee, a shared geo-referenced beneficiary database and a 24-month exclusion rule.	Performance-based transfers to communes are feasible, but institutional financing alone does not reach households. The LLA-CCLC was designed to combine institutional financing with direct community grants and shared coordination to prevent the siloed delivery seen previously.	Delivers Adaptation Fund resources directly to communities and the CCLC (LLA), filling the livelihood and ecosystem-restoration gap that LoCAL's commune-level investments do not cover.
Grand Nokoué Sustainable Urban Mobility (GN-SUMP) and Stormwater Management project	Climate-resilient multimodal urban transport (bus and lake/lagoon boat services on Lake Nokoué and the Porto-Novo lagoon), professionalization of informal operators, road and waterway safety, e-mobility and institutional capacity. World Bank IDA + AIIB (~US$200M IDA; ~US$490M total). **Location:** *Grand Nokoué - Cotonou, Porto-Novo, Sèmè-Podji, Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah*. **Duration:** *2026 - 2035*.	Geographic overlap limited to Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah and the shared lagoon system; thematically distinct (transport vs. livelihoods/ecosystems), so no duplication. Shared interest in resilient lagoon-zone infrastructure and reduced runoff pollution.	Large lagoon projects can disrupt ecosystems and vulnerable users if safeguards are insufficient. This led the LLA-CCLC to choose small-scale, low-risk subprojects and systematic ESP/GP screening.	Ecosystem restoration (mangroves, wetlands, banks) under the LLA-CCLC project can protect lagoon transport assets, while improved accessibility supports market access for its crop, livestock and aquaculture value chains.
Regional Program for the Blue Economy and Coastal Resilience in West Africa (WACA+)	Coastal protection from erosion and flooding, blue-economy value chains (fisheries, aquaculture, ecotourism), restoration of up to 3,000 ha of mangroves/wetlands, MSME support and blended finance, and capacity building (31,000+ people), with a women and youth focus. World Bank (~US$240M), Phase 1 in Benin and Mauritania. **Location:** coastal Benin. **Duration:** *2026 – 2031*.	Strong thematic overlap (fisheries/aquaculture value chains, mangrove and wetland restoration, women and youth) in the same coastal zone; coordination needed to avoid funding the same sites or beneficiaries twice. WACA+ delivers large coastal-protection infrastructure and private finance, while the LLA-CCLC project funds small community-led adaptation grants.	Large coastal investments risk funding the same sites and beneficiaries twice. This concern led to the development of the LLA-CCLC's georeferenced database and 24-month exclusion rule. The rule maintains the lessons of WACA+ regarding nature-based and blended-finance approaches.	The LLA-CCLC project provides a community-level delivery channel that complements WACA+ macro-investments; its sub-projects can be protected by, and feed into, WACA+ coastal works.
WACA Benin program	WACA Resilience Investment Project (WACA ResIP, P162337): Mono Basin Restoration; Erosion Reduction at Avlo through Bouche du Roy; and a Landscape Approach in Ouidah/Chenal de Gbaga, which establishes community conservation areas (wetlands and mangroves) combined with income-generating activities. World Bank/IDA (~US$221.7 million regionally). **Location:** *Coastal Benin, including Grand-Popo and Ouidah*. **Duration:** *2018–2025.*	Direct geographic overlap (Grand-Popo, and Ouidah) and shared ecosystem-restoration and income-generating-activity logic the strongest coordination need. WACA Benin focuses on engineering and landscape coastal-protection works; the LLA-CCLC project on community-led livelihoods. Complementary once sites and beneficiaries are deconflicted.	Without ongoing community income, conservation progress diminishes. The LLA-CCLC therefore includes income-generating sub-projects and local ownership to strengthen WACA Benin's conservation areas after they close.	The proposed project consolidates and sustains WACA Benin's community conservation and IGA gains, extends benefits to groups not yet covered, and strengthens local ownership.
Enhanced climate resilience of rural communities in central and north Benin through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and agricultural landscapes (SAP005)	Ecosystem-based Adaptation: restoration of degraded forest ecosystems combined with climate-resilient agriculture and strengthened technical and institutional capacity. GCF (~US$9M); UNEP (Accredited Entity), FNEC in execution and steering, ICRAF for M&E. **Location:** 7 inland municipalities of central and northern Benin (*Dassa-Zoumé, Tchaourou, Djougou, Ouaké, Cobly, Boukoumbé, Banikoara*). **Duration:** *2019–2026*.	Same EbA, climate-resilient agriculture and capacity-building logic and shared FNEC involvement; located inland in the centre/north, so no geographic overlap with the coastal CCLC communes and no duplication.	Inland EbA showed that restoration only succeeds when there are strong capacity building and effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E). These tested tools and FNEC's experience are tailored to the coastal-lagoon context to avoid implementing untested designs.	Provides tested EbA tools, training modules and lessons that FNEC can adapt to the coastal-lagoon context of the LLA-CCLC project.
Ouémé Basin Climate-Resilience Initiative (OCRI) Benin	Climate-resilient agriculture and low-emission agroforestry, waterworks to reduce erosion and runoff, and improved land and water management over 95,000 ha, reaching ~330,000 smallholders. Total project value: US$35,3 M. **Location:** *upper and middle Ouémé Basin (central Benin)*. **Duration:** *2022–2028*.	Shared climate-resilient agriculture, livelihoods, land/water management and gender focus; located in the inland Ouémé basin, so no geographic overlap and no duplication.	OCRI found that climate-smart agriculture expands only when smallholders are intentionally targeted and gender considerations are integrated. These lessons influenced the inclusive targeting criteria for the crop and livestock components of the LLA-CCLC.	Offers transferable climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry models for the crop and livestock components of the LLA-CCLC project in the coastal zone.
Strengthening human and natural systems resilience to climate change through mangrove ecosystems conservation and sustainable use in southern Benin	Conservation, sustainable use and restoration of mangrove ecosystems, livelihood diversification and an enabling governance environment (~50,000 ha under improved management; ~300,000 beneficiaries, 50% women). Total budget: US$70.7 million. Location: nine southern communes including all five CCLC communes (Grand-Popo, Comè, Ouidah; Kpomassè, Abomey-Calavi), Ramsar sites 1017 and 1018. **Duration:** 2023–2028.	Highest overlap same coastal communes and the same ecosystem-restoration and livelihood-diversification themes; coordination of sites and beneficiaries is essential to avoid duplication (FNEC database and steering committee). FAO operates at landscape/governance scale; the LLA-CCLC project funds community-led adaptation sub-projects.	Mangrove loss occurs again where there are no alternative livelihoods. Because this project has the most overlap, the LLA-CCLC will use the FNEC database to coordinate sites and beneficiaries and to expand its alternative livelihood model in the same communities.	Community sub-projects can scale up and sustain mangrove-restoration and alternative-livelihood gains in the same communes, including after the FAO project closes.

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G –Lessons learned, knowledge management, and insights gained

If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned and how this contributes to building and institutionalizing local capabilities. Provide details on managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant.

Effective knowledge management and continuous learning are essential factors in ensuring the success and sustainability of local climate change adaptation initiatives. Component 3 of the project, "Sustaining project achievements and knowledge management," was designed to systematically collect, synthesize, and disseminate lessons learned from various locally implemented adaptation initiatives (LLA) in a relevant, accessible, and sustainable manner. By adopting a community-based and participatory approach, this project aims to fill major gaps in knowledge and evidence, and to strengthen collective understanding of good practices for locally implemented, equitable, and effective initiatives. It also aims to support informed decision-making by local stakeholders and government institutions.

The communication strategy for local adaptation initiatives developed as part of this project will be based on this Component 3 and will aim to promote the results obtained by capitalizing on them and disseminating them to all local communities in the five (05) beneficiary municipalities, as well as to managers and authorities responsible for local development. This communication strategy will be structured around the following activities:

- **Project launch workshop:** this aims to inform and discuss with all local stakeholders (farmers, livestock breeders, fishermen, professional agricultural organizations (PAOs), community leaders, local and decentralized authorities, etc.) about the opportunities offered by the project's interventions to create the conditions for successful implementation of local adaptation initiatives (LAIs) and to strengthen the resilience of the crop, livestock, and fisheries sectors to climate hazards.
- **Exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops (activity 3.2.2):** these are designed to enable project beneficiaries to share the experiences they have gained with each other during exchange visits with other local non-beneficiaries during experience-sharing workshops. These exchanges could spark interest among other stakeholders, particularly local communities and authorities and the private sector, in good agricultural, animal and fisheries practices, as well as in the value chain development models implemented by the project.
- **Training of farmers, livestock keepers, and fishers:** it aims to transmit knowledge on good agricultural, livestock, and fishing practices, as well as on the management of agricultural value chains, in order to generate their interest in these practices and then lead them to gradually adopt them as satisfactory results are achieved.
- **Workshops for the review and capitalization of project results:** these workshops will serve as a platform for presenting the project results and raising awareness among opinion leaders of the benefits and opportunities associated with local adaptation initiatives. Testimonies from beneficiaries will make it possible to concretely assess the socio-economic impacts of the project's interventions and achievements in the five (05) beneficiary municipalities. The participation of climate change management stakeholders, as well as staff from decentralized agricultural, livestock, and fisheries structures, will foster an in-depth understanding of the project results and contribute to the dissemination of the accumulated know-how to other localities.
- **Dissemination of project results:** through the media (local radio, social networks, print media, television, the FNEC website), as well as through institutions responsible for agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, universities, secondary schools and agricultural training institutions, agricultural extension centers, and NGOs operating in the agricultural sector, the project's achievements will reach a larger number of farmers, livestock keepers, fishers, communities, local authorities, and stakeholders involved in the management of the agricultural sectors in Benin.
- **Managing traditional and local knowledge:** the CCLC communes, particularly the Toffin, Pédah, Xwla, and Xwéla communities, which depend on the lagoon and fishing and are identified in Section B, hold traditional and local knowledge of endogenous species and seed varieties, fishing and mangrove management practices, and flood-coping strategies. This knowledge is highly relevant to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA). Within Component 3, this knowledge will be identified and

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documented through participatory inventories conducted with the knowledge holders themselves under Activities 1.1.1 and 3.2.1. The 25 community facilitators will serve as a liaison with local communities during this process. Before documenting any traditional or local knowledge in toolkits, case studies, or other knowledge products, the relevant communities or individual knowledge holders will provide prior informed consent, and the source of the knowledge will be explicitly acknowledged and attributed to its holders. Any knowledge products intended for public dissemination via the CCLC digital platform, the FNEC website, or regional channels (Activity 3.2.2) will be subject to safeguards to prevent their appropriation or commercial use without the knowledge holders' agreement, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (including Principle 7 on Indigenous Peoples) and Gender Policy.

H – Stakeholder consultation

Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Provide details on how the consultative process considered and addressed gender-based, economic and other inequalities and encouraged vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions

The stakeholder consultation process, conducted during the development of this concept note, occurred in three iterative phases from February to December 2025. This process adhered to the Adaptation Fund's (AF) Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. This phased approach ensured the project design was based on locally identified priorities and that vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized multiethnic communities, had a genuine opportunity to influence adaptation decisions.

Phase 1: Consultation with municipal authorities and technical cadres (February 2025)

The consultation process started with an institutional assessment workshop on February 20, 2025, at the CCLC headquarters in Grand-Popo. The workshop involved 26 elected officials and municipal technical staff (25 men and one woman) from the five CCLC communes (participant lists in Appendix 2.1). This workshop involved a consultation with CCLC-elected officials and technical staff from decentralized services. Rather than a community-level consultation of potential beneficiaries, it was an institutional and preparatory step whose composition reflected the local elected and technical bodies represented, in which women remain structurally underrepresented (Section B). The purpose of the workshop was to prepare for the subsequent consultation of a broader range of project stakeholders and potential beneficiaries, among other objectives. The aim was to: (i) establish an initial baseline of the CCLC's climate vulnerability, current climate and development projects, and institutional readiness; (ii) identify adaptation options aligned with municipal priorities and national policies; and (iii) prepare for the community-level consultation phase by defining key stakeholder groups, discussion formats, and information gaps. The municipal authorities are committed to participating in all stages of project development, facilitating project implementation, and identifying community-based organizations as potential sub-project implementers. The findings were compiled into a consultation report to guide the design and approach of the community-level consultations.

The following photos illustrate key moments from the consultations with municipal authorities and technical cadres.






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Phase 2: Community beneficiary consultations (April 2025)

Based on the institutional assessment, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement mission was carried out across the five CCLC municipalities in April 2025. Field mission comprised a four-member technical team, including 02 CCLC representatives, 01 FNEC representative, and 01 FNEC consultant. Two women supported the mission by managing finances and accounting. In each municipality, the consultation was structured into three phases: (i) a meeting with local authorities, (ii) targeted discussions with potential project beneficiaries organized by livelihood group and social category, and (iii) field visits to priority adaptation sites. To ensure inclusive understanding, the interview guides were conducted in French and in the local languages Fon and Mina.

A total of 202 individuals took part in the stakeholder consultation mission, including 21.78% women and 5.94% individuals with disabilities. Participant lists are presented in Appendix 2.2. The proportion of women who participated varied by municipality, ranging from 15.9% to 29.55%.

Exchanges with stakeholders enabled the collection of key information on the climate challenges faced by the municipalities of the CCLC. Indeed, all municipalities reported exposure to various climate phenomena, such as floods, strong winds, irregular rainfall, and prolonged droughts. These events have caused crop destruction, losses of human life and livestock, damage to infrastructure, the disappearance of fish, plant, and animal species, as well as disruptions to the agricultural calendar. Women emphasized their increased exposure to climate risks. According to them, domestic work increases during droughts, such as water collection. In response to these challenges, communities identified priority needs, including the deployment of sustainable irrigation systems powered by solar energy, active ecosystem restoration (reforestation, lake dredging), strengthening local capacities through agroecology farmer field schools, and the establishment of inclusive early warning systems for vulnerable people.

Table 6 : Distribution of consulted stakeholders

N°	Dates	Municipalities visited	Total number	Men	Women	People with disabilities
1	22/04/2025	Ouidah	29	22	07	03
2	23/04/2025	Kpomassè	43	35	08	01
3	24/04/2025	Comè	44	37	07	03
4	25/04/2025	Grand-Popo	42	33	09	03
5	28/04/2025	Abomey-Calavi	44	31	13	02
Total			**202**	**158**	**44**	**12**

The 12 people with disabilities who participated identified specific barriers, such as inaccessible infrastructure and limited adapted technologies, as well as social stigma. They recommended accessible agricultural infrastructure and information materials in adapted formats.

The following photos illustrate some key moments from the stakeholder consultations.

- **Ouidah stage**



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- **Kpomassè stage**
- **Comè stage**



- **Grand-Popo stage**



- **Abomey-Calavi stage**



Phase 3: Validation workshop (December 2025)

After finalizing the draft concept note, a validation workshop was held from December 9–11, 2025, at the CCLC headquarters in Grand-Popo. The workshop brought together 20 key stakeholders, including municipal representatives, CCLC and FNEC leadership, community-based organizations, women's groups, and decentralized technical services. Of the stakeholders, 15 were men, and 5 were women. The workshop enabled the project team to: (i) adjust project activities to better reflect the community priorities identified during the April consultations, (ii) validate the financing mechanism to ensure its adaptation to the Locally Led Adaptation approach, (iii) discuss and approve the budget, and (iv) finalize the project proposal and concept note for submission to the Adaptation Fund.

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The visual records of the validation workshop engagement presented below illustrate the participatory process.





Measures undertaken during the completed consultations: to facilitate women's participation, the interview guides were administered in French, Fon, and Mina. Overall, female participation reached 21.78%, ranging from 15.9% in Comè to 29.55% in Abomey-Calavi. No women-only focus groups or dedicated female facilitators were organized at this stage, and no formal partnership was established with women's organizations. These additional measures are planned for the full proposal. Regarding youth, ethnic communities, and persons with disabilities, the latter participated in consultations across all five communes and voiced their concerns directly, including through the President of the ASEHB association of persons with disabilities in Abomey-Calavi. Their concerns informed the eligibility menu, including accessible agricultural infrastructure and information in adapted formats, as well as the sub-project inclusion criteria. The producers who were consulted, including fishers, market gardeners, poultry and fish farmers, and livestock keepers, came from the local communities of the five communes described in Section B. However, participants were not disaggregated by ethnicity, and youth were not recorded as a distinct category. Both forms of disaggregation are planned for the final proposal. Regarding organized stakeholders, in addition to potential beneficiaries, the completed consultations involved non-governmental organizations (NGOs), cooperatives, decentralized technical services (including ATDA and the Communal Water and Forests Services), private-sector actors, and an organization of persons with disabilities (ASEHB). Women's organizations and youth associations were not specifically convened at this stage but will be engaged explicitly during the consultation process for the full proposal.

The full proposal will strengthen the consultation process to: (i) ensure balanced gender participation (aiming for at least 40% women) through women-only focus groups, involving women's organizations as co-facilitators, offering flexible scheduling, and providing childcare; (ii) disaggregate all participation data by sex, age group, disability status, and ethnicity; (iii) explicitly involve women's organizations, youth associations, disability-rights organizations (DPOs), local NGOs, decentralized technical services, and private-sector actors; and (iv) provide a detailed mapping of stakeholder concerns related to specific design choices in the eligibility menu, sub-project selection criteria, ESMP, and Gender Action Plan.

I – Justification for funding

Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The requested funding of $4,992,677 is vital to ensure the CCLC's sustainable adaptation to climate impacts. This will be achieved by boosting the resilience of vulnerable communities through three integrated intervention pathways: (i) *ecosystem restoration* (e.g., mangrove reforestation and protection of fish breeding grounds); (ii) *development of climate-resilient crop value chains* (e.g., drought- and flood-resistant crop varieties, sustainable micro-irrigation systems, and agroecology); and (iii) *development of climate-resilient livestock and aquaculture value chains* (e.g., climate-smart animal husbandry and integrated aquaculture systems). This comprehensive, multisectoral approach addresses the interconnected climate vulnerabilities of lagoon and rural populations relying on agriculture, livestock, and artisanal fishing.

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- **Baseline scenario:** without targeted adaptation investments, the CCLC would continue to face recurring climate-related losses, including annual flooding, coastal erosion, salinization, and depleted fish stocks. Communities would depend on reactive crisis response rather than proactive resilience-building.
- **Adaptation alternative:** this project implements a climate resilience strategy that specifically addresses vulnerabilities caused by climate change, exceeding what is typically done. For example: (i) improved crop varieties that are chosen for expected rainfall changes and are resistant to droughts and floods; (ii) solar-powered micro-irrigation systems that ensure water access during increasingly frequent droughts; and (iii) mangrove reforestation using oyster-cage restoration techniques to quickly rebuild breeding habitats damaged by climate-driven lagoon changes.
- **Incremental cost:** the Adaptation Fund finances climate-resilience activities, including selecting climate-specific varieties, installing renewable energy systems, conducting participatory climate vulnerability assessments, and training community facilitators to ensure that adaptation solutions are locally owned, monitored, and scaled.
- **Complexity of climate risks and diversity of impacts:** the CCLC faces interconnected risks (cyclical floods, coastal erosion, marine submersion, salinization, droughts, strong winds, heat waves) with serious impacts on communities and socio-economic sectors. This range of risks requires an integrated, multisectoral approach, which justifies significant investment for comprehensive coverage and targeted responses.
- **Increased vulnerability of populations and ecosystems:** climate change exacerbates the susceptibility of CCLC communities, especially rural and lagoon populations, as well as local infrastructure and fragile ecosystems (lagoons, mangroves, wetlands), to extreme events. The rise in these events increases vulnerability and requires investments to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities that rely on climate-sensitive natural resources to anticipate, respond to, and recover from shocks.
- **Socio-economic costs of climate damages:** extreme events have significant economic impacts in the CCLC. Recurrent floods lead to loss of life, destruction of infrastructure (housing, fishing equipment, fields), and cause major losses in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, disrupting essential services, increasing food insecurity, and compromising livelihoods. The funding aims to mitigate these losses by strengthening the adaptation capacity of communities, production systems, and ecosystems, acting proactively before these events escalate into crises.
- **Sustainable and scaling of adaptation solutions:** investments in adaptation generate positive effects, including diversifying resilient value chains, creating alternative income-generating activities, restoring lagoon and coastal ecosystems, and promoting climate-resilient practices. These investments produce lasting benefits for future generations.

Strategic gaps without Adaptation Fund support: the project aims to strengthen the CCLC's climate resilience by supporting community-based adaptation initiatives across the crop, livestock, and aquaculture value chains. Without Adaptation Fund funding, the following critical gaps would remain: (i) the municipalities lack robust mechanisms to access community adaptation funding; (ii) communities lack the capacity to design and implement climate-resilient practices; and (iii) there is no AF-aligned financing window within FNEC to support the replication and scaling of effective solutions. The Adaptation Fund is crucial to addressing these strategic gaps, protecting vulnerable livelihoods, and strengthening coordination among municipalities. Instead of creating new entities, the AF leverages existing institutional structures (FNEC, municipal councils, and community organizations) to deliver cost-effective, sustainable change from vulnerability to resilience.

Full-cost-of-adaptation screening integration: in the full proposal, all sub-projects will be evaluated against climate-attribution criteria. This will show that the activities are essential due to climate change impacts and extend beyond typical development. These criteria will be incorporated into the sub-project selection process and the ESMP, in line with the AFB USP guidance.

J – Sustainability

Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when

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designing the project / programme. In particular, describe how the project/programme supports long-term development of local governance processes, and improves the capacity of local institutions (including through simpler access modalities), and how it can ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions, facilitate and manage adaptation initiatives over the long term without being dependent on project-based donor funding.

The sustainability of the project's results was carefully integrated from the design phase through the active involvement of national and local stakeholders and the implementation of a participatory approach. Ministries, municipalities of the Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC), civil society, the private sector, and the beneficiaries themselves (notably women's and youth groups involved in plant, animal, and fisheries value chains) will be engaged at every stage of implementation, ensuring that actions undertaken address the real needs of communities and stakeholders. The participation of central and regional directorates, in collaboration with community organizations, NGOs, and private actors, guarantees local and inclusive management of initiatives.

The project will also focus on strengthening the capacities of end-users through training and awareness-raising activities to promote the dissemination and adoption of climate-smart adaptation practices within the municipalities, as well as the dissemination of resilient tools and technologies for producers and value chain actors. In this way, the sustainability of results will be ensured through the continued involvement of local actors, decentralized resource management, and capacity-building actions aimed at securing the long-term benefits of the project.

The project aims to strengthen the resilience of local communities to climate change by supporting community-based adaptation initiatives integrated into the value chains of plant, animal, and fisheries sectors. By the end of the project, several adaptation benefits are expected to emerge and be sustained over the long term, including:

- **Sustainable infrastructure operation and maintenance:** each beneficiary community is responsible for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the implemented infrastructure, including solar-powered irrigation pumps, water tanks, basins, community water points, and nurseries. During sub-project formulation, each promoter must demonstrate in the sub-project design documents how the infrastructure will be sustainably maintained over the long term. This includes identifying responsibility arrangements, financing solutions, and the necessary local technical capacity. During Component 1 training activities (Activity 1.1.2), emphasis will be placed on helping communities identify and design solutions that are both viable and locally appropriate for maintaining the infrastructure. The quality and feasibility of the maintenance plan will be a key evaluation criterion in selecting sub-projects, ensuring that only those with credible, community-endorsed maintenance plans receive funding approval.
- **Sustainable strengthening of technical and institutional capacities**: the developed training modules, mapping reports of resilient practices, and capacity-building activities carried out (Component 1) will continue to provide local actors (community groups, municipal agricultural advisory services, and sectoral institutions) with the necessary skills to design, implement, and monitor adaptation initiatives. Beneficiary institutions, notably municipal agricultural councils and the FNEC, will maintain their enhanced operational capacities, ensuring the continuity of climate-resilient practices.
- **Sustainable local financing mechanisms**: the FNEC-adapted financing window (Component 2) and the sustainable financing mobilization mechanism (Activity 3.1.2) will be implemented through the 25 community facilitators hired under Activity 1.2.3. These facilitators will play a crucial role in engaging communities around sustainable financing options. The capacity-building activities provided to the CCLC and municipal institutions through Component 1 will help them develop and access additional funding for adaptation from concrete, existing instruments. At the domestic level, potential sources of financing include the FNEC's national financing window, which allocates domestic resources to environmental and climate action. The FNEC's accreditation to both the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund also offers opportunities to mobilize international climate finance. Other potential sources include the *Fonds d'Appui au Développement des Communes (FADeC)*, which could provide additional funding for CCLC communes. At the international level, potential sources include the Green Climate Fund, which builds on FNEC's experience with the LoCAL facility (SAP032), as well as the blended-

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finance window of the regional WACA+ programme. This will ensure that the financing mechanism remains sustainable and can be replicated beyond the project's duration. Funded initiatives will be sustained and possibly replicated through the engagement of trained local actors and facilitated access to additional financing**.**

- **Local ownership and inclusive access to adaptation practices**: through community support, inclusive knowledge dissemination formats (toolkits, exchange visits, workshops, and the FNEC digital platform), and the involvement of vulnerable groups (women, youth, marginalized producers), communities will develop lasting skills to adopt and promote resilient practices. Repeated training and simulations will cultivate appropriate local adaptation reflexes.
- **Knowledge and Learning Management (KLM)**: a structured KLM mechanism will be established through Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 to capitalize on best practices, ensure continuous training, and improve local and national adaptation policies.

The sustainability of these actions also relies on a stronger regulatory and institutional framework, with the integration of project achievements into municipal and inter-municipal development plans. Finally, social anchoring is advanced through the active participation of vulnerable groups, the co-creation of adaptation initiatives, and the use of community intermediaries to disseminate and encourage the adoption of practices. This ensures the long-term sustainability of interventions.

K –Risks related to environmental and social impacts

Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

Based on available information and expert judgment, the preliminary identification of project risks for each relevant outcome, with regard to the 15 Environmental and Social (E&S) principles of the Adaptation Fund (AF), conducted during consultations with the relevant national and local stakeholders, led to the classification of the project as Category B, with the probability of risks considered moderate. The potential impact of these risks is limited, localized, and manageable. However, a thorough assessment, in accordance with E&S standards, will be conducted with local beneficiaries, including competent technical staff, during the development of the full proposal, in line with the Adaptation Fund's E&S Policy.

Given its Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) design, the specific subprojects to be funded are not determined at the Concept Note stage. Instead, beneficiary communities and the CCLC will identify and select them through a participatory process (Activities 1.1.1 and 2.2.1). This approach aligns with the principles of LLA. The project area borders the Mono River and a coastline with Togo, creating cross-border risks related to shared water resources and migratory species. The ecosystem restoration activities will have beneficial cross-border effects. Cross-border impact screening will be carried out during the development of each sub-project. The CCLC area faces cumulative impacts from nearby projects, including WACA/WACA+, WB SUMP, LoCAL, GCF EbA, and FNEC AF EWS. These impacts will be assessed using a georeferenced beneficiary database (Activity 2.1.3) and discussed during quarterly coordination meetings (Activity 3.1.1).

The project employs an Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP) approach defined by the eligibility menu and exclusion list (Appendix 3). These set limits on funding for small-scale, low-risk adaptation interventions. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's USP guidance, an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and grievance mechanism, will be developed during the full proposal stage. This system will ensure that each selected sub-project undergoes the same ESP/GP risk identification, consultation, and gender-disaggregated data collection as fully developed activities. This will be accomplished through systematic screening, categorization, mitigation, and monitoring procedures that follow the AF's 15 ESP principles and national standards. This approach upholds the USP modality while ensuring that no subproject involving more than minor, localized, and manageable risks receives funding.

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Table 7 : Identified Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Principle 1: *Compliance with the Law*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low The project will be implemented in full compliance with all relevant national and international legislation, including environmental framework law and climate change law. However, potential risks of non-compliance may arise during implementation and will require continuous clarification. **Mitigation Plan:** A comprehensive environmental and social assessment will be carried out at the full proposal stage to ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's 15 ESP principles and national standards. **Further assessment required to ensure continued compliance.**
Principle 2: *Access and Equity*		**Risk:** Medium **Potential impact:** Low The USP modality presents a risk of unequal grant access for smaller or less-connected community organizations. **Mitigation Plan:** The sub-project selection criteria will include fair stakeholder participation, focused outreach to marginalized groups, and tracking beneficiary diversity. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 3: *Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low While the LLA project prioritizes marginalized and vulnerable groups, the risk of unintentional exclusion persists due to social norms or power imbalances. **Mitigation Plan:** The stakeholder engagement and participatory planning will clearly define the community engagement and deployment processes, as well as the screening and mitigation measures. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 4: Human Rights		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low No activities are planned that would violate international human rights norms. All community engagement, grant awards and deployment activities will respect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. **Mitigation Plan:** IE will ensure that human rights issues are included in consultations with stakeholders during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study, which will provide an overview of relevant issues and monitor implementation. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 5: *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*		**Risk:** Medium **Potential impact:** Medium There is a moderate risk that entrenched social norms may prevent women from participating equally in, or benefiting from, LLA's project activities. **Mitigation Plan:** Gender is mainstreamed throughout all project components. An initial gender analysis has been carried out, and a more detailed analysis will be completed at the stage of developing the full proposal through the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 6: *Core Labor Rights*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low Although the project is committed to respecting both ILO core labor standards and national labor law, some of its activities may not meet these standards due to a lack of knowledge regarding labor rights. **Mitigation Plan:** The project will adhere to core labor rights and incorporate ILO standards into its design and implementation. It will also raise awareness of how these standards can be applied. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 7: *Indigenous Peoples*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low No indigenous peoples have been identified in the project area at this stage. However, there is a risk that project activities may fail to adequately consult with or benefit indigenous peoples in areas where they are present. **Mitigation Plan:** During project implementation, a detailed analysis will be carried out to confirm or rule out the presence of minorities or marginalized ethnic groups in the area. Appropriate measures will then be taken in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). **Further assessment required.**
Principle 8: *Involuntary Resettlement*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low Activities will be carried out on existing community sites and/or agricultural lands and will not require physical displacement. However, water points, basins, and reforestation may involve land-use changes or restrictions on customary use. **Mitigation Plan:** The project will not finance infrastructure or other interventions that require displacement or resettlement. All sites proposed for agricultural, livestock, and fishing activities will undergo an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This assessment will ensure the project complies with this condition and will screen for land tenure impacts and community consent during the development of sub-projects. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 9: *Protection of Natural Habitats*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low here is a slight risk that the deployment of adaptation technologies may affect sensitive habitats unintentionally (e.g. through small-scale agro-processing or irrigation). **Mitigation Plan:** Project activities will be screened for such impacts under the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process, and mitigation measures will be developed where relevant. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 10: *Conservation of Biological Diversity*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low Although the LLA project promotes ecosystem-compatible solutions, risks may arise if activities such as reforestation unintentionally introduce invasive species or disrupt local biodiversity. **Mitigation Plan:** The ESIA will include guidance and safeguards to prevent such risks, and these will be supported through awareness activities. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 11: *Climate Change*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low All interventions are adaptation-oriented and will not result in significant emissions. However, there is a risk of maladaptation, such as groundwater depletion from irrigation, expansion into climate-sensitive areas, and the introduction of unsuitable species. **Mitigation Plan:** Specific screening tools will be included in the feasibility studies and sub-project design to assess how well each activity aligns with long-term resilience goals. Technical screening and climate change impact assessments will be performed for each subproject during the planning phase to identify and reduce maladaptation risks. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 12: *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low Although most supported technologies will be environmentally friendly, some adaptation options may pose a risk to resource efficiency, for example, through waste from product packaging or excessive water use. **Mitigation Plan:** Activities will be screened, and mitigation plans will be developed in accordance with the ESIA guidelines. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 13: *Public Health*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low The project is not expected to have a negative impact on public health. In fact, many of the implemented solutions (better water access, food security, and livelihood diversification) could enhance climate resilience and improve public health outcomes. However, activities like pesticide use ~~up~~ restricted to WHO Class II and below- ((excluding Classes Ia, Ib and II)~~thresholds~~, water body creation, and agro-processing waste may have public health implications. **Mitigation Plan:** The ESMP will include health safeguards, pesticide stewardship protocols, waste management standards, and mosquito control measures to protect public health during the project's implementation. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 14: *Physical and Cultural Heritage*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low It is not expected that any of the activities will affect cultural or physical heritage sites. The project area includes Ouidah, a Vodun cultural site and a UNESCO-recognized historic city, as well as the Mono Biosphere Reserve, both of which hold cultural and ecological importance. **Mitigation Plan:** Precautionary measures and screening will be carried out during the project's implementation. to ensure that sub-projects in or near heritage sites do not cause adverse effects. All subprojects will be assessed for potential cultural and ecological impacts before approval. **Further assessment required.**
Principle 15: *Lands and Soil Conservation*		**Risk:** Low **Potential impact:** Low The project promotes adaptation options designed to enhance land productivity and reduce degradation. Soil and land use are key elements of land-based activities. **Mitigation Plan:** Soil-related impacts will be incorporated into the ESIA to ensure project benefits are maintained and to assess land use sustainability. Continuous monitoring will track land productivity, soil health, and sustainable land-use practices during project implementation to prevent soil degradation and promote long-term land conservation. **Further assessment required.**

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A – Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Demonstrate how the project/programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund.

Table 8: Alignment with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Adaptation Fund Outcome	Adaptation Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced and sustained technical and organizational capacities of local actors engaged in ecosystem restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and aquaculture to design and implement LLA initiatives.	Number of local actors in crop, livestock and fisheries value chains with strengthened capacity to design and implement climate-resilient adaptation initiatives (disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups).	**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**Indicator 6A:** People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices (# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups)	109,600
Outcome 1.2: Strengthened capacities of the CCLC and local institutions to identify, support, and monitor LLA subprojects that restore ecosystems and promote climate-resilient agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chains through inclusive and sustainable local governance.	Number of local and sectoral institutions with strengthened capacity to manage LLA initiatives (disaggregated by scale).	**Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	**Indicator 2:** Institutions with strengthened capacity to understand and better address climate risks and resilience (# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution)	816,800
Outcome 2.1: AF resources are mobilized through the FNEC to the CCLC to benefit vulnerable communities through ecosystem restoration and agricultural, livestock, and aquaculture value chain development.	Number of local institutions receiving funding or other direct support under the locally led adaptation modality.	**Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	**Indicator 2:** Institutions with strengthened capacity to understand and better address climate risks and resilience (# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution)	18,000
Outcome 2.2: The resilience of the livelihoods of vulnerable actors in ecosystem restoration and the development of crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains is strengthened through the implementation of LLA initiatives funded by the Adaptation Fund.	Number of hectares of degraded ecosystems (e.g., mangroves, riverbanks, and lagoon zones) restored through funded sub-projects.	**Outcome 5:** Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	**Indicator 5 (Core Indicator 4):** Ecosystems and natural resources brought under protection, restoration, or improved management in response to climate variability and change (# of hectares, disaggregated by type of ecosystem / natural resource area and by protection, restoration, and management)	1,520,000
	Number of households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income, through funded LLA sub-projects (disaggregated by female-headed households).	**Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	**Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5):** Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income (# of households, disaggregated by female-headed households)	1,520,000
Outcome 3.1: Local governance of LLA initiatives is sustainably reinforced, and effective mechanisms for mobilizing additional resources are established to ensure sustainability and scale-up of project achievements.	1. Participatory MEAL system, based on disaggregated SMART indicators, established and operational; 2. Number of additional financing partnerships or sources mobilized.	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	**Indicator 3B:** People implementing new or improved adaptation actions (# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups)	60,000
Outcome 3.2: Knowledge management is strengthened, and lessons learned, as well as best practices for adaptation, are documented, capitalized, and inclusively disseminated to promote learning, replication, and scaling up of climate change adaptation actions.	Number of climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders.	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	**Indicator 3A:** People with strengthened awareness of climate change risks and how to better address them (# of people, disaggregated by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector)	120,000
Overall project	Number of climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders.	**Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	**Indicator 3A:** People with strengthened awareness of climate change risks and how to better address them (# of people, disaggregated by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector)	--
			Total outcome level grant amount	**4,164,400**
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Adaptation Fund Output**	**Adaptation Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Output 1.1: An assessment report on adaptation practices, needs and capacity gaps produced; eligibility criteria and menu refined; training modules developed; capacity-building sessions delivered; and community-driven LLA initiatives designed.	1. Number of training modules and capacity-building sessions delivered to ecosystem restoration actors and value chain stakeholders; 2. Percentage of trained local actors able to independently formulate an eligible LLA sub-project.	**Output 6.1:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 6.1:** People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk (# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups)	109,600
Output 1.2: A capacity needs assessment report for the CCLC and local institutions produced; a structured training plan developed; institutional capacity-building workshops conducted; and 25 facilitators recruited and trained.	1. Number of institutional capacity-building workshops conducted for the CCLC and local institutions; 2. Number of CCLC facilitators recruited, trained and deployed across the five municipalities.	**Output 2.1:** Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks	**Indicator 2.1:** Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience (# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution)	816,800

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Output 2.1: 01 revised procedures manual; 01 signed agreement between the FNEC and the CCLC; 01 fund transfer equivalent to the planned annual amount implemented.	1. Existence of a signed FNEC–CCLC agreement and a validated, revised procedures manual; 2. Annual fund transfer executed in compliance with AF fiduciary standards.	**Output 2.2:** Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and programme adaptation finance	**Indicator 2.2:** Local institutions receiving funding or other direct support under the locally led adaptation modality (# of institutions)	18,000
Output 2.2: 40 local climate change adaptation initiatives selected; 01 annual evaluation report.	Number of hectares of degraded ecosystems restored through funded sub-projects.	**Output 5.1:** Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 5.1:** Ecosystems and natural resources targeted by activities to improve protection, restoration, and/or management (# of resources, disaggregated by type of ecosystem / natural resource area and by protection, restoration, and management)	1,520,000
	Number of LLA sub-projects funded and implemented across the five municipalities.	**Output 6.1:** Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	**Indicator 6.1:** People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk (# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups)	1,520,000
Output 3.1: 01 participatory and inclusive MEAL system established; 01 sustainable financing mobilization mechanism available.	1. Participatory MEAL system operational; number of additional financing partnerships or sources mobilized for the sustainability of LLA initiatives.	**Output 3.3:** Increased ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	**Indicator 3.3:** Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and/or implemented (# of local institutions and/or communities, disaggregated by institutions and communities)	60,000
Output 3.2: 01 toolkit synthesizing best practices; 05 exchange visits; 05 experience-sharing workshops; the FNEC website disseminating lessons learned; 02 information dissemination systems strengthened.	1. Number of exchange visits and experience-sharing workshops organized at municipal, national and regional levels; 2. CCLC digital platform, interoperable with the FNEC platform, developed and operational.	**Output 3.2:** Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning	**Indicator 3.2:** Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders (# of products/tools, by sector)	120,000
Total output level grant amount				**4,164,400**

Note: The 50/50 allocation of the USD 3,040,000 budget under Outcome/Output 2.2, between Fund Outcome 5 (Ecosystems) and Fund Outcome 6 (Livelihoods), will be further refined during the development of the full project proposal and its annexes.

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PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2]

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)	Date*: (Month, day, year)*

B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact *person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Plan (NDP 2026-2035), The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) ; Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 2026-2035) ; Law No. 2018-10 of July 2, 2018 on the protection, development and enhancement of the coastal zone in the Republic of Benin, and National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS)) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

[6]. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Name & Signature Implementing Entity Coordinator  Dr Appolinaire D. GNANVI General Director	
Date: May,13, 2026	Tel. +2290197192464 and email: gnanviappolinaire@yahoo.fr
Project Contact Person:	**Fortunée DOSSOU WOROU** Director of Financial Resource Mobilization
Tel. +2290195966314 and Email: ellidos@yahoo.fr	

Appendix 1: Letter of endorsement from the AND

MINISTÈRE DU CADRE DE VIE
ET DES TRANSPORTS
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ADAPTATION FUND

Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat

Cotonou, le 04 JAN 2026

N° 0006/DGEC/MCVT/PF-CC/SD

Letter of Endorsement by Benin Government

To: The Adaptation Fund Board c/o
Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement of Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Coastal Lagoons Inter-Municipal Community.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Benin, I confirm that the above national project concept note is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the regions.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project concept note with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by National Fund for Environment and climate and executed by national executing entity.

Sincerely,

Le Directeur Général

M. Ibila DJIBRIL,
Director General for Environment and Climate,
Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund.

Appendix 2: List of participants in stakeholder consultations

Appendix 2.1: List of participants in phase 1: *Consultation with municipal authorities and technical cadres (February 2025)*



Appendix 2.2: List of participants in phase 2: *Community beneficiary consultations (April 2025)*

Appendix 2.2.1: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Ouidah



Appendix 2.2.2: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Kpomassè



Appendix 2.2.3: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Comè



Appendix 2.2.4: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Grand-Popo



Appendix 2.2.5: List of participants in the consultation with potential beneficiaries in Abomey-Calavi



Appendix 2.3: List of participants in phase 3: *Validation workshop (December 2025)*



Appendix 3: Eligibility menu for adaptation subprojects and exclusion list

Appendix 3.1: Eligibility menu for adaptation subprojects

N°	Action	Practical example
1	Adapted agriculture and aquaculture and soil protection	- Integrated management of agricultural and aquaculture resources. - Permaculture applied in cottage gardens or market gardens with small-scale manual mechanization. - Use of organic fertilizers and other organic inputs for soil fertility management. - Testing of conservation agriculture, anti-erosion practices and use of cover plants on small plots.
2	Development and promoting micro-irrigation through solar-powered pumping equipment	- Installation of gravity-fed irrigation systems, at small-scale and small farming levels, including drip irrigation and shallow wells. - Establishment of small-scale irrigated garden perimeters.
3	Climate-adapted agricultural, small-scale farming, and aquaculture practices	- Growing off-season crops and resistant, short-cycle and less water-intensive seed varieties. - Testing of crop rotation, crop association for pest and invasive species control, intercropping for greater yield, integrated farming (crop-livestock-forestry) on small/communal level plots. - Development of the processing value chain for cereals and vegetable crops. - Development of the marketing and commercialization value chain for cereals and vegetable crops. - Promotion of innovative and climate-smart preventive pest and invasive species management methods - Procurement, installation, and management of low-carbon post-harvest handling and storage equipment
4	Sustainable management of natural forests and improved reforestation efforts	- Rationalize non-timber forest resource exploitation and promote sustainable development of non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains. - Promotion of alterative income generating activities for livelihood diversification and decreasing pressure on forest ecosystems. - Promotion of state and communal plantations. - Secure the boundaries of state/community forest estates. - Making forest management committees operational to rationalize resource use. - Annual restoration of 50 hectares of mangrove forest ecosystems within the CCLC transboundary landscape.
5	Dissemination of improved practices for the management of degraded lands	- Restoration of degraded areas to provide grazing areas that also offer ecosystem services such as water retention, reduced soil erosion and flood protection. - Restoration of gallery forests and degraded land through tree planting. - Extension of sustainable land management technologies.
6	Implementation of adapted agroforestry and marine practices	- Planting fruit trees following good practices for conservation of local biodiversity and compliance to national legislation. - Awareness-raising for the protection of migratory birds in the Mono Biosphere Reserve and other protected areas of the CCLC. - Biomonitoring: Ecological monitoring of the Reserve's conservation values (sea turtles, mangroves, birds, manatees, primates, cetaceans, fish, etc.). - Awareness-raising among public and private stakeholders for the conservation of marine and coastal species (sea turtles, monkeys, crocodiles, African manatee, etc.).
7	Forest fire prevention and control measures	- Installation of firewalls - following good practices for conservation of local biodiversity and compliance to national legislation, and their maintenance with small livestock (usually goats).
8	Development of resilient community water points	- Development of community water points for the watering of animals (non-human use) < 20 linear or less than 100 m2.
9	Maintanence of shallows and water points	- Reforestation of riverbanks and shallows to provide shade and reduce wind-related water losses.
10	House modifications to optimize water intake	- Acquisition and installation of prefabricated water storage with no additional footprint at small-scale and village level.
11	Active land management to optimize water intake	- Acquisition and installation of prefabricated modern water storage infrastructures where no activities will be carried out within protected areas or areas with high ecological or archeological added value and where waste and wastewater will not be an issue. These interventions involve capturing rainwater in the fields by modifying the way in which the soil is used, following contour lines. - Construction of longitudinal trenches to promote water infiltration on sloping land - Use of stone barriers - Construction of terraces
12	Promotion of the efficient use of wood energy and access to alternative energies as part of or in support of adaptation interventions and/or aims (mitigation co-benefits)	- Promoting access to electricity in the areas, promoting access to improved stoves, cooking and processing equipment (e.g. solar), promoting access to butane gas, densification of agricultural residues and waste into briquettes by using small manual machines, windrow composting.
13	Promote and develop renewable energies as part of or in support of adaptation interventions and/or aims (mitigation co-benefits)	Solar energy catchment area. All interventions need to be small-scale infrastructure and or rural energy, within an already built-up area and with no additional footprint such pico-to-micro-scale renewable energy, retrofit renewable energy systems and energy efficiency and conservation.
14	Protection of the living environment and sustainable environmental management	- Establishment of nurseries of local indigenous plant species (including Mangrove species). - Establishment of nurseries for native plant species (including mangroves in mangrove forests) One nursery per district established At least 10,000 plants produced annually Activity reports and minutes of acceptance of work for the establishment of plant nurseries.
15	Implementation of coastal and riverine protection investments	- Protection of coastal and riverine ecosystems (community-level management actions and training, reforestation based on good practices; no negative impacts on habitat, cleaning coastal lakes and lagoons). - Ecosystem-based adaptation measures, where river basins, aquifers, flood plains and their vegetation are managed to provide water storage and regulate floods.

Appendix 3.2: Exclusion list

SECTOR	ACTIVITY CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Agriculture	Adapted agriculture and aquaculture and soil protection	- Land clearing, pesticide use, aerial and ground spraying operations > 10 ha
		Introduction of pesticides not approved by the government; use of pesticides classified by the World Health Organization ~~as~~ in hazard ~~categories~~ classes Ia (extremely hazardous), Ib (highly hazardous ~~and~~ or ~~I (very hazardous) or category~~ II (moderately hazardous), only Class III (slightly hazardous) and Class U products are eligible.
	Development and promoting micro-irrigation through solar-powered pumping equipment	- Irrigation project >100,000 m²
		- Construction of Wells: > 30 cm diameter and 1 km length
		- Groundwater pumping: >500 cubic feet per day
Climate-adapted forestry	Climate-adapted agricultural, market gardening and fish farming practices	- Livestock farming: poultry, sheep, goats, cattle and pigs
		- Silviculture: reforestation operations and/or silvicultural treatments > 100 ha
		- Classification of protected areas or zoological gardens, creation of parks, harvesting of woody materials, including roads, tracks and camps
		- Introduction of invasive or government-unapproved crops
		- Pest and invasive species control: use of pesticides >10 ha - Use of pesticides classified by the World Health Organization in hazard categories Ia (extremely hazardous) and Ib (highly ~~very~~ hazardous); or ~~in category~~Class II (moderately hazardous), only Class III (slightly hazardous) and Class U products are eligible.
	Sustainable management of natural forests and enhancement of reforestation efforts	- Reforestation operations and/or silvicultural treatments > 100 ha
		- Classification of protected areas or zoological gardens, creation of parks, harvesting of woody materials, including roads, tracks and camps
		- Any activity entailing involuntary resettlement or land acquisition (including non-physical displacement and involuntary restrictions imposed on economic activities and land use)
		- Reforestation with invasive species, including genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
		- Activities likely to lead to unsustainable exploitation of indigenous tree species
		- Clearing of vegetation for conversion to agricultural land
Agroforestry	Dissemination of improved practices for the management of degraded lands	- Forestry: reforestation operations and/or silvicultural treatments > 100 ha
		- Classification of protected areas or zoological gardens, creation of parks, harvesting of woody materials, including roads, tracks and camps
	Implementation of adapted agroforestry practices	- Forestry: reforestation operations and/or silvicultural treatments > 100 ha
		- Classification of protected areas or zoological gardens, creation of parks, harvesting of woody materials, including roads, tracks and camps
	Ecosystem conservation-based management and adaptation of grazing areas	- Any activity that will result in an increase in the use of agrochemical products
	Forest fire prevention and control measures	- Forestry: reforestation operations and/or silvicultural treatments > 100 ha
		- Classification of protected areas or zoological gardens, creation of parks, harvesting of woody materials, including roads, tracks and camps < 100 ha
Water	Development of resilient community water points	- Dredging, excavation, backfilling or embankment (> 20 linear meters or more than 100 m²)
	Maintenance of lowland areas and water points	- Development of deltaic or lagoonal zones
	Household-level modifications to optimise water consumption	- Activities involving water extraction, such as well drilling and development of water points for human use Deep drilling for water supply with a flow rate of 500 m³/day
	Active land management to optimise water intake	- Dredging, excavation, backfilling or embankment (> 20 linear metres or more than 100 m²)
		- Activities involving well drilling
		- Construction of reservoirs and catchment basins with additional land footprint
Energies	Energy	- Industrial installation intended for the production of energy or steam
		- Rehabilitation or construction of dams
		- Water management: Community basins for irrigation/livestock > 20 m³ in volume
		- Water management: Water reservoirs for irrigation/livestock with a volume > 20 m³
		- Household-level solar energy capture zones
Infrastructure	Construction of resilient public facilities and infrastructure	Construction of walled or covered structures
		Construction of infrastructure with a new or additional land footprint
Protection of coastal and riverine areas	Implementation of investments in the protection of coastal and riverine areas	Construction of coastal protection structures (groynes, breakwaters, etc.)
		Any activity that promotes soil degradation and erosion, or disturbance of ecosystems
Other	Loans to members of the administration and municipal representatives	
	Loans to private enterprises or associations	
	Financing of commercial and/or private activities	
	Municipal salaries and operating costs (offices, transport, office equipment and works)	
	Religious activities	
	Guarantees	
	Any activity likely to result in the involuntary displacement of persons	
	Any other activity which, upon implementation, would entail medium or high environmental or social risks, in accordance with the risk analysis set out in the GCF action plan	
	All drainage works	

Appendix 1: Letter of endorsement from the AND

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ADAPTATION FUND

Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat

Cotonou, le 04 JAN 2026

N° 0004/DGEC/MCVT/PF-CC/SD

Letter of Endorsement by Benin Government

To: The Adaptation Fund Board c/o
Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement of Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's Coastal Lagoons Inter-Municipal Community.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Benin, I confirm that the above national project concept note is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the regions.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project concept note with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by National Fund for Environment and climate and executed by national executing entity.

Sincerely,

Le Directeur Général

M. Ibila DJIBRIL,
Director General for Environment and Climate,
Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund.

ADAPTATION FUND

Revised PFG Submission Form[1] (additions in red)

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

1st Submission Date: May, 13, 2026
2nd Submission Date: June, 26, 2026

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies: BENIN
Title of Project/Programme: Locally Led Adaptation to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Benin's ~~Coastal Lagoons Inter Municipal~~ Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes
Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE): NIE
Implementing Entity: Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) [National Fund for Environment and Climate (FNEC)]
Executing Entity/ies: Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (CCLC) [Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC)~~Coastal Lagoons Inter Municipal Community~~]

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	September 2026
Completion date of PFG	March 2027

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

1. Total Project Formulation Grant

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[2]
1.1. Feasibility studies, vulnerability assessment, and LLA project design support	1.1.1. Climate risk, vulnerability and impact assessment of Ecosystems and Crop, Livestock, and Fisheries Value Chains in the CCLC 1.1.2. Co-development of LLA sub-project application and evaluation templates, selection criteria and proportionate due diligence~~study, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA), the locations~~	450,000	Includes consultant time, data collection, analysis, GIS mapping, and validation workshops~~technical, financial, and legal feasibility, the identification of the impact-based forecasting framework, and~~

[1] As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.
[2] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

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	~~where the equipment and infrastructure will be placed report, and institutional role matrix and coordination plan~~ 1.1.3. Preliminary technical and economic feasibility assessment of priority adaptation investments		~~identification of the locations where the equipment and infrastructure will be placed. Covers also the role distribution, governance framework, and integration of probabilistic risk modeling~~
1.2. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and risk assessment (including FPIC, gender/social assessment, legal review)~~Impact Assessment (ESIA)~~	2.1. ~~Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (~~ESMS/ESIA~~)~~ and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) 2.2. Environmental and Social Framework for Unidentified Sub-Projects	3320~~20~~,000	Covers consultant time for ESMS/ESIA and safeguards screening; field visits, workshops for FPIC and social inclusion, legal review (local expert input), translation, and reporting~~impact assessments, risk classification, and compliance with Adaptation Fund and national safeguards~~
1.3. Stakeholder engagement and participatory planning	1.3.1. Stakeholder mapping 1.3.2. Co-identified local priorities for adaptation 1.3.3. Co-development of local decision-making frameworks clarifying local decision-making and risk management roles~~, consultation reports, local consultation summaries~~	2015~~15~~,000	Covers expert/consultant time for stakeholder mapping and decision-making frameworks for local actors, stakeholders' consultations~~inclusive participatory workshops and capacities needs assessment of key institutions~~
~~4. Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan~~	~~Gender Assessment (GA) report and Gender Action Plan (GAP)~~	~~10,000~~	~~Covers identification of the specific roles, needs, and challenges faced by different genders in the context of climate resilience and the development of the GAP.~~
1. 4. Drafting full project proposal	Comprehensive proposal addressing Secretariat comments	40,000	Covers expert/consultant time for drafting, stakeholder review meetings, internal quality assurance
Sub-total		**138,000**	
~~5. IE fee~~		**~~6,800~~11,730**	

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Implementing Entity management fee (8,5%	~~**Covers coordination and supervision of project preparation activities, reports validation workshops, monitoring, and reporting on the use of PFG.**~~
Total Project Formulation Grant	~~**91,800**~~**149,730**

1.1. Feasibility studies, vulnerability assessment, and LLA project design support~~**1. Feasibility Studies**~~
(4~~**5**~~**0,000 USD)**

This activity will produce the technical evidence needed to design a robust Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) project for the CCLC. The assessment will examine climate risks, vulnerabilities, and projected impacts on ecosystems and on crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains across the 5 Communes. Special focus will be given to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and fishing communities. The assessment will identify priority adaptation needs and opportunities to enhance resilient livelihoods, providing a solid evidence base for project development.

Based on these findings, the activity will support the participatory development of a LLA sub-project mechanism. This mechanism will include application and evaluation templates, eligibility and selection criteria, and proportionate due diligence procedures. Created with input from local stakeholders, these tools will ensure community-led adaptation investments are transparent, inclusive, responsive to local priorities, and fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Locally Led Adaptation requirements. This activity will produce two key outputs.

- ***Output 1.1.1: Climate risk, vulnerability and impact assessment of Ecosystems and Crop, Livestock, and Fisheries Value Chains in the CCLC***

This output will deliver a thorough assessment of the climate risks and vulnerabilities impacting ecosystems, as well as the expected effects on crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains across the CCLC. The assessment will identify priority adaptation needs and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. It will also emphasize the vulnerabilities of women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other at-risk groups. These findings will guide the design of locally led adaptation strategies and investment priorities for the upcoming Adaptation Fund project.

- ***Output 1.1.2: Co-development of LLA sub-project application and evaluation templates, selection criteria, and proportionate due diligence***

This output will establish the operational framework for the future LLA sub-project mechanism. This will be achieved by co-developing user-friendly applications and evaluation templates, transparent selection criteria, and proportionate due diligence procedures. These tools will be created through a participatory process involving the CCLC, local authorities, community organizations, and representatives of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. This process will ensure that the financing mechanism is transparent, inclusive, accessible, and aligned with the Adaptation Fund's fiduciary, environmental, social, gender, and Locally Led Adaptation requirements. This output will provide communities with the practical foundation to identify, design, and implement locally led adaptation subprojects under future Adaptation Fund investments.

~~A comprehensive assessment of the project's technical, financial, legal and economic feasibility is essential to better understand the vulnerability of local communities in the intervention area. This study will provide an in-depth analysis of the climate risks, exposure and vulnerabilities of these communities and their impact on livelihoods. By comparing climate scenarios with and without the project, the study will assess its~~

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~~transformational impact and examine the effects of climate change on communities and key economic sectors in the ten targeted municipalities. Observed trends and projected climate impacts on livelihoods will form the basis for defining and comparing impact-based projections.~~

~~Additionally, the feasibility study will demonstrate the relative viability and effectiveness of the climate interventions outlined in the project. It will also evaluate the associated costs and benefits at national, societal and global levels while considering non-market externalities that cannot easily be monetised. Finally, the various sub-projects selected will be documented.~~

~~Additionally, a comprehensive analysis of institutional roles and governance structures will be conducted to establish a well-defined framework that improves coordination and ensures a clear division of responsibilities throughout project implementation. The objective is to define roles clearly, propose a coherent governance model and integrate the requirements of the Adaptation Fund into existing national mechanisms. Furthermore, an in-depth assessment of institutional needs to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations to the impacts of climate change by adopting appropriate, sustainable, and inclusive adaptation practices will be undertaken, as will probabilistic risk analysis. This approach aims to encourage the adoption of sustainable and inclusive adaptation practices, while also helping to anticipate and manage climate risks effectively.~~

~~Five~~Two main deliverables will be provided:

- ***Deliverable 1.~~1~~: Climate risk, vulnerability, and impact assessment report:*** this report will include climate risk profiles of the 5 Communes of CCLC, analyses of ecosystem and value chain vulnerabilities, differentiated impacts on vulnerable groups, and evidence-based recommendations to inform the design and prioritization of locally led adaptation investments.~~Climate vulnerability and impact study report~~
- ***Deliverable ~~1.~~2: Sub-project mechanism operational design package***, including application and evaluation templates, eligibility and selection procedures, and proportionate due diligence arrangements for community-led adaptation subprojects.~~Cost-effectiveness analysis report (CEA)~~
- ~~**Deliverable 1.3**: Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) report~~
- ~~**Deliverable 1.4**: Resilience and adaptation sub-project selection report~~
- ~~**Deliverable 1.5**: Institutional analysis and implementation planning report~~

~~2.~~ 1.2. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and risk assessment (including FPIC, gender/social assessment, legal review)~~~~Environmental and Social Impact Assessment~~ (33~~20~~,000 USD)

This activity will establish the environmental and social safeguards framework required for preparing the future LLA project, ensuring full compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. It will evaluate potential environmental, social, gender, legal, and institutional risks related to the proposed interventions. Additionally, it will develop the systems, procedures, and safeguard tools required to manage future Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP). Special focus will be placed on gender equality, social inclusion, stakeholder engagement, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), grievance redress, and adherence to national laws and Adaptation Fund standards.

- ***Output 1.2.1: Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) / Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)***

This output will deliver an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These documents will incorporate gender and social inclusion considerations, legal and institutional assessments, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), where applicable, and risk mitigation measures proportionate to the project's expected environmental and social risks.

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- ***Output 1.2.2: Environmental and Social Framework for Unidentified Sub-Projects***

This output will establish the environmental and social screening and management framework needed for Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). This framework will include eligibility and screening processes, risk categorization, proportionate safeguard tools, disclosure and grievance redress mechanisms, and implementation procedures. These procedures will ensure that all future community-led adaptation USPs meet the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and USP standards.

~~The objective is to assess the potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project interventions, and to establish a framework for avoiding, preventing or mitigating the associated risks. The assessment will also include a gender analysis and make recommendations to ensure gender mainstreaming is effectively implemented throughout the project. The proposed management measures will comply with Benin's environmental and social regulations, as well as the Adaptation Fund's requirements. Additionally, the assessment will draw on existing studies concerning gender-related challenges and priorities in strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities.~~

Two main deliverables will be provided:

- ***Deliverable ~~2.1~~3: Environmental and Social Safeguards Package***, including the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Gender and Social Inclusion Assessment, a legal and institutional review, a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment (where applicable), and risk mitigation measures.~~Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report~~
- ***Deliverable ~~4.2.2~~: USP Environmental and Social Framework***, including screening and risk categorization procedures, proportionate safeguard instruments, disclosure and stakeholder engagement procedures, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and implementation arrangements for future unidentified, Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) subprojects in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy~~Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)~~.

1.3. Stakeholder Engagement and Participatory Planning (20~~15~~,000 USD)

This activity ensures that the future LLA project will be co-designed through an inclusive, participatory process. This process will involve the CCLC, local authorities, decentralized technical services, community organizations, traditional leaders, women's organizations, youth associations, disability rights organizations, local NGOs, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders. Based on stakeholder mapping, consultations will be conducted in each of the 5 Communes to identify locally defined adaptation priorities, validate proposed interventions, and strengthen local ownership of the upcoming project. Special attention will be given to achieving balanced participation (aiming for at least 40% women), removing barriers for vulnerable groups, and systematically disaggregating participants by sex, age, disability, and ethnicity. Stakeholder feedback will be explicitly documented and used to inform project decisions, including the eligibility criteria, sub-project selection, environmental and social management measures, and local decision-making arrangements. These decisions will align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, Gender Policy, and USP requirements.

- ***Output 1.3.1: Stakeholder mapping***

This output identifies and examines all relevant stakeholders, including their roles, interests, capacities, and influence. It develops an inclusive stakeholder engagement strategy to ensure active participation throughout project preparation and implementation.

- ***Output 1.3.2: Co-identified local priorities for adaptation***

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This output will document community-defined adaptation priorities through inclusive consultations across the five municipalities. It will also ensure that stakeholder recommendations directly inform the project's investment priorities, eligibility criteria, and environmental and social management measures.

- ***Output 1.3.3: Co-development of local decision-making frameworks***

This output will create transparent local governance structures that define the roles and responsibilities of the CCLC, local authorities, communities, and other stakeholders in planning, prioritizing, implementing, and supervising community-led adaptation investments.

~~A stakeholder analysis and engagement plan will identify the most effective strategies for mobilising potential beneficiaries, particularly vulnerable groups, central and local structures, and state institutions to guarantee the project's sustainability. To this end, multi-stakeholder consultations will be conducted through workshops organised at national and local levels in the ten targeted municipalities to gather the views of various stakeholders and refine the implementation strategy in collaboration with partner entities, including government institutions, local authorities, NGOs and the private sector. Additionally, a capacity building needs assessment will be conducted with key institutions to accurately identify training and resource gaps, ensuring the project's long-term sustainability.~~

Three main deliverables will be provided:

- ***Deliverable ~~3.1~~5: Stakeholder mapping and engagement report***, including a stakeholder analysis, an inclusive engagement strategy, and a participation plan for women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups.~~Stakeholder consultation report~~
- ***Deliverable ~~3.2~~6: Participatory adaptation priorities report***, documenting community-defined priorities and stakeholder recommendations to be integrated into the project's eligibility menu, sub-project selection criteria, and environmental and social management measures.~~Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)~~
- ***Deliverable ~~3.3~~7: Local decision-making and governance framework***, defining institutional roles, participation mechanisms, and governance arrangements for the future CCLC sub-project mechanism.~~Institutional capacity building needs assessment reports~~

1.4. Drafting full project proposal~~Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan~~ (40~~10~~,000 USD)

This activity will compile the results of all previous activities into a comprehensive, high-quality funding proposal to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. The proposal will include the results of feasibility studies, stakeholder consultations, environmental and social assessments, governance arrangements, and technical guidance developed during the PFG process. It will also ensure that all technical annexes, the budget, the results framework, the implementation arrangements, and supporting documentation meet the Adaptation Fund's requirements, including those applicable to Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) and Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP). A ~~To integrate gender considerations into the project, a gender assessment (GA) will be conducted to identify the specific roles, needs and challenges faced by different genders in the ten municipalities in relation to climate resilience. The assessment will focus on understanding gender dynamics in the project area, as well as the barriers faced by women, girls, and marginalised groups with regard to climate resilience and adaptation measures. It will also address gender-related barriers that hinder the effectiveness of current community resilience systems, as proposed by the CCLC.~~

~~The GA will evaluate existing disparities in gender based access to resources, decision making processes and opportunities for climate adaptation. It will also examine how these disparities affect the effectiveness of systems for building community resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, thereby highlighting the need for targeted actions to address gender-related vulnerabilities.~~

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~~A comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP) will then be developed, setting out specific actions, responsibilities, indicators and timelines to promote gender equality within the project. The GAP will set measurable targets to improve the participation of women, girls and marginalised groups in climate resilience.~~

~~It will be monitored regularly to ensure its objectives are met, with clearly defined implementation responsibilities for relevant stakeholders. This approach will promote gender equality at every stage of the project, addressing existing disparities and contributing to more inclusive and sustainable climate resilience outcomes.~~

~~Two~~ main deliverable of this activity~~s will be provided~~is:

- ***Deliverable ~~4.1~~8; Complete Adaptation Fund Funding Proposal package***, including the Funding Proposal and all required annexes, technical studies, safeguard instruments, implementation arrangements, budget, results framework, and supporting documents, ready for submission to the Adaptation Fund.~~Gender Assessment Report (GA)~~

1.5 Justification for PFG funding (149,730 USD)

The requested Project Formulation Grant (PFG) of $US149,730 is crucial to preparing a high-quality, fully compliant funding proposal for submission to the Adaptation Fund under its Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) window. The project will establish a decentralized financing mechanism through the Community of Coastal Lagoon Communes (CCLC), an intermunicipal public cooperation authority comprising the five Communes of Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comè, and Grand-Popo, to directly channel Adaptation Fund resources to locally led adaptation initiatives. Due to the innovative nature of this financing mechanism and the use of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USP), substantial preparatory work is essential to ensure technical robustness, institutional readiness, environmental and social compliance, and effective decentralized decision-making.

The PFG will finance the technical, environmental, social, institutional, and participatory work required to create an investment-ready proposal. This includes: (i) climate risk, vulnerability, and impact assessments of ecosystems and crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains; (ii) co-design of the CCLC LLA sub-project mechanism, including application procedures, selection criteria, and due diligence arrangements; (iii) preparation of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Unidentified Sub-Projects, as well as the safeguards framework; (iv) inclusive stakeholder engagement and participatory planning to identify locally defined adaptation priorities and governance arrangements; (v) development of technical standards and implementation guidelines for priority adaptation interventions; (vi) design of a community-led Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system; and (vii) preparation of the complete Adaptation Fund Funding Proposal and all supporting annexes.

The requested funding will enhance the institutional capacity of the CCLC and its partners, enabling them to implement the principles of Locally Led Adaptation. This will be accomplished by helping communities to identify, prioritize, design, and manage adaptation investments. There will be a special focus on ensuring meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, all while adhering to the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, Gender Policy, and USP requirements.

Therefore, the requested amount is entirely justified by the scope and complexity of the preparatory activities needed to establish a transparent, inclusive, and technically sound financing mechanism, as well as to produce an implementation-ready, evidence-based Funding Proposal capable of mobilizing Adaptation Fund resources for locally led adaptation in the CCLC.

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~~**Deliverable 4.2**: Gender Action Plan (GAP).)~~**2 – LLA Supplemental Project Formulation Grant**

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	US$ Amount	Budget note[3]
2.1. Development of technical guidance and implementation guidelines for priority adaptation interventions	2.1.1 Validated eligibility menu and exclusion list for adaptation subprojects 2.1.2. Practical technical guidelines for ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains 2.1.3. Technical specifications and minimum quality requirements for priority adaptation investments	45,000	Covers specialist consultants, validation workhops, field-based verification and design of user-friendly materials
2.2. Development of Community-Led Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) Systems	2.2.1. Community-led MRV framework and tools for LLA developed and operational	30,000	Covers expert/consultant time for designing, stakeholder review meetings, internal quality assurance
Sub-total additional budget		**75,000**	
Implementing Entity management fee (8.5%		**6,375**	
Total additional budget		**81,375**	

~~C.~~ 2.1. Development of technical guidance and implementation guidelines for priority adaptation interventions

This activity will develop the technical guidance needed to design, evaluate, and implement priority adaptation investments under the upcoming CCLC sub-project mechanism. Using vulnerability assessments, stakeholder consultations, and an environmental and social safeguards framework, the activity will provide practical guidance, eligibility criteria, and technical specifications. These will ensure that future locally led adaptation investments are climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable, and aligned with national policies and Adaptation Fund requirements.

- ***Output 2.1.1: Validated eligibility menu and exclusion list for adaptation LLA sub-projects***

This output will review the types of adaptation interventions eligible for financing under the future LLA sub-project mechanism (Appendix 3.1). It also establishes an exclusion list (Appendix 3.2)to ensure consistency

[3] The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break- down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

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with the project's objectives, national regulations, and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

- ***Output 2.1.2: Practical technical guidelines for ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains***

This output will provide practical guidance to support the design and implementation of ecosystem restoration and climate-resilient investments across crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains. This guidance will promote locally appropriate and sustainable adaptation practices.

- ***Output 2.1.3: Technical specifications and minimum quality requirements for priority adaptation investments***

This output will establish technical specifications and minimum quality standards to guide the development and execution of priority adaptation investments, fostering consistency, quality, and long-term resilience across community-led subprojects. The main deliverable will be:

- ***Deliverable 8: Technical guidance package for Locally Led Adaptation sub-projects***, including the validated eligibility menu and exclusion list, practical technical guidance, and technical specifications and quality standards for priority adaptation interventions.

2.2. Development of Community-Led Monitoring, Reporting & Verification (MRV) Systems

This activity will establish a community-led Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to support learning, adaptive management, transparency, and accountability throughout the future LLA project. Based on the participatory planning process and CCLC governance arrangements, this activity will develop a practical framework and user-friendly tools. These tools will enable communities, local authorities, and the CCLC to monitor adaptation investments, document results and lessons learned, and enhance evidence-based decision-making. The system will align with the Adaptation Fund's results framework, encouraging meaningful community participation, continuous learning, and knowledge sharing.

- ***Output 2.2.1: Community-led MRV framework and tools for LLA developed and operational***

This project will create a community-led MRV framework along with practical tools for monitoring, reporting, learning, and verification. These tools will help communities and local institutions track the progress and outcomes of adaptation investments, support adaptive management, and produce evidence to guide project implementation, replication, and expansion. The main deliverable will be:

- *Community-led MRV Framework and Operational Toolkit*, including indicators, monitoring and reporting tools, community feedback and learning mechanisms, roles and responsibilities, and practical guidance for tracking, documenting, and communicating the results of locally led adaptation investments.

2.3 Justification for LLA Supplemental Project Formulation Grant (81,375 USD)

The requested USD 81,375 for the LLA Supplemental Project Formulation Grant will support activities essential for implementing the principles of Locally Led Adaptation within the upcoming Adaptation Fund project. The supplemental funding will support the development of technical guidance, operational tools, and community-led monitoring systems. These systems will allow the CCLC and local stakeholders to design, implement, monitor, and expand community-led adaptation investments effectively.

Specifically, the grant will support the development of a Technical Guidance Package for future LLAs, including a validated eligibility menu and exclusion list, practical technical guidance for ecosystem restoration, and technical specifications along with minimum quality standards for climate-resilient crop, livestock, and fisheries value chains. These tools will ensure that community-led investments remain

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consistent, climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable, and fully aligned with national policies and the Adaptation Fund's requirements by providing a common technical reference.

The supplemental grant will also fund the development of a community-led MRV framework and operational toolkit. This system will enable communities, local authorities, and the CCLC to track adaptation investments, document outcomes and lessons learned, enhance accountability, and support adaptive management and evidence-based decision-making. The MRV system will encourage continuous learning and community ownership, helping to replicate and expand successful, locally led adaptation practices.

Therefore, the requested supplemental funding is entirely justified. It will create technical standards, operational guidance, and community-led monitoring systems specific to the LLA approach. These systems are crucial for implementing a transparent, high-quality, and scalable community-led adaptation program through the CCLC.

~~C.~~C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Dr. Appolinaire D. GNANVI, **Director General of FNEC** +2290197192464 gnanviappolinaire@yahoo.fr		May, 13, 2026	**Fortunée DOSSOU WOROU**	+2290195966314	ellidos@yahoo.fr

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MINISTERE DU CADRE DE VIE
ET DES TRANSPORTS
EN CHARGE DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

MINISTERE DE LA
DECENTRALISATION ET DE
LA GOUVERNANCE LOCALE
REPUBLIQUE DU
DEPARTEMENTS DU MONO ET DE L'ATLANTIQUE
COMMUNAUTE DE COMMUNES DES
LAGUNES COTIERES

Programme de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (PRCC-CCLC)






Rapport de la consultation des parties prenantes dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une note conceptuelle EDA à soumettre au Fonds pour l'Adaptation

Mai 2025

Table des matières

SIGLES ET ACRONYMES 4
1 – CONTEXTE DE LA MISSION 5
2 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES 7
2.1 – METHODOLOGIE DE CONDUITE DE LA CONSULTATION 8
2.2 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES A OUIDAH 10
2.2.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Ouidah 11
2.2.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Ouidah 11
2.2.3 – Visite de terrain à Ouidah 17
2.3 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES A KPOMASSE 18
2.3.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Kpomassè 19
2.3.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Kpomassè 19
2.3.3 – Visite de terrain à Kpomassè 24
2.4 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES A COME 25
2.4.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Comè 26
2.4.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Comè 26
2.4.3 – Visite de terrain à Comè 33
2.5 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES A GRAND-POPO 34
2.5.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Grand-Popo 35
2.5.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Grand-Popo 35
2.5.3 – Visite de terrain à Grand-Popo 42
2.6 – DEROULEMENT ET RESULTATS DES CONSULTATIONS DES PARTIES PRENANTES A ABOMEY-CALAVI 43
2.6.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Abomey-Calavi 44
2.6.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Abomey-Calavi 44
2.6.3 – Visite de terrain à Abomey-Calavi 51
3 – RECAPITULATIF DES MANIFESTATIONS, CAUSES ET CONSEQUENCES DES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES DANS LES COMMUNES COMPOSANTES DE LA CCLC 52
4 – DEBRIEFING DE LA CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES 53
4.1 – APPROCHE DE TERRAIN ET L'ENGAGEMENT DES PARTIES PRENANTES 54

4.2 – CONTENU DES ECHANGES 54
5 – CONCLUSION 55
6 – ANNEXES 56
6.1 – ANNEXE 1 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS A LA CONSULTATION AVEC LES POTENTIELS BENEFICIAIRES A OUIDAH 56
6.2 – ANNEXE 2 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS A LA CONSULTATION AVEC LES POTENTIELS BENEFICIAIRES A KPOMASSE 56
6.3 – ANNEXE 3 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS A LA CONSULTATION AVEC LES POTENTIELS BENEFICIAIRES A COME 57
6.4 – ANNEXE 4 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS A LA CONSULTATION AVEC LES POTENTIELS BENEFICIAIRES A GRAND-POPO 57
6.5 – ANNEXE 5 : LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS A LA CONSULTATION AVEC LES POTENTIELS BENEFICIAIRES A ABOMEY-CALAVI 58

Sigles et acronymes

ANPC	:	Agence Nationale de Protection Civile
ATDA	:	Agence Territoriale de Développement Agricole
CCLC	:	Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières
CND	:	Contributions Nationales Déterminées
DGEC	:	Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat
DGEFC	:	Direction Générale des Eaux, Forêts et Chasses
EDA	:	Mécanisme d'Accès Direct Amélioré (Enhanced Direct Access)
FA	:	Fonds d'Adaptation
FNEC	:	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat
FONCAT	:	Fonds National de Réponse aux Catastrophes
FVC	:	Fonds Vert pour le Climat
GUPS	:	Guichet Unique de Protection Sociale
MAEP	:	Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche
NC	:	Note Conceptuelle
ODD	:	Objectifs de Développement Durable
ONG	:	Organisation Non gouvernementale
PCC	:	Plan de Contingence Communal
PCRRC	:	Plateforme Communale de Réduction des Risques de Catastrophe
PNA	:	Plan National d'Adaptation
PNRRC – ACC	:	Plateforme Nationale de Réduction des Risques de Catastrophe et d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique
PRCC-CCLC	:	Projet de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la CCLC

1 – Contexte de la mission

Les changements climatiques constituent un défi majeur pour le développement socio-économique mondial, compromettant l'atteinte des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) en raison de leurs impacts croissants sur les populations et les économies. Le Bénin, à l'instar d'autres pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, est particulièrement vulnérable aux événements climatiques extrêmes tels que les inondations, les longues séquences sèches, les vents violents, l'érosion côtière et l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Cette vulnérabilité, exacerbée par la pauvreté, est documentée dans plusieurs cadres stratégiques nationaux, notamment les Contributions Nationales Déterminées (CND), le Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA) et la Stratégie Nationale de Développement à Faible Intensité de Carbone (2016-2025). La revue de ces documents permet d'identifier huit (08) secteurs clés nécessitant des mesures d'adaptation : l'agriculture, les ressources en eau, l'énergie, la santé, les infrastructures et l'aménagement urbain, le tourisme, la foresterie, ainsi que le littoral.

Depuis plusieurs années, le Bénin met en œuvre des actions concrètes pour relever les défis imposés par les changements climatiques. Cependant, malgré les efforts consentis, le pays éprouve des difficultés à lutter efficacement contre leurs effets néfastes des changements climatiques, en raison d'un manque de ressources financières et de capacités techniques nécessaires pour transformer les idées et initiatives prometteuses contenues dans les documents de gestion climatique susmentionnés en projets bancables.

Afin de relever les défis liés à la mobilisation des ressources climatiques, le Fonds national pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) a été créé. Il est le premier mécanisme national de financement des programmes et projets visant la protection et la gestion rationnelle de l'environnement, la lutte contre les effets néfastes des changements climatiques et la promotion du développement durable en République du Bénin. Pour l'exécution de cette mission, le FNEC a été accrédité comme entité nationale de mise en œuvre des projets du Fonds pour l'Adaptation (AF) et du Fonds Vert pour le Climat (GCF).

Pour répondre aux impacts des changements climatiques ressentis par les communes de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC), le projet « Projet de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (PRCC-CCLC) » est proposé au Fonds national pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) pour être soumis au financement du Fonds pour l'Adaptation. A cet effet, le FNEC a recruté un consultant dans le but d'accompagner cette initiative de la CCLC dans la finalisation de son projet. Ainsi, la consultation des élus locaux et des cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes

des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) a été réalisée le 20 février 2025 au siège de la CCLC à Grand Popo. Cette étape est très importante dans le processus d'élaboration de la Note Conceptuelle (NC) et de la Proposition de Financement (PF) à soumettre à la fenêtre du mécanisme d'Accès Direct Amélioré (EDA)[1]. A l'issue de cette consultation, les informations essentielles ont été collectées.

Le présent rapport synthétise les différentes rencontres et s'articule autour de trois (03) points principaux : (i) déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes et (ii) débriefing de la mission.

[1] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/acces-direct-ameliore-eda-french/, consulté le 12 mars 2025.

2 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes

La consultation des parties prenantes vise à recueillir des informations essentielles afin de collecter des informations essentielles dans plusieurs communes sélectionnées pour élaborer la note conceptuelle et la proposition de financement EDA à soumettre par le FNEC au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA) portant sur la résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin.

Spécifiquement, il s'agira de :

- collecter des données en vue de réaliser un état des lieux général sur les impacts des changements climatiques dans les communes sélectionnées et les besoins des communautés ;
- rencontrer les autorités locales et régionales, ainsi que les cadres des différentes communes, afin d'identifier des options d'adaptation des populations de la CCLC face aux changements climatiques ;
- dialoguer avec les potentiels bénéficiaires pour recenser les besoins locaux de résilience aux changements climatiques ;
- effectuer des visites de terrain pour observer les activités quotidiennes des communautés locales et évaluer les pratiques existantes adoptées de résilience aux changements climatiques.

Pour atteindre les objectifs, l'approche utilisée a été participative et inclusive visant à garantir une implication effective de l'ensemble des parties prenantes dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et la proposition de financement EDA, tout en s'assurant que les solutions proposées soient adaptées aux besoins spécifiques des communautés locales.

2.1 – Méthodologie de conduite de la consultation

La mission de consultation des parties prenantes s'est déroulée sur une période de cinq (05) jours, du 22 avril au 28 avril 2025, dans cinq (05) communes, comme le présente le tableau ci-après.

L'équipe de la mission est composée de deux (02) représentants de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) ; d'un (01) représentant du Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) ; d'un (01) consultant du FNEC ; et d'un (01) consultant de la CCLC. Soit une équipe de cinq (05) personnes, dont (01)

femme. L'itinéraire suivi lors de la mission a été Abomey-Calavi – Ouidah – Kpomassè – Comè – Grand-Popo – Abomey-Calavi.

N°	Commune	Dates	Lieu	Activités
1	Ouidah	22/04/2025	Salle de conférence de la mairie de Ouidah	Salutation des autorités de la mairie de Ouidah
				Consultation des parties prenantes
			Milieu de vie et de travail des communautés locales	Visite de terrain
2	Kpomassè	23/04/2025	Salle de conférence de la mairie de Kpomassè	Salutation des autorités de la mairie de Kpomassè
				Consultation des parties prenantes
			Milieu de vie et de travail des communautés locales	Visite de terrain
3	Comè	24/04/2025	Salle de conférence de la mairie de Comé	Salutation des autorités de la mairie de Comé
				Consultation des parties prenantes
			Milieu de vie et de travail des communautés locales	Visite de terrain
4	Grand-Popo	25/04/2025	Salle de conférence de la mairie de Grand-Popo	Rencontre et échanges avec les autorités et cadres de la mairie
				Consultation des parties prenantes
			Milieu de vie et de travail des communautés locales	Visite de terrain
5	Abomey-Calavi	28/04/2025	Salle de conférence de la mairie d'Abomey-Calavi	Rencontre et échanges avec les autorités et cadres de la mairie
				Consultation des parties prenantes
			Milieu de vie et de travail des communautés locales	Visite de terrain

Dans chaque localité visitée, la consultation des parties prenantes a été organisée en trois (03) phases : (i) une phase d'échange avec les Maires ou leur représentant et les cadres des différentes communes (Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comè, Grand-Popo et Abomey-Calavi), (ii) la séance de présentation et d'échanges avec les potentiels bénéficiaires et acteurs du secteur privé et des communautés locales et (iii) une visite de terrain.

Deux semaines avant le début de la mission, les Termes de Référence (TdR) de la mission ont été élaborés et transmis aux différents acteurs accompagnés de la lettre d'invitation et les acteurs pouvant participer à une telle consultation ont été identifiés et informés.

2.2 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes à Ouidah

2.2.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Ouidah

La mission de consultation des parties prenantes à Ouidah a débuté le 22 avril 2025 à 09h30 par une rencontre avec les autorités communales. A leur arrivée, les membres de l'équipe de la mission conduit par le DSI de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) se sont rendus dans le bureau du Chef Service des Affaires Environnementales, Monsieur YEBE Eloi représentant du Maire occupé pour lui présenter leurs civilités, l'objet de la rencontre du jour. Après les présentations d'usage et la présentation du l'initiative de la CCLC qui bénéficie de l'appui technique du FNEC par le DSI, le représentant du FNEC et le Consultant ont présenté l'importance de l'étape de la consultation des parties prenantes dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une Note Conceptuelle à soumettre au Fonds pour l'Adaptation. Ils ont souligné l'importance des données à recueillir pour la rédaction de la note conceptuelle en rappelant les enjeux stratégiques pour la CCLC d'accéder à ce financement. Le représentant de l'autorité Communale satisfait de cette initiative de la CCLC et de l'effort du FNEC à la soutenir a rassuré que leur disponibilité ne fera pas défaut à la réussite de cette étape d'élaboration de la NC. La délégation a été ensuite conduite et installée à la salle de réunion de l'ATDA de Ouidah pour la séance d'échange avec les différents acteurs invités.

2.2.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Ouidah

La rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires de la Commune de Ouidah a eu lieu le mardi 22 avril 2025 à la salle de réunion de l'ATDA de Ouidah. Elle a réuni vingt-neuf (29) personnes, dont 24,13% de femmes et deux (02) personnes handicapées. La liste des participants est annexée au présent rapport (annexe 1).

La séance a débuté par trois allocutions et de la collecte de données à l'aide du guide d'entretien conçu à cet effet par le Consultant. Le déroulé du guide d'entretien s'est fait en langue fon afin de permettre aux producteurs de bien saisir les informations et de participer activement aux échanges.

2.2.2.1 – Allocutions d'ouverture de la séance

La première allocution a été celle du représentant de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières qui a tenu à remercier le C/SAE de la Mairie ainsi que le FNEC dont il bénéficie de son appui technique dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et les participants pour leur présence à la rencontre. Il a ensuite souligné que ce projet

est le projet phare de la CCLC en ce moment pour protéger les populations vulnérables et renforcer leur résilience au changement climatique. Il a enfin invité les participants à contribuer massivement aux échanges afin que l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle se fasse avec des informations pertinentes.

Le représentant du FNEC, dans son intervention, a exprimé sa reconnaissance à l'endroit des autorités communales, de la CCLC, du consultant et de l'ensemble des participants. Il a rappelé le rôle du FNEC dans l'élaboration et la soumission de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement EDA. Il a ensuite souligné l'importance de la consultation des parties prenantes dans l'élaboration, soulignant que cette démarche vise à associer les potentiels bénéficiaires dès la phase de conception du projet. Il a invité les participants à fournir des réponses précises aux questions afin d'assurer une note conceptuelle complète.

Pour le représentant du Maire de Ouidah, le C/SAE de la Mairie, a souligné dans son allocution a mis en lumière les impacts des changements climatiques sur les activités des producteurs dans la Commune. Il a ensuite évoqué les conséquences subies par les populations dans certains arrondissements qui ont nécessité l'intervention et l'accompagnement des sinistrés par la Mairie. Il a enfin remercié la CCLC pour l'initiative, le FNEC pour son appui technique à la CCLC et invité à une participation active avant d'ouvrir officiellement la séance.

2.2.2.2 – Résultats des consultations avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Ouidah

- **Perception des changements climatiques par les potentiels bénéficiaires rencontrés à Ouidah**

La perception des participants concernant les changements climatiques a été recueillie à travers les manifestations, les événements climatiques extrêmes, les causes des changements et les impacts qu'ils engendrent sur les communautés locales de cette Commune.

Manifestations des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Ouidah

Les échanges ont révélé que la commune est confrontée à divers phénomènes climatiques, notamment les inondations, l'élévation des températures, l'irrégularité des pluies (tardives et de courte durée), l'arrêt précoce des pluies, le soleil de plus en plus ardent ainsi que des poches de sécheresses plus longues. Ces phénomènes, devenus très récurrents ces dernières années, se sont accompagnés de l'apparition de

nouveaux aléas tels que forte accroissement des oiseaux destructeurs (tisserin gendarme, perdrix), d'insectes ravageurs, des chenilles défoliatrices et de maladies des cultures. Les manifestations climatiques auxquelles les communautés locales font face se résument ainsi :

- depuis 2014, la commune de Ouidah subit chaque année des inondations, atteignant des niveaux sans précédent ;
- depuis 2024, la commune subit une sécheresse prolongée entraînant une élévation excessive de l'eau des lacs. Cette situation a occasionné la disparition des poissons ainsi que l'assèchement des cultures.
- depuis 2020, il y a l'attaque des plants des cultures par les chenilles défoliatrices a pris une ampleur inédite dans la Commune ;

Evénements climatiques extrêmes ces cinq dernières années dans la Commune de Ouidah

Les acteurs invités ont assisté à au moins un évènement climatique extrême dans leur localité dont voici quelques témoignages. Nous avons traduit en français ceux qui se sont exprimés en Fon.

Déclaration d'un agriculteur

*« En 2023 et 2024, la petite saison des pluies n'a pas existé dans la commune, en saison normale, la pluie devrait commencer depuis le 15 mars 2025, mais jusqu'à présent on peut compter le nombre de fois qu'il y a eu pluie, alors qu'en 2023, nos champs ont été submergés par des inondations jamais vues auparavant. Les eaux ont stagné pendant des semaines, détruisant nos récoltes de maïs et de manioc. Ce qui était autrefois une terre fertile est devenu un marécage. Aujourd'hui, même avec la sécheresse qui suit, le sol ne retrouve plus sa productivité », **DJOTINGNON BOCO Nizier**, agriculteur, Président CPO.*

Déclaration d'un aviculteur

*« Depuis trois ans, l'élevage de volailles devient un calvaire à Ouidah. Les vagues de chaleur tuent mes poussins par dizaines, et les pluies irrégulières propagent des maladies comme la grippe aviaire. Avant, je perdais 5 poulets par an ; aujourd'hui, c'est la moitié de mon cheptel. Les aliments pour volailles coûtent plus cher à cause des mauvaises récoltes de maïs et du faible rendement. Sans aide pour des abris ventilés et des vaccins, notre savoir-faire ancestral disparaît avec nos poulets locaux », **SODJO Gloria,** Avicultrice à Ahozon**.*

Déclaration d'un maraîcher et pêcheur

« Depuis 2020, les criquets et les chenilles ravagent nos cultures maraîchères. L'année dernière, nos plantations de maniocs et de légumes ont été réduites à néant en quelques jours. Plus grave, la sécheresse actuelle assèche nos cours d'eau, et l'eau des lacs devient trop

*chaude et donc inhabitable pour les poissons. Nos moyens de subsistance s'effondrent peu à peu », **AGASSOUNON Martial,** Maraîcher et pêcheur à Ouidah***.**

Causes des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Ouidah

Pour les acteurs consultés, les causes des changements climatiques dans la commune de Ouidah sont nombreuses parmi lesquelles :

- les rituels endogènes pratiqués lors des cérémonies ainsi que la dispersion des nuages provoquée par les grands travaux en cours, visant à repousser ou contenir la pluie;
- la destruction des mangroves et des forêts ;
- la destruction des arbres en raison des activités agricoles;
- l'utilisation des sachets plastiques dans les ménages ;
- la pollution atmosphérique ;
- l'urbanisation grandissante.

Conséquences des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Ouidah

Les conséquences des changements climatiques observées dans la Commune de Ouidah ces dernières années incluent notamment :

- le dérèglement du calendrier agricole et une diminution de la production ;
- la destruction de cultures et de cheptels ;
- la récurrence de la transhumance précoce et l'intensification des conflits entre agriculteurs et éleveurs ;
- la destruction d'habitats et d'infrastructures socio-communautaires et des pertes en vies humaines ;
- l'incapacité de prise en charge des besoins familiaux (scolarité des enfants, précarité alimentaire) ;
- l'augmentation des maladies climato-sensibles (paludisme et infections respiratoires aiguës).

o Les pratiques ou technologies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques

Dans le cadre de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, certains acteurs consultés ont indiqué qu'ils font recours à des pratiques suivantes :

- L'adaptation du calendrier agricole aux nouvelles saisons climatiques ;
- Le compostage et l'utilisation des fumures organiques pour enrichir les sols ;

- La construction d'abris pour le bétail afin de les protéger des aléas climatiques ;
- La rotation des cultures et la diversification des assolements pour préserver la fertilité des sols et limiter les risques de pertes.

o Besoins de résilience aux changements climatiques dans la Commune de Ouidah

Les acteurs ont exprimé un besoin crucial de renforcement de leur résilience face aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la préservation des écosystèmes aquatiques et forestiers. Il s'agit notamment de :

- protéger les espèces halieutiques en voie de disparition ;
- faire le dragage des lacs pour restaurer les habitats aquatiques ;
- mettre en place de zones de reproduction sécurisées pour les poisons ;
- installer des systèmes d'irrigation durable ;
- faciliter l'accès aux semences plus résilientes, notamment les variétés autochtones adaptées aux changements climatiques ;
- faciliter l'accès aux services d'assurance agricole pour soulager les producteurs en cas d'événements climatiques extrêmes ;
- promouvoir les systèmes d'élevage des poulets locaux ;
- réaliser des forages appropriés à chaque activité de production ;
- Faciliter l'accès à des sources d'énergie renouvelable, durables et à faible coût ;
- Faciliter la commercialisation des produits issus de l'agroécologie
- Renforcer les capacités à travers des formations sur les nouvelles techniques de production

o Acteurs, rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre d'un projet

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les acteurs identifiés par les participants, ainsi que leurs rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
1	Mairie	Suivi des activités, relais d'informations et sensibilisation, appui des producteurs pour la pérennisation des acquis du projet à mettre en œuvre
2	ATDA	Formation, sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations, suivi et appuis-conseils
3	Section communale Eau et Forêt	Formation, sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations et suivi
4	Bénéficiaires	Partage de connaissances, entraide en cas de situation extrême.

- **Obstacles à la mise en œuvre du projet dans la commune**

Pour les acteurs consultés dans la commune de Ouidah, l'absence d'implication de toutes les parties prenantes et le manque de suivi des activités constituent les principaux obstacles à la mise en place

- **Pratiques endogènes de prédiction météorologique**

Les acteurs ont mentionné qu'ils s'appuient sur certaines pratiques traditionnelles, transmises de génération en génération et résumées dans le tableau ci-dessous, pour prédire les saisons de pluies et de sécheresse. Cependant, ces méthodes sont devenues moins fiables en raison de la disparition progressive de la biodiversité.

Pratiques endogènes	Evénements météorologiques
L'apparition des hirondelles	Annoncent la sécheresse
Construction des nids par les tisserins	Construction des nids plus bas indique l'absence des inondations, tandis qu'une construction plus haute annonce les inondations
L'apparition des flamboyants	Annonce la sécheresse
Calendrier traditionnel ou lunaire	Le nom en langue locale des mois est annonciateur des évènements météorologiques
L'apparition des hérons garde-bœuf	Annonce la sécheresse
L'apparition des insectes noirs	Annonce la sécheresse
Apparition et mouvements des quelques races d'insectes au sol	Annoncent le début de la saison pluvieuse
Apparition des hérons blancs	Marque la fin de la saison pluvieuse
Apparition des colonies de fourmis au sol à des endroits précis	Indique la cessation des pluies
Cris répétés des oiseaux dits « houtoutou »	Annonce le début de la saison pluvieuse

2.2.2.3 – Clôture de la séance de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires à Ouidah

La séance a été clôturée par le représentant de la CCLC, qui a exprimé sa satisfaction quant à la qualité des interventions des participants qui n'ont pas fait économie de vérités et au travail réalisé pour la collecte des informations essentielles à l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle. Il a une fois encore remercié le FNEC pour son appui et a assuré de la disponibilité des acteurs de la Commune de Ouidah pour mener à bien ce processus.

Les photos ci-dessous illustrent quelques moments marquants de la séance à Ouidah.



2.2.3 – Visite de terrain à Ouidah

La visite de terrain s'est effectuée dans l'arrondissement de Savi. L'équipe de la mission s'est rendue dans cette localité pour visiter les champs de deux participants pour constater les manifestations et les conséquences des changements climatiques.

Quelques photos immortalisent les observations réalisées lors de la visite de terrain.



2.3 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes à Kpomassè

2.3.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Kpomassè

La mission de consultation des parties prenantes à Kpomassè a débuté le 23 avril 2025 à 9h45 par une rencontre avec les autorités communales. A leur arrivée, la délégation de la mission s'est rendue dans les locaux de la Mairie pour présenter ses civilités à l'autorité communale et lui faire part de l'objet de la rencontre du jour. Les autorités occupées, la délégation a été reçue par la Chef Service Coopération de la Mairie. Ainsi, après les présentations d'usage, le représentant de la CCLC a présenté leur l'initiative qui bénéficie de l'appui technique du FNEC. Le représentant du FNEC et le Consultant ont, à leur tour mis en avant l'importance de l'étape de la consultation des parties prenantes dans le processus de l'élaboration de la Note Conceptuelle à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation. La représentante de l'autorité Communale se réjouissant de l'initiative portée par la CCLC et des efforts fournis par le FNEC à l'accompagner, a rassuré qu'elle rendra compte au Maire afin que leur disponibilité ne fasse défaut à la réussite de cette étape d'élaboration de la NC. La délégation a été ensuite conduite et installée à la salle de réunion de l'ATDA de Kpomassè pour la séance d'échange avec les différents acteurs invités.

2.3.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Kpomassè

La rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires de la Commune de Kpomassè a eu lieu le mercredi 23 avril 2025 à la salle de réunion de l'ATDA de Kpomassè. Elle a réuni quarante-trois (43) personnes, dont 20,93% de femmes et une (01) personne handicapée. La liste des participants est annexée au présent rapport (annexe 2).

La séance a débuté par deux allocutions suivies de la collecte de données à l'aide du guide d'entretien conçu à cet effet par le Consultant. Le déroulé du guide d'entretien s'est fait en Français et fon afin de permettre aux producteurs de bien saisir les informations et de participer activement aux échanges.

2.3.2.1 – Allocutions d'ouverture de la séance

La première allocution a été celle du représentant de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières qui a tenu à remercier le FNEC qui les appuis dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle, la Chef Service Coopération de la Mairie et les participants pour leur présence à la rencontre. Il a ensuite souligné que ce projet est actuellement l'initiative phare de la CCLC pour protéger les populations vulnérables et renforcer leur résilience au changement climatique. Il a enfin invité les participants à contribuer

massivement aux échanges afin que l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle se fasse avec des informations pertinentes.

Le représentant du FNEC dans sa prise de parole a remercié les autorités communales, la CCLC, le consultant et les participants tout en rappelant le rôle du FNEC dans l'élaboration et la soumission de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement EDA. Il a ensuite souligné l'importance de la consultation des parties prenantes dans l'élaboration. Ainsi, cette consultation des parties prenantes a pour objectif d'impliquer les potentiels bénéficiaires dès la phase de conception du projet et a invité les participants à fournir des réponses précises aux questions posées afin que la note conceptuelle soit bien fournie.

2.3.2.2 – Résultats des consultations avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Kpomassè

- **Perception des changements climatiques par les potentiels bénéficiaires rencontrés à Kpomassè**

La perception des participants concernant les changements climatiques a été recueillie à travers les manifestations, les événements climatiques extrêmes, les causes des changements et les impacts qu'ils engendrent sur les communautés locales de cette Commune.

Manifestations des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Kpomassè

Les échanges ont révélé que la commune est confrontée à divers phénomènes climatiques, notamment l'irrégularité des pluies (tardives et de courte durée), les inondations, l'élévation des températures occasionnant de forte chaleur, les vents violents, l'arrêt précoce des pluies, ainsi que des poches de sécheresses. Ces manifestations sont devenues plus récurrentes ces dernières années. Elles sont accompagnées de l'apparition en abondance de nouvelles races d'animaux tels que les antilopes, les biches, l'espèce tossoé (en fon), des insectes et des espèces de plantes envahissantes. Les manifestations climatiques auxquelles les communautés locales font face se résument ainsi :

- depuis 2024, la commune de Kpomassè est confrontée à une sécheresse persistante entraînant un réchauffement des eaux des lacs ;
- depuis 2015, la commune de Kpomassè subit chaque année des inondations, atteignant des niveaux sans précédent ;

- depuis 2020, la montée des eaux du lac Ahémé entraine la destruction des habitats et l'envahissement progressif des berges ;
- depuis 2019, il devient difficile de distinguer les saisons, ce qui complique particulièrement l'établissement d'un calendrier pour la période des inondations

Evénements climatiques extrêmes observés au cours des cinq dernières années dans la commune de Kpomassè

Les acteurs invités ont assisté à au moins un évènement climatique extrême dans leur localité dont voici quelques témoignages. Nous avons traduit en français ceux qui se sont exprimés en Fon.

Témoignage d'un pêcheur face à la montée des eaux du lac Ahémé

*« Depuis 2020, le lac Ahémé grignote nos terres. Mes filets sont aujourd'hui posés là où il y a cinq ans se trouvait ma maison. L'eau ne cesse de monter, les poissons se raréfient, et nos enfants tombent malades à cause des eaux stagnantes. Autrefois source de vie, le lac est devenu une menace qui nous pousse à partir », **GOVI Clément,** pêcheur à Tokpadomè.*

Déclaration d'une agricultrice sur l'irrégularité des pluies

*« En 2023, nous avons planté trois fois sans rien récolter. Les pluies viennent trop tard, s'arrêtent trop tôt, ou tombent en un seul jour, inondant tout. Mes semences locales résistaient autrefois, mais maintenant, même le maïs pourrit dans le sol et s'il résiste, on ne plus l'utiliser pour un autre semi la saison à venir, il faut acheter une autre semence. Comment nourrir nos familles sans repères et sans saisons stables ? », **Sossa Colette,** agricultrice à Dédomè.*

Déclaration d'un maraîcher sur l'irrégularité des pluies

*« Avant, je savais exactement quand semer mes tomates et mes légumes. Maintenant, avec les pluies qui arrivent en retard et s'interrompent brusquement, c'est devenu un véritable cauchemar. En 2023, mes plants ont grillé sous une chaleur soudaine, avant de pourrir sous les pluies diluviennes d'octobre. Les insectes ravageurs, comme ces nouvelles chenilles noires, ont fini le peu qui restait. Mes récoltes ont diminué de moitié en trois ans. Sans eau fiable et sans solutions contre ces nouveaux parasites, nous avançons lentement mais sûrement vers la famine », **HOUESSINON Gérard,** maraîcher à Cocoundji.*

Déclaration d'un éleveur sur l'irrégularité des pluies et la forte chaleur

*« Les fortes chaleurs de ces dernières années ont entraîné une raréfaction de l'eau, ce qui a intensifié le stress hydrique chez mes volailles, provoquant ainsi une baisse significative de la production. En plus de cela, l'indisponibilité de l'électricité fait grimper mes coûts de production, car je dois utiliser des groupes électrogènes. Rien que pour le carburant, je dépense entre 50 000 et 75 000 francs CFA par jour, sans compter les frais d'entretien », **AMOUSSOU Félix**, éleveur à Tokpadomè.*

Causes des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Kpomassè

Selon les parties prenantes consultées, les changements climatiques à Kpomassè s'expliquent par divers facteurs, dont :

- les rituels endogènes pratiqués lors des cérémonies pour renvoyer ou contenir la pluie ;
- le destruction des mangroves et des forêts ;
- la réalisation des infrastructures ;
- les techniques de pêche archaïque.

Conséquences des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Kpomassè

Les changements climatiques se manifestent de manière alarmante à Kpomassè, avec des conséquences multiples sur les écosystèmes et les populations :

- **Perturbations agricoles et économiques :**
  - dérèglement du calendrier agricole et baisse des rendements agricoles ;
  - destruction répétée des cultures et du cheptel ;
  - perte accrue de revenus pour les ménages ;
  - incapacité croissante à subvenir aux besoins essentiels (scolarisation, sécurité alimentaire) ;
  - reproduction de plus en plus difficile des poissons dans les lacs
- **Dégradation des écosystèmes aquatiques :**
  - ensablement progressif des plans d'eau ;
  - disparition et/ou migration inquiétantes des espèces aquatiques (hippopotames, lamantins, crocodile) ;
  - raréfaction des jacinthes d'eau et des huitres ;
  - altération du cycle biologique des espèces halieutiques ;
  - décès accidentels par noyades de pêcheurs lors des crues soudaines.
- **Conflits et migrations forcées :**
  - transhumance précoce du bétail ;
  - recrudescence des tensions entre agriculteurs et éleveurs ;
  - exode rural accéléré face à la précarité.
- **Appauvrissement de la biodiversité :**
  - disparition d'espèces animales (caïmans, pythons, perdrix)
  - érosion dramatique de la mangrove et des forêts.

- **Besoins de résilience aux changements climatiques dans la Commune de Kpomassè**

Face aux défis climatiques, les acteurs locaux ont identifié des solutions concrètes pour protéger les écosystèmes et sécuriser leurs moyens de subsistance. Leurs besoins s'articulent autour de plusieurs axes clés :

- installation de systèmes d'irrigation adaptés aux besoins des producteurs ;
- dragage des lacs pour restaurer les écosystèmes aquatiques dégradés ;
- création de zones protégées pour la reproduction des espèces piscicoles ;
- réalisation de forages stratégiques, basés sur des études pédologiques précises ;
- construction de bassins pour la pisciculture hors-sol ;
- équipement des installations aquacoles avec des systèmes solaires durables ;
- formation des agriculteurs aux techniques de production optimisées et respectueuses de l'environnement ;
- Installation de panneaux solaires pour compenser l'absence d'accès à l'électricité
- mise en place de dispositifs d'assurance agricole adaptés aux réalités locales (conditions souples et accessibles).

- **Acteurs, rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre d'un projet**

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les acteurs identifiés par les participants, ainsi que leurs rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
1	Mairie	Suivi des activités, relais d'informations et sensibilisation, recenser et accompagner les sinistrés en cas d'inondation,
2	ATDA	Formation, sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations, suivi et appuis-conseils, valorisation des champs écoles
3	Bénéficiaires	Partage d'information et de connaissance, respecter les pratiques de production résiliente au changement climatiques

- **Obstacles à la mise en œuvre du projet dans la commune**

Pour les acteurs consultés dans la commune de Kpomassè, la non-implication de toutes les parties prenantes et le manque de suivi des activités constituent les principaux obstacles à la mise en place des projets, car lors de la mise en œuvre, certaines parties se sentent moins concernées.

- **Pratiques endogènes de prédiction météorologique**

Les participants à cette séance de consultation ont indiqué qu'ils ont recours à des pratiques traditionnelles, parmi lesquelles figure l'observation de l'apparition et des déplacements d'une catégorie d'oiseaux annonciateurs du début de la saison des pluies. Toutefois, ces pratiques deviennent progressivement moins fiabilité, en raison notamment du déclin continu de la biodiversité.

2.3.2.3 – Clôture de la séance de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires à Kpomassè

La séance a été clôturée par le représentant du FNEC, qui a exprimé sa satisfaction de la qualité des interventions des participants et des informations collectées. Il a rassuré les producteurs qu'à chaque étape du processus, ils seront associés jusqu'à la mise en œuvre du projet. Les photos ci-dessous illustrent quelques moments marquants de la séance à Kpomassè.



2.3.3 – Visite de terrain à Kpomassè

La visite de terrain s'est effectuée dans deux arrondissements à savoir : l'arrondissement de Kpomassè Centre et l'arrondissement de Dékanmè. A Kpomassè Centre, l'équipe de la mission s'est rendue a visité la ferme de référence de la localité qui subit les conséquences des changements climatiques et à Dékanmè la berge lagunaire menacée par l'érosion due à la montée des eaux occasionnant la disparition de la berge et la destruction des habitats.

2.4 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes à Comè

2.4.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Comè

La mission de consultation des parties prenantes à Comè a eu lieu le 24 avril 2025 par une rencontre avec le Premier Adjoint au Maire. La délégation de la mission a présenté ses civilités à l'autorité communale et lui faire part de l'objet de la rencontre du jour. Ainsi, après les présentations d'usage, le représentant du FNEC a présenté le projet porté par la CCLC et l'importance de l'étape de la consultation des parties prenantes dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une Note Conceptuelle à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation. Le premier Adjoint au Maire a ainsi demandé à son collaborateur d'installer la délégation à la salle de Conférence pour la séance d'échange avec les différents acteurs invités. Il a rejoint l'équipe de la mission pour procéder à l'ouverture de la séance.

2.4.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Comè

La rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires de la Commune de Comè a eu lieu le jeudi 24 avril 2025 à la salle de Conférence de la Mairie de Comè. Elle a réuni quarante-quatre (44) personnes, dont 15,90% de femmes et deux (02) personnes en situation de handicap. La liste des participants figure à l'annexe 3 du présent rapport.

La séance a débuté par trois allocutions suivies de la collecte de données à l'aide du guide d'entretien conçu par le Consultant à cet effet. Le déroulé du guide d'entretien s'est fait en Français, Fon et Mina afin de permettre à tous les producteurs de bien saisir les informations et de participer activement aux échanges.

2.4.2.1 – Allocutions d'ouverture de la séance

La première allocution a été celle du représentant de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières qui a tenu à remercier le Premier Adjoint au Maire pour sa présence malgré ses multiples occupations, le FNEC à travers son représentant qui les appuis dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et les participants pour leur présence à la rencontre. Il a ensuite rappelé que ce projet vise à protéger les populations vulnérables et renforcer leur résilience au changement climatique. Il a enfin invité les participants à contribuer massivement aux échanges afin que l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle se fasse avec des informations pertinentes.

Le représentant du FNEC a débuté son intervention en adressant ses remerciements au Premier Adjoint au Maire, à la CCLC ainsi qu'à l'ensemble des participants. Après avoir rappelé le rôle moteur du FNEC dans la préparation du dossier de soumission

d’un projet EDA, il a insisté sur l’importance des contributions des parties prenantes pour finaliser une note conceptuelle de qualité. A cet effet, il a exhorté l’auditoire à apporter des réponses précises aux consultations en cours.

Prenant la parole au nom du maire empêché, le Premier Adjoint a exprimé sa gratitude envers le MCVT, en particulier le FNEC et à la CCLC, pour les efforts consentis dans l’accompagnement des communautés locales dans la gestion des impacts des changements climatiques. Par la suite, il a rappelé aux participants que l’objectif de cette consultation est de collecter des informations clés en vue de l’élaboration d’une note conceptuelle axée sur la résilience des populations vulnérables aux changements climatiques dont ils seront les bénéficiaires. Enfin, il a encouragé les participants à faire preuve d’assiduité et à contribuer activement aux échanges, c’est sur ces mots, qu’il a déclaré ouverte la séance.

2.4.2.2 – Résultats des consultations avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Comè

- **Perception des changements climatiques par les potentiels bénéficiaires rencontrés à Comè**

Le point de vue des participants sur les changements climatiques a été recueilli à travers plusieurs aspects : les manifestations observées, les événements climatiques extrêmes, les causes identifiées de ces changements et leurs impacts sur les communautés locales de la Commune.

Manifestations des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Comè

Les échanges ont montré que la commune est touchée par de multiples aléas climatiques : vagues de chaleur, inondations, sécheresse, érosion des berges, pluies irrégulières et vents violents. Ces phénomènes, de plus en plus récurrents, s’accompagnent aussi de la prolifération d’espèces animales et végétales nouvelles. Voici les principaux défis auxquels les populations sont confrontées :

- depuis 2024, une sécheresse accrue entraîne un réchauffement anormal des eaux des lacs, perturbant les écosystèmes aquatiques ;
- chaque année depuis 2016, des crues exceptionnelles submergent la commune, atteignant des niveaux sans précédent ;
- la montée des eaux du lac Ahémé, particulièrement notable depuis 2020, provoque la destruction des habitats riverains et une avancée progressive du lac sur les terres adjacentes.

Événements climatiques extrêmes observés au cours des cinq dernières années dans la commune de Comè

Les acteurs invités ont assisté à au moins un évènement climatique extrême dans leur localité dont voici quelques témoignages. Nous avons traduit en français ceux qui se sont exprimés en Mina.

Déclaration d'un agriculteur sur les inondations récurrentes

« En 2023, les inondations ont tout emporté : mes plants de maïs, mes stocks de manioc, même les clôtures. L'eau est restée trois semaines dans les champs. Après, le sol était stérile et salé. Les semences locales que nous conservions depuis des générations ont pourri. Maintenant, les graines hybrides coûtent trop cher, et les rendements sont misérables », ***AMOUSSOU Isidore,*** *agriculteur à Comè*.

Témoignage d'un pêcheur sur la sécheresse et le réchauffement des lacs

« Depuis le début de 2024, l'eau du lac est devenue si chaude que les poissons meurent par centaines. Nos filets remontent vides, et les rares poissons survivants sont trop petits pour être vendus. Avant, le lac nous nourrissait toute l'année ; aujourd'hui, même les silures disparaissent. Sans poissons, comment subvenir aux besoins des membres de mon ménage ? », ***SIDOL Pierre,*** *pêcheur à Comè.*

Intervention d'un pisciculteur sur la sécheresse et les inondations

« Nos étangs de pisciculture, autrefois prospères, sont aujourd'hui menacés de toutes parts. Depuis 2024, la sécheresse a fait baisser le niveau d'eau de moitié, et la chaleur excessive provoque une mortalité massive des alevins. Les inondations de 2023 ont emporté nos filets et détruit les clôtures, laissant les prédateurs accéder librement aux bassins. Pire encore, l'ensablement du lac Ahémé a pollué nos sources d'eau avec des sédiments qui étouffent les poissons. Sans système d'irrigation solaire pour maintenir le niveau d'eau et sans protection contre les aléas climatiques, notre savoir-faire ancestral risque de disparaître avec nos poissons », ***KINDJIHO José,*** *pisciculteur à Totchon-Agni.*

Causes des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Comè

Selon les acteurs locaux consultés à cette séance, les facteurs à l'origine des changements climatiques dans la commune de Comè sont multiples :

- rituels traditionnelles lors des cérémonies et de la construction d'infrastructures pour bloquer ou détourner la pluie ;
- déforestation intensive pour les besoins domestiques et agricoles ;
- exploitation destructrice des mangroves et palétuviers comme bois énergies par les ménages ;
- pratique persistante des cultures sur brûlis ;

- utilisation des produits chimiques à proximité des cours d'eau qui infecte les espèces présentes dans l'eau ;
- abattage systématique des arbres pour l'extension des surfaces cultivables ;
- utilisation incontrôlée de sachets plastiques dans les zones agricoles ;
- incinération des déchets plastiques par les ménages

Conséquences des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Comè

Les effets du dérèglement climatique transforment profondément la commune de Comè, avec des répercussions graves sur l'environnement et les populations :

- **Dégradation accélérée des écosystèmes :**
  - disparition inquiétante des espèces halieutiques dans les lacs ;
  - perturbation du cycle de reproduction des poissons dans les lacs ;
  - assèchement et ensablement progressif des lacs de la commune ;
  - disparition des mangroves et forêts (dont la forêt de Lizèhon) ;
  - extinction d'espèces végétales essentielles à l'alimentation animale.
- **Crise agricole et alimentaire :**
  - perturbation grave du calendrier agricole ;
  - baisse drastique des rendements agricoles ;
  - destruction récurrente des cultures ;
  - retard de croissance des plants cultivés ;
  - bradage des cultures ;
  - diminution alarmante de la production alimentaire.
- **Impacts socio-économiques majeurs :**
  - appauvrissement des ménages dû à la perte de revenus ;
  - insécurité alimentaire croissante ;
  - difficultés accrues à satisfaire les besoins essentiels des membres du ménage ;
  - recrudescence des conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs liée à la transhumance précoce ;
  - divorce, migration rurale et recrudescence des vols.
- **Santé publique en danger :**
  - augmentation des maladies hydriques (choléra, diarrhées, vomissements, etc.)
  - risques sanitaires liés à la dégradation de l'environnement.

Besoins de résilience aux changements climatiques dans la Commune de Comè

Face aux défis climatiques, les parties prenantes proposent une stratégie multidimensionnelle articulée autour de 4 axes prioritaires :

- **Gestion durable de l'eau et irrigation**
  - installation de forages solaires pour un accès pérenne à l'eau ;
  - construction de réserves d'eau pour sécuriser les productions ;
  - déploiement de systèmes d'irrigation durables ;
  - promotion des cultures de contre-saison ;
- **Restauration et protection des écosystèmes**
  - programme de dragage et réhabilitation des lacs ;
  - création de zones protégées pour les espèces halieutiques ;
  - mise en place de dispositifs de protection forestière ;
  - restauration et préservation des mangroves ;
  - projets de conservation de la biodiversité aquatique.
- **Innovation agricole durable**
  - développement de la pisciculture hors-sol avec énergie solaire ;
  - promotion des pratiques agroécologiques :
    - culture d'espèces fertilisantes pour sols cultivables (Gliricidia sepium, Acacia) ;
    - techniques de compostage ;
    - agriculture biologique ,
  - Organisation de champs-écoles pour le partage de connaissances.
- **Sensibilisation et renforcement des capacités**
  - campagnes d'éducation sur les pratiques non résilientes ;
  - formation aux techniques culturales adaptées ;
  - système de suivi-évaluation des pratiques.

Acteurs, rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre d'un projet

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les acteurs identifiés par les participants, ainsi que leurs rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
1	Mairie	Formations, suivi des activités, relais d'informations et sensibilisation, accompagnement dans les initiatives, projets/programmes
2	ATDA	Formation, sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations, suivi et appuis-conseils, valorisation des champs écoles
3	ONG	Appui-Conseils, expérimentation de nouvelles techniques, appui matériel
4	Faîtières	Relai d'informations, sensibilisation
5	Bénéficiaires	Partage d'information et de connaissance, respecter les pratiques de production résiliente au changement climatiques

Obstacles à la mise en œuvre du projet dans la commune

Les principaux obstacles identifiés à la mise en œuvre des projets climatiques dans la commune de Comè sont :

- implication inégale des parties prenantes dans le processus ;
- sentiment de marginalisation chez certains acteurs clés ;
- mécanismes de coordination entre acteurs insuffisants ;
- absence de système structuré de monitoring des activités ;
- discontinuité dans l'exécution des actions ;
- faible appropriation locale des initiatives ;
- manque de clarté dans la répartition des rôles et responsabilités ;
- communication insuffisante sur les bénéfices du projet ;
- faible synergie entre les interventions des différents partenaires.

Pratiques endogènes de prédiction météorologique

Les participants à la consultation ont partagé plusieurs pratiques ancestrales de prévision saisonnière, tout en constatant leur fiabilité décroissante. Le tableau suivant fait la synthèse des pratiques recueillies.

Pratiques endogènes	Evénements météorologiques
L'apparition des hirondelles	Annoncent la sécheresse
Construction des nids par les tisserins	Construction des nids plus bas indique l'absence des inondations, tandis qu'une construction plus haute annonce les inondations
Apparition et mouvements des quelques races d'insectes au sol	annoncent le début de la saison pluvieuse
Apparition des hérons blancs	marque la fin de la saison pluvieuse

- **Gestion des événements climatiques extrêmes**

Il convient de noter que les actions prévues dans les PCC existants ne sont pas mises en œuvre en raison des contraintes budgétaires. Par conséquent, la Mairie s'appuie principalement sur les statistiques de l'ATDA par rapport aux dommages subit par les producteurs et sur les projets déployés par des partenaires pour répondre aux risques et catastrophes naturels. Ainsi, la mairie assiste les sinistrés recensés par l'ATDA.

L'ATDA, recense les superficies ayant subi les pertes de cultures et les personnes affectées. De même, le FONCAT enregistre les sinistrés et leur vient en aide.

2.4.2.3 – Clôture de la séance de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires à Comè

Le représentant de la CCLC a clôturé la session en saluant la pertinence des échanges et l'expertise déployée par le FNEC. Il a réitéré l'engagement à associer systématiquement les producteurs dans la suite du processus, garantissant ainsi une appropriation locale du futur projet.

Les photos ci-dessous illustrent quelques moments marquants de la séance à Comè.



2.4.3 – Visite de terrain à Comè

La visite de terrain a eu lieu dans le village de Ouèdèmè. Elle a permis de constater l'impact direct des changements climatiques sur une ferme et une plantation d'ananas, confirmant la nécessité d'interventions ciblées. Les observations recueillies serviront de base empirique dans l'élaboration des stratégies d'adaptation.

Quelques photos immortalisent les observations réalisées lors de la visite de terrain.











2.5 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes à Grand-Popo

2.5.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Grand-Popo

À 9h30, la délégation a été accueillie par le Maire de Grand-Popo pour une séance d'échanges dans son bureau. Après les civilités d'usage et les salutations protocolaires, le représentant de la CCLC a exposé l'objet de leur visite avant de laisser la parole au représentant du FNEC et au Consultant.

Dans son intervention, le représentant du FNEC a d'abord explicité le rôle de son institution dans ce projet porté par la CCLC, puis a souligné l'importance cruciale de la consultation des parties prenantes dans le processus d'élaboration d'une Note Conceptuelle.

Le Consultant a, quant à lui, mis en exergue l'importance des informations qui seraient collectées auprès des communautés locales, à travers ses points clés en précisant que les détails seront donnés au cours de la réunion de la consultation des parties prenantes, en vue de la finalisation de la note conceptuelle destinée au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA).

Le Maire, en sa qualité de vice-président de la CCLC, s'est montré particulièrement satisfait de l'appui technique fourni par le FNEC et s'est réjoui de l'avancement significatif du projet. Rassuré par cette progression, il a réaffirmé son engagement total pour garantir la réussite de cette phase d'élaboration de la Note Conceptuelle, avant de conduire la délégation à la salle de conférence de la Mairie pour la poursuite des travaux.

2.5.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Grand-Popo

La consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires de la Commune de Grand-Popo s'est déroulée le vendredi 25 avril 2025, de 10h15 à 14h03, dans la salle de conférence de la Mairie. Cette séance a rassemblé quarante-deux participants, parmi lesquels 21,43% de femmes et deux (02) personnes en situation de handicap. La liste exhaustive des participants figure en annexe 4 du présent rapport.

La rencontre a été structurée autour de deux allocutions introductives, suivies d'une séance de collecte de données guidée par l'outil d'entretien élaboré par le Consultant. Afin d'assurer une participation inclusive et active de l'ensemble des producteurs présents, les échanges ont été menés simultanément en français, en fon et en mina, garantissant ainsi une meilleure compréhension des informations par tous les intervenants.

2.5.2.1 – Allocutions d'ouverture de la séance

La séance s'est ouverte par l'allocution du représentant de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) qui a exprimé sa gratitude envers l'équipe du FNEC pour son appui technique dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle, ainsi qu'aux participants pour leur présence. Il a précisé que ce projet a pour objectif fondamental la protection des populations vulnérables et le renforcement de leur résilience face aux changements climatiques. Pour finir son intervention, il a vivement encouragé les participants à contribuer activement aux discussions afin que la note conceptuelle puisse intégrer des informations pertinentes et représentatives de la réalité locale.

Dans son intervention, le représentant du FNEC a d'abord salué le dynamisme dont fait preuve le représentant de la CCLC et remercié les participants pour le temps précieux qu'ils consacrent à cette consultation. Après avoir explicité la nature de l'accompagnement technique fourni par le FNEC à la CCLC dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle destinée au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA), il a souligné l'importance capitale des contributions des parties prenantes pour la finalisation de ce document stratégique. Il a conclu son propos en exhortant l'assemblée à fournir des réponses précises et contextualisées aux questions qui leur seraient soumises durant la consultation.

2.5.2.2 – Résultats des consultations avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Grand-Popo

- **Perception des changements climatiques par les potentiels bénéficiaires rencontrés à Grand-Popo**

Le point de vue des participants sur les changements climatiques a été recueilli à travers plusieurs aspects : les manifestations observées, les événements climatiques extrêmes, les causes identifiées de ces changements et leurs impacts sur les communautés locales de la Commune.

Manifestations des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Grand-Popo

Les discussions ont révélé que la commune de Grand-Popo est confrontée à une multitude d'aléas climatiques tels que : les inondations, les pluies tardives et irrégulières, les phénomènes d'oscillations marégraphiques extrêmes (hautes et basses marées), la rareté des pluies, les érosions côtière et lagunaire, la sécheresse

persistante, des vagues de chaleur intense et des vents d'une violence accrue. Ces phénomènes, dont la fréquence s'intensifie considérablement, s'accompagnent également de la prolifération inquiétante d'espèces animales. Tels sont les défis majeurs auxquels les populations locales font face dans leur quotidien :

- depuis 2024, une sécheresse prolongée a causé un réchauffement anormal des eaux (lacs et mer), perturbant les écosystèmes aquatiques.
- des inondations récurrentes touchent la commune chaque année depuis 2010, avec des événements particulièrement graves en 2010 et 2022. Contre toute attente dans cette commune, les inondations constituent ici un facteur positif pour la biodiversité aquatique, engendrant une forte croissance des populations de poissons.
- la montée des eaux du lac Ahémé depuis 2020 détruit les habitats riverains et provoque l'avancée du lac sur les terres environnantes.
- entre 1981 et 1982, la commune de Grand-Popo a connu de grandes sécheresses qui a entrainé l'assèchement du lac Ahémé.

Evénements climatiques extrêmes témoins ces cinq dernières années dans la Commune de Grand-Popo

Les acteurs invités ont assisté à au moins un évènement climatique extrême dans leur localité dont voici quelques témoignages.

Déclaration d'un cultivateur de riz sur inondations

« Les inondations de 2020 ont noyé nos rizières pendant un mois. Quand l'eau s'est retirée, le sel était partout. La terre est devenue stérile. Avant, nous avions trois récoltes par an ; maintenant, à peine une. Les semences locales résistaient autrefois, mais aujourd'hui, même les plants hybrides ne survivent pas. Nos greniers sont vides, et les dettes s'accumulent », ***AHOUANSOU Mathieu,*** *cultivateur à Gbéhoué.*

Témoignage d'un pêcheur de Grand-Popo sur les bienfaits des inondations

« Les gens ne voient que les dégâts des inondations, mais nous, pêcheurs, savons qu'elles sont vitales. Depuis 2010, chaque crue apporte des millions d'alevins dans le lac Ahémé. Après les inondations de 2022, nos prises ont doublé pendant six mois ! L'eau douce nettoie les zones de ponte et apporte des nutriments. Bien sûr, nos cases sont inondées, mais c'est le prix à payer pour que nos enfants puissent encore vivre de la pêche. Ce qu'il nous faut, ce sont des digues intelligentes qui laissent passer les poissons tout en protégeant nos maisons », ***AGBAGLI Basile,*** *pêcheur à Grand-Popo.*

Causes des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Grand-Popo

Les participants à la consultation ont identifié plusieurs causes principales expliquant les changements climatiques observés dans la commune de Grand-Popo :

- destruction des sites de frayeurs des poissons ;
- déforestation intensive pour les besoins domestiques et agricoles ;
- destruction des mangroves et palétuviers pour les bois énergies par les ménages ;
- destruction des écosystèmes terrestre et aquatique ;
- poussée démographique et forte urbanisation ;
- usage des sachets plastiques comme emballage des aliments ;
- persistance dans les pratiques prohibées de pêches ;
- pratiques endogènes pour détourner la pluie à des moments propices pour l'agriculture ;
- pressions anthropiques telles que la pollution chimique des cours d'eau par le déversement des produits chimiques toxiques ;
- utilisation des produits chimiques à proximité des cours d'eau qui infecte les espèces présentes dans l'eau ;
- abattage systématique des arbres pour l'extension des surfaces cultivables.

Conséquences des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Grand-Popo

Les effets du dérèglement climatique transforment profondément la commune de Grand-Popo, avec des répercussions graves sur l'environnement et les populations :

- **Dégradation accélérée des écosystèmes :**
  - disparition du couvert végétal dans le Delta-Mono ;
  - disparition dangereuse des espèces halieutiques dans les lacs et la mer ;
  - ensablement progressif des cours d'eau de la commune ;
  - disparition de certaines espèces animales telles que la tortue LUTH, le lamantin, les caïmans, les antilopes ;
  - disparition des mangroves et forêts.
- **Crise agricole et alimentaire :**
  - dérèglement du calendrier agricole ;
  - perte des semis,
  - baisse des rendements agricoles ;

- destruction récurrente des cultures ;
- retard de croissance des plants cultivés ;
- diminution alarmante de la production vivrière.

- **Impacts socio-économiques majeurs :**
  - appauvrissement des ménages dû à la perte de revenus ;
  - insécurité alimentaire croissante ;
  - développement de la mendicité ;
  - difficultés accrues à assurer la scolarisation des enfants ;
  - recrudescence des conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs liée à la transhumance.
- **Santé publique en danger :**
  - augmentation des maladies hydriques (choléra, diarrhées, vomissements, etc.)
  - augmentation des maladies psychologiques (dépression, anxiété, etc.)
  - accroissement des maladies métaboliques ;
  - noyades de pêcheurs dues aux hautes marées.

Besoins de résilience aux changements climatiques dans la Commune de Grand-Popo

Confrontée aux défis climatiques croissants, la Commune de Grand-Popo nécessite une approche structurée. En réponse à cette situation, les parties prenantes ont identifié les besoins qui permettront aux communautés d'être plus résilientes aux changements climatiques. Ces besoins s'articulent autour de quatre axes prioritaires d'intervention. Il s'agit :

- **Gestion durable des ressources en eau**
  - programme de dragage pour désensabler et restaurer les écosystèmes lacustres comme le projet que conduit actuellement l'ADELAC dans la Commune ;
  - installation d'infrastructures durables :
    - forages solaires pour usage multiple,
    - retenues d'eau et systèmes d'irrigation écologiques,
    - réalisation des digues en argile pour contenir les eaux débordantes ;
    - systèmes d'arrosage alimentés par énergies renouvelables.
- **Sécurisation des systèmes de production**
  - accès facile aux intrants résilients :
    - mise à disposition des producteurs des semences adaptées ;

- fourniture de matériel de pêche réglementaire (filets autorisés pour la pêche).

- modernisation des pratiques :
  - développement de pisciculture hors-sol solaire ;
  - promotion d'élevages alternatifs (crabes terrestres) ;
  - introduction d'espèces piscicoles à cycle court.
- construction d'infrastructures de stockage et de commercialisation résilientes
- faire recours aux fumiers comme intrants ;
- adopter le compostage.

- **Protection et restauration des écosystèmes**
  - conservation active de la biodiversité :
    - création de zones protégées pour les espèces halieutiques ;
    - programmes de reboisement et protection forestière.
  - réhabilitation des habitats naturels dégradés.
- **Renforcement des capacités communautaires**
  - programme intégré de formation :
    - champs-écoles pour l'agroécologie,
    - ateliers sur les techniques de pêche durables (lignet, pêche dormante),
    - formation en aquaculture moderne.
  - campagnes de sensibilisation aux pratiques non durables ;
  - mise en place d'un système participatif de suivi-évaluation.

Acteurs, rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre d'un projet

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les acteurs identifiés par les participants, ainsi que leurs rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
1	Mairie	Formations, suivi des activités, relais d'informations et sensibilisation, accompagnement dans les initiatives, projets/programmes, vulgarisation des textes été lois, accompagnement de tous les acteurs de la chaine de production, faire des plaidoyers auprès de l'Etat central, coordination dans la gestion des risques,
2	DGEFC	Sensibilisation en période des feux de brousse, protection des mangroves et palétuviers, règlementation dans la coupe de bois, suivi des populations dans la mise en terre des espèces d'arbres résistante en zone humide
3	ATDA	Formation, sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations, suivi et appuis-conseils, valorisation des champs écoles
4	ONG	Accompagnement des communautés, sensibilisation sur les techniques de protection des habitats et espèces (faune et flore) en voie de disparition, mobilisation des ressources pour les populations à adopter les comportements plus résilients.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
5	Agents de santé	Sensibilisation de la population sur les maladies hydro fécales, sur les bonnes pratiques d'hygiène, traitements des puits et eaux stagnantes.
6	Bénéficiaires	Partage d'information et de connaissance, respecter les pratiques de production résiliente au changement climatiques, promotion des produits biologiques sur le marché

- **Obstacles à la mise en œuvre du projet dans la commune**

Les principaux obstacles identifiés à la mise en œuvre des projets climatiques dans la commune de Grand-Popo sont :

- participation déséquilibrée des parties prenantes (certains groupes sous-représentés) ;
- absence de cadre formel pour l'engagement des communautés riveraines ;
- manque de plateforme d'échange d'informations en temps réel ;
- absence de mécanisme de relais institutionnel local ;
- faible transfert de compétences aux acteurs territoriaux ;
- discontinuité dans le financement des activités ;
- capacités techniques limitées des structures locales.

- **Gestion des événements climatiques extrêmes**

Les crédits alloués à la gestion des risques climatiques s'avèrent insuffisants pour couvrir l'ensemble des catastrophes. En conséquence, la Mairie :

1. **Mobilise des partenaires institutionnels**

Se tourne vers l'Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC) pour la prise en charge des zones inondables, dont Grand-Popo, classée commune à haut risque.

2. **Renforce la prévention et la sensibilisation**

Mène des campagnes d'information et de vulgarisation sur les textes et lois des occupations des terres en République du Bénin.

3. **Appuie les populations sinistrées**

- Collabore avec l'Agence Territoriale de Développement Agricole (ATDA) pour :
  - Recenser les parcelles endommagées et les pertes agricoles.
  - Identifier les personnes affectées en vue d'une assistance ciblée.
- Bénéficie du soutien des ONG, qui interviennent en appui aux victimes lors des crises.

2.5.2.3 – Clôture de la séance de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires à Grand-Popo

La délégation a rassuré les participants que toutes ces réalités locales seront prises en compte dans la note conceptuelle. Dans une ambiance cordiale et fraternelle, la séance a pris fin à 14h03min, avec les mots d'au revoir du représentant de la CCLC et du représentant du FNEC.

Les photos ci-dessous illustrent quelques moments marquants de la séance à Grand-Popo.



2.5.3 – Visite de terrain à Grand-Popo

La visite de terrain s'est effectuée sur un domaine de maraîchage dans l'arrondissement de Grand-Popo Centre. Cette visite a permis de constater l'impact direct des changements climatiques sur les cultures et de la technologie mise en place pour la gestion de l'eau.

Quelques photos immortalisent les observations réalisées lors de la visite de terrain.



2.6 – Déroulement et résultats des consultations des parties prenantes à Abomey-Calavi

2.6.1 – Civilité aux autorités de la mairie de Abomey-Calavi

L'équipe de mission est arrivée à la mairie d'Abomey-Calavi le lundi 28 avril 2025 à 08h30. À son arrivée, elle a été accueillie par le Chargé de protocole du Maire qui les a informés que le Conseil Communal était en séance. Le Chargé de protocole a néanmoins signalé la présence de la délégation au Maire, qui a désigné sa Première Adjointe pour présider la séance qu'il passera clôturer. La délégation, composée du représentant de la CCLC, du représentant du FNEC et du Consultant du FNEC, a été conduite à la salle de Conférence de la Mairie où attendaient déjà les parties prenantes invitées. La Première Adjointe au Maire a ensuite rejoint l'équipe pour procéder à l'ouverture de la séance.

2.6.2 – Rencontre avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Abomey-Calavi

La consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires de la Commune d'Abomey-Calavi s'est tenue le lundi 28 avril 2025 dans la salle de Conférence de la Mairie, de 09h15 à 13h48. L'événement a rassemblé quarante-quatre (44) participants, parmi lesquels 29,55% de femmes et deux (02) personnes en situation de handicap. La liste complète des participants figure en annexe 5 du présent rapport.

La session a commencé par trois allocutions, suivies d'une collecte d'informations structurée selon le guide d'entretien élaboré par le Consultant. Pour garantir une participation inclusive et active de tous les producteurs, les échanges se sont déroulés en deux langues : le Français et le Fon.

2.6.2.1 – Allocutions d'ouverture de la séance

La session a débuté par trois allocutions successives. Le représentant de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) a pris la parole en premier, remerciant la Première Adjointe au Maire pour sa disponibilité malgré un agenda chargé, ainsi que le représentant du FNEC pour le soutien technique qu'apporte son institution à la CCLC dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle. Il a présenté la CCLC, présidé par le Maire d'Abomey-Calavi et regroupant cinq communes à savoir Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comè et Grand-Popo. Après avoir exposé la genèse et les objectifs du projet centrés sur la protection des populations vulnérables et le renforcement de leur résilience face au changement climatique, il a encouragé une participation active des présents pour enrichir la note conceptuelle de données pertinentes.

Dans son intervention, le représentant du FNEC a remercié la Première Adjointe au Maire, la CCLC et l'ensemble des participants. Il a rappelé que le FNEC est une entité accréditée auprès de deux institutions majeures finançant les initiatives climatiques : le Fonds Vert pour le Climat (FVC) et le Fonds d'Adaptation (FA). En tant qu'entité accréditée auprès du FA, le FNEC accompagne techniquement le projet porté par la CCLC. Il a souligné l'importance cruciale de cette séance de collecte d'informations pour finaliser la note conceptuelle du dossier EDA, insistant sur la valeur des témoignages locaux reflétant les réalités communales.

Enfin, la Première Adjointe au Maire, représentant le Maire empêché, a exprimé sa reconnaissance envers le Ministère du Cadre de Vie et des Transports (MCVT) et particulièrement le FNEC pour l'appui technique fourni à la CCLC dans la demande de ce financement auprès du FA. Elle a souligné l'importance de ce soutien pour atténuer les difficultés que les aléas climatiques imposent aux producteurs. Rappelant l'objectif de la consultation qui est de recueillir des informations essentielles sur les impacts climatiques locaux pour soutenir la demande de financement, elle a exhorté les participants à faire preuve d'assiduité et à contribuer activement aux discussions avant de déclarer la séance ouverte.

2.6.2.2 – Résultats des consultations avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Abomey-Calavi

- **Perception des changements climatiques par les potentiels bénéficiaires rencontrés à Abomey-Calavi**

Pour comprendre la perception des participants sur les changements climatiques, plusieurs aspects ont été explorés : leurs observations des manifestations climatiques, les événements extrêmes vécus, les causes qu'ils attribuent à ces changements, et les impacts ressentis sur leurs communautés locales.

Manifestations des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Abomey-Calavi

- Les échanges ont montré que la commune est touchée par de multiples aléas climatiques : forte température, soleil trop ardent, vagues de chaleur, inondations, sécheresse, pluies irrégulières et vents violents, arrêt précoce des pluies. Voici les principaux défis auxquels les populations sont confrontées :

- depuis 2023, une sécheresse prolongée entraîne un réchauffement anormal des eaux des lacs perturbant les écosystèmes aquatiques et du sol trop pour favoriser la croissance des plantes et cultures.
- chaque année depuis 2020, des crues exceptionnelles submergent certains arrondissements de la commune.

Evénements climatiques extrêmes témoins ces cinq dernières années dans la Commune de Abomey-Calavi

Les acteurs invités ont assisté à au moins un évènement climatique extrême dans leur localité dont voici quelques témoignages. Nous avons traduit en français ceux qui se sont exprimés en Fon.

Témoignage d'une personne en situation de handicap

*« Nous, personnes handicapées, sommes les grandes oubliées des catastrophes climatiques. Lors des inondations de 2022, les fauteuils roulants de certains handicapés à motricité humaine sont restés bloquer dans la boue pendant plusieurs jours. Personne ne les a vraiment aidées. Les chemins pour aller au centre de santé sont impraticables, et les distributions d'aide ne tiennent pas compte de nos besoins spécifiques. Nous demandons des mesures d'urgence accessibles : des abris adaptés, des kits médicaux résistants à la chaleur, et des systèmes d'alerte précoce que nous puissions comprendre », **HOUEDO Charles,** handicapé visuel, Président ASEHB.*

Intervention d'un éleveur sur les conflits liés à la transhumance

*« Les sécheresses depuis 2024 ont tari les points d'eau. Nos bêtes parcourent 10 km pour s'abreuver, et les agriculteurs nous accusent de détruire leurs champs. L'an dernier, un conflit a occasionné des morts d'hommes. La nature change, et nos règles de coexistence aussi », **LEGBA Alexandre,** éleveur à Glo Djigbé.*

Déclaration d'un pêcheur face aux changements climatiques

*« Avant, le lac nous donnait tout. Aujourd'hui, il nous trahit. Depuis 2023, l'eau est devenue si chaude que les silures et les tilapias meurent avant d'atteindre la taille marchande. Les inondations de 2022 ont emporté nos filets et déplacé les zones de ponte. Maintenant, même avec des nuits entières en pirogue, nos prises ne remplissent plus un seau. Pire, les sachets plastiques et les produits chimiques dans l'eau tuent ce qu'il reste de poissons. Nos enfants abandonnent la pêche pour la ville », **ADINGBAN Olivier,** pêcheur à Ganvié.*

Causes des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Abomey-Calavi

D'après les acteurs locaux consultés, les changements climatiques observés dans la commune d'Abomey-Calavi résultent de plusieurs facteurs :

- la croissance démographique rapide et l'urbanisation galopante
- le maintien de pratiques de pêche non durables, notamment la technique Acadja ;

- la déforestation systématique pour l'expansion agricole et résidentielle ;
- les pratiques endogènes pour détourner la pluie à des moments propices pour l'agriculture ;
- les pratiques de production prohibées notamment l'utilisation des carbures dans les champs pour accélérer la maturité des cultures ;
- la contamination des cours d'eau par l'utilisation de produits chimiques à proximité ;
- les pratiques d'incinération des déchets plastiques par les ménages.

Conséquences des changements climatiques dans la Commune de Abomey-Calavi

Sous l'emprise du changement climatique, la commune d'Abomey-Calavi traverse une crise dont les retombées néfastes affectent tant les écosystèmes que les populations. Elles sont catégorisées comme suit :

- **Dégradation accélérée des écosystèmes :**
  - disparition des espèces halieutiques dans les cours d'eau ;
  - disparition du couvert végétal et des forêts classées de la commune d'Abomey-Calavi ;
  - destruction d'espèces végétales essentielles à l'alimentation animale.
- **Crise agricole et alimentaire :**
  - dérèglement du calendrier agricole ;
  - baisse des rendements agricoles ;
  - destruction récurrente des cultures par manque de couloir de circulation des bétails ;
  - disparition des semences naturelles qui sont plus résilientes au changement climatique ;
  - retard de croissance des plants cultivés ;
  - développement des maladies qui attaquent les plants ;
  - diminution de la production agricole et avicole.
- **Impacts socio-économiques majeurs :**
  - appauvrissement des ménages due à la perte de revenus ;
  - insécurité alimentaire croissante ;
  - perte des animaux ;
  - difficultés accrues à satisfaire les besoins essentiels des membres du ménage;

- recrudescence des conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs liée à la transhumance précoce.

- **Santé publique en danger :**
  - recrudescence des maladies hydriques comme le choléra et diverses affections gastro-intestinales.

Besoins de résilience aux changements climatiques dans la Commune de Abomey-Calavi

Face aux défis climatiques, les parties prenantes proposent une stratégie multidimensionnelle articulée autour de 4 axes prioritaires :

- **Gestion durable de l'eau et irrigation**
  - construction de réserves d'eau pour sécuriser les productions ;
  - déploiement de systèmes d'irrigation durables ;
  - promotion des cultures de contre-saison ;
- **Restauration et protection des écosystèmes**
  - programme de dragage et réhabilitation des lacs ;
  - création de zones protégées pour les espèces halieutiques ;
  - gestion du foncier pour les domaines agricoles pour épargner les producteurs de certaines pertes ;
  - programme d'identification et de sécurisation des terres favorables au maraîchage ;
  - projets de conservation de la biodiversité aquatique.
- **Innovation agricole durable**
  - climatisation des lapinières pour plus de résilience des sujets ;
  - mécanisation des travaux de maraîchage ;
  - accès facile aux équipements et technologies de transformation répondant aux normes des produits maraîchers ;
  - promotion des pratiques agroécologiques ;
  - promotion de la pêche à cage fixe ;
  - implantation de cages flottantes dans les zones lacustres et lagunaires ;
  - promotion de l'agriculture en serres flottantes sur plans d'eau ;
  - Soutien à l'agriculture agroécologique et optimisation de la distribution des produits ;
  - développement de la production de serre pour favoriser un bon rendement ;

- réalisation des infrastructures agricoles adaptées aux personnes en situation de handicap ;
- organisation de champs-écoles pour le partage des savoirs.

- **Sensibilisation et renforcement des capacités**
  - campagnes d'éducation sur les pratiques non résilientes ;
  - transmission de génération en génération des connaissances endogènes sur les pratiques agricoles ;
  - formation aux techniques culturales adaptées.

Acteurs, rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre d'un projet

Le tableau ci-dessous présente les acteurs identifiés par les participants, ainsi que leurs rôles et responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du projet.

N°	Acteurs	Rôles et responsabilités
1	Mairie	Formations, suivi des activités, relais d'informations et sensibilisation, accompagnement dans les initiatives, projets/programmes, gestion des catastrophes
2	ATDA	Conseils agricoles sur les itinéraires de production, de traitement phytosanitaire, formation sur les semenciers et utilisation des intrants, appui à l'obtention des alevins et filets de la pisciculture sensibilisation, relais d'informations, collecte d'informations, suivi et appuis-conseils, valorisation des champs écoles, subvention de la pisciculture, accompagnement dans l'approvisionnement des matières premières et produits vétérinaires efficaces, subvention des intrants pour la production agroécologique.
3	ONG	Appui-Conseils, expérimentation de nouvelles techniques, appui matériel, Accompagnement des communautés, sensibilisation sur les techniques de protection des habitats et espèces (faune et flore) en voie de disparition mobilisation des ressources pour les populations à adopter les comportements plus résilients
5	Bénéficiaires	Partage d'information et de connaissance, respecter les pratiques de production résiliente au changement climatiques.

Obstacles à la mise en œuvre du projet dans la commune

Les principaux obstacles identifiés à la mise en œuvre des projets climatiques dans la commune de Abomey-Calavi sont :

- implication inégale des parties prenantes dans le processus ;
- sentiment de marginalisation chez certains acteurs clés ;
- mécanismes de coordination entre acteurs insuffisants ;
- discontinuité dans l'exécution des actions ;
- faible appropriation locale des initiatives ;

- manque de clarté dans la répartition des rôles et responsabilités ;
- communication insuffisante sur les bénéfices du projet ;
- faible synergie entre les interventions des différents partenaires.

- **Pratiques endogènes de prédiction météorologique**

Les participants à la consultation ont partagé plusieurs pratiques ancestrales de prévision saisonnière, tout en constatant leur fiabilité décroissante. Le tableau suivant fait la synthèse des pratiques recueillies.

Pratiques endogènes	Evénements météorologiques
L'apparition des verres de terre	Annoncent la saison pluvieuse
L'apparition des hirondelles	Annoncent la saison pluvieuse
Abondance des oiseaux « tokpakpa » en fon	Annonce le début des semis
Positionnement des feuilles de l'iroko orientées vers le ciel	Annonce le début de la saison pluvieuse
L'apparition des mues de chrysalides de papillons	Annonce l'arrêt de la saison pluvieuse
Lecture des configurations astrales et interprétation des phases lunaires	Connaître les types de cultures à semer

- **Gestion des événements climatiques extrêmes**

Les crédits alloués à la gestion des risques climatiques sont insuffisants pour couvrir l'ensemble des catastrophes. En conséquence, la Mairie :

- mobilise des partenaires institutionnels pour la prise en charge des zones inondables ;
- appuie les populations sinistrées en collaborant avec l'ATDA pour :
  - recenser les parcelles endommagées et les pertes agricoles ;
  - identifier les personnes affectées en vue d'une assistance ciblée.
- bénéficie du soutien des ONG qui interviennent en appui aux victimes lors des chocs climatiques.

2.6.2.3 – Clôture de la séance de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires à Abomey-Calavi

La séance a été clôturée par le Maire qui a rattrapé la séance et a exprimé toute sa satisfaction des différentes interventions et du travail abattu pour la rédaction de la note conceptuelle. Il a rassuré la délégation de la disponibilité des cadres de son

institution pour la finalisation de la note conceptuelle pour l'obtention de ce financement qui apportera à coup sûr un peu de répit aux braves populations.

Les photos ci-dessous illustrent quelques moments marquants de la séance à Abomey-Calavi.



2.6.3 – Visite de terrain à Abomey-Calavi

La visite de terrain a eu lieu sur deux sites, l'un à Akassato et l'autre à Zinvié. La visite de ces sites a permis de percevoir l'impact direct des changements climatiques sur les cultures, confirmant la nécessité d'interventions ciblées.

Quelques photos immortalisent les observations réalisées lors de la visite de terrain.



3 – Récapitulatif des manifestations, causes et conséquences des changements climatiques dans les communes composantes de la CCLC

Communes	Changements climatiques		
	Manifestations	**Causes**	**Conséquences**
Ouidah	Inondations annuelles plus récurrente (depuis 2014) Invasion de criquets / chenilles (depuis 2020) Sécheresse prolongée (depuis 2024) Irrégularité des pluies, températures élevées Apparition d'espèces ravageuses (oiseaux, insectes)	Rituels endogènes dispersant les nuages Destruction des mangroves/forêts Abattage des arbres pour l'agriculture Pollution plastique/atmosphérique Urbanisation	Dérèglement du calendrier agricole Perte de cultures/cheptel Conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs Destruction d'infrastructures / habitats Insécurité alimentaire/maladies (paludisme)
Kpomassè	Sécheresse persistante (depuis 2024) Montée des eaux du lac Ahémé (destruction des berges) Inondations récurrentes (depuis 2015) Saisons indistinctes Prolifération d'espèces invasives	Rituels endogènes contrôlant la pluie Destruction des mangroves Infrastructures perturbatrices Techniques de pêche archaïques	Baisse des rendements agricoles Dégradation des écosystèmes aquatiques (disparition d'espèces) Transhumance précoce/conflits Exode rural / appauvrissement
Comè	Sécheresse/réchauffement des lacs (depuis 2024) Crues exceptionnelles (depuis 2016) Érosion des berges Vents violents/pluies irrégulières	Déforestation intensive Exploitation des mangroves (bois énergie) Brûlis agricoles Pollution chimique des eaux Incinération des déchets	Disparition d'espèces halieutiques/végétales Pertes agricoles répétées Insécurité alimentaire Conflits sociaux/migrations Maladies hydriques
Grand-Popo	Sécheresse prolongée (réchauffement des eaux) Inondations récurrentes (depuis 2010) Érosion côtière/lagunaire Oscillations marégraphiques extrêmes	Destruction des sites de frayère Déforestation/urbanisation Pêches destructrices Pollution plastique/chimique Pratiques endogènes	Disparition d'espèces (tortues, lamantins) Baisse des rendements agricoles Mendicité/abandon scolaire Maladies hydriques/psychologiques Noyades de pêcheurs
Abomey-Calavi	Sécheresse (réchauffement des lacs/sols) Inondations dans les arrondissements Vagues de chaleur/pluies irrégulières	Pression démographique/urbanisation Pêche non durable (Acadja) Déforestation Utilisation de carbures/toxiques Incinération des déchets	Disparition d'espèces halieutiques/forestières Destruction des cultures/semences locales Conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs Maladies hydriques (choléra) Difficultés d'accès pour les personnes handicapées

Le tableau ci-dessous indique que les cinq (05) communes de la CCLC, à savoir Ouidah, Kpomassè, Comè, Grand-Popo et Abomey-Calavi, sont confrontées à des

manifestations climatiques récurrentes similaires. Il s'agit notamment des sécheresses prolongées, de l'irrégularité croissante des précipitations perturbant les cycles agricoles, ainsi que des inondations de plus en plus récurrentes. Ces phénomènes trouvent principalement leur origine dans des pressions anthropiques, telles que la déforestation intensive à des fins agricoles et pour la production de bois-énergie, la pollution plastique et chimique des sols et des eaux, les pratiques agro-pastorales non durables (brûlis, surpêche) et l'urbanisation accélérée fragmentant les écosystèmes.

Ces pressions, exacerbées par les changements climatiques, génèrent de lourdes conséquences. Parmi celles-ce figurent l'insécurité alimentaire due aux pertes agricoles répétées, la disparition d'espèces clés telles que les lamantins, les poissons et mangroves, les conflits sociaux exacerbés par la transhumance précoce du bétail, ainsi que des crises sanitaires telles que le choléra, le paludisme, les troubles psychologiques liés aux déplacements forcés.

Face à ces défis, les communautés ont identifié des besoins prioritaires, notamment :

- le déploiement de systèmes d'irrigation durables alimentés par énergie solaire ;
- la restauration active des écosystèmes à travers le reboisement et le dragage des lacs ;
- le renforcement des capacités locales à travers des champs-écoles en agroécologie ;
- la mise en place de systèmes d'alerte précoce inclusifs, adaptés aux besoins des personnes les plus vulnérables.

4 – Débriefing de la consultation des parties prenantes

Rappelons que, dans le cadre de l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle destinée au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA) une série de consultation des parties prenantes a été entreprise du 22 au 28 avril 2025 dans les cinq communes qui composent la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC).

Après chaque session de consultation, l'équipe de mission se réunissait pour analyser la méthodologie utilisée lors de la consultation ; examiner le contenu des échanges avec les parties prenantes et synthétiser les résultats obtenus, en vue d'assurer une cohérence et une intégration optimales des contributions. Il faut noter que cette section de débriefing porte sur les séances de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires.

4.1 – Approche de terrain et l'engagement des parties prenantes

- **Approche de terrain**

Les membres de l'équipe de la mission ont unanimement salué le succès de cette série de consultation, reconnu sur tous les plans. L'approche méthodologique adoptée s'est révélée pertinente, permettant une mobilisation efficace des personnes-ressources, des acteurs locaux et des facilitateurs, qui ont tous contribué de manière significative à la réussite de l'initiative. Les séances de consultation des potentiels bénéficiaires ont connu de forte mobilisation, réunissant des délégations communales composées de représentants des mairies, d'agriculteurs, des pêcheurs, aviculteurs, pisciculteurs, éleveurs, des ONG et coopératives, les institutions déconcentrées de l'Etat et des personnes en situation de handicap. Par ailleurs, les visites de terrain ont permis de percevoir l'impact direct des changements climatiques dans les différentes localités.

- **Engagement des parties prenantes**

L'équipe de la mission a noté un fort engagement des potentiels bénéficiaires qui ont contribué activement aux échanges à travers les différentes réponses qu'ils ont apportés aux questions posées. Aussi bien les hommes que les femmes, les cadres et les producteurs n'ont fait aucune économie de vérité. Ils se sont librement exprimés dans le but de faire connaitre leur besoin en termes de pratiques de résilience. Sur la base des réponses obtenues par l'équipe de la mission, le consultant a exprimé sa profonde satisfaction du déroulement des différentes séances. Les acteurs ont manifesté leur disponibilité à fournir d'autres informations si le besoin se faisait sentir.

4.2 – Contenu des échanges

Il ressort globalement des réponses fournies par les acteurs invités et ayant participé à ces différentes séances les informations suivantes :

- l'ensemble des cinq (05) communes composantes la CCLC ont été confrontées à divers phénomènes climatiques tels que ***les inondations, les vents violents, l'ensoleillement ardent, l'irrégularité des pluies et des périodes de sécheresse prolongées*** ;
- les manifestations des changements climatiques ont engendré : ***(i) des destructions des cultures et une baisse du rendement, (ii) des pertes en***

vies humaines et des bétails, (iii) la destruction des infrastructures socio-communautaires, (iv) un dérèglement du calendrier agricole, et (v) des disparitions des espèces halieutiques, végétales et animales ;

- les acteurs rencontrés recommandent l'utilisation des technologies de résiliences plus appropriées dans chaque domaine de production et l'organisation des champs écoles ;
- implications de toutes les parties prenantes à chaque étape des différents projets et programmes destinés à chaque localité ;
- ils ont recommandé de décourager la pratique endogène consistant à bloquer ou détourner la pluie à des moments propices pour la production agricole.

5 – Conclusion

La mission de toutes les parties prenantes qui est une étape cruciale dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation s'est avérée être un franc succès. Elle a permis des échanges constructifs et enrichissants permettant de recueillir les réalités climatiques et pratiques de résiliences de chaque localité assortis des engagements concrets de la part des acteurs locaux. Ces consultations ont offert à l'équipe une compréhension approfondie des réalités de terrain, jetant ainsi des bases empiriques pour aligner les besoins des bénéficiaires sur les objectifs stratégiques des notes conceptuelles.

L'équipe de consultation, satisfaite des résultats obtenus, a exprimé sa gratitude envers tous les membres de la délégation pour leur engagement et leur précieuse contribution. Il a encouragé l'équipe à maintenir cette dynamique collaborative pour les étapes à venir.

En somme, cette mission représente une étape cruciale dans la finalisation de la note conceptuelle pour bénéficier du financement du FA par la CCLC pour atteindre son objectif qui est de protéger les populations vulnérables et renforcer leur résilience au changement climatique.

6 – Annexes

6.1 – Annexe 1 : Liste des participants à la consultation avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Ouidah

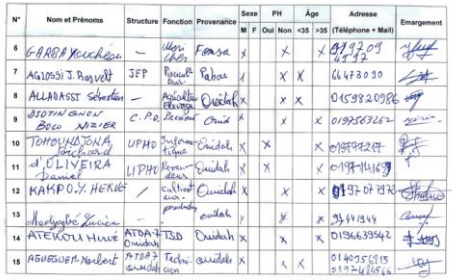


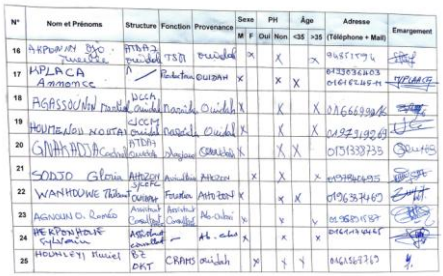
Elaboration d'une note conceptuelle et d'une proposition de financement EDA à soumettre au Fonds pour l'Adaptation (FA)

CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES A OUIDAH

LISTE DE PRESENCE DES PARTICIPANT(E)S

Date : Mardi 22 avril 2025 Lieu : Salle de conférence de la mairie de Ouidah







6.2 – Annexe 2 : Liste des participants à la consultation avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Kpomassè

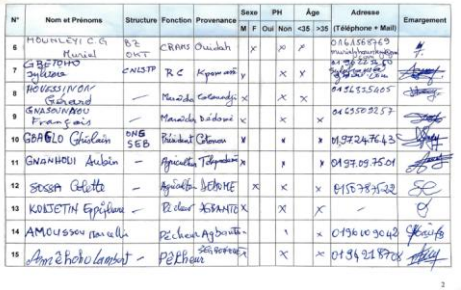


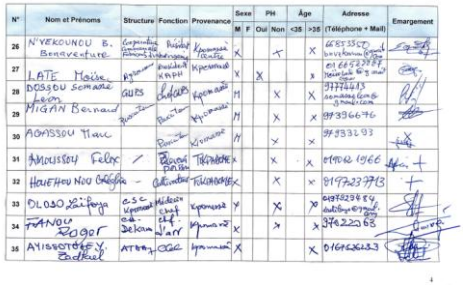
Elaboration d'une note conceptuelle et d'une proposition de financement EDA à soumettre au Fonds pour l'Adaptation (FA)

CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES A KPOMASSE

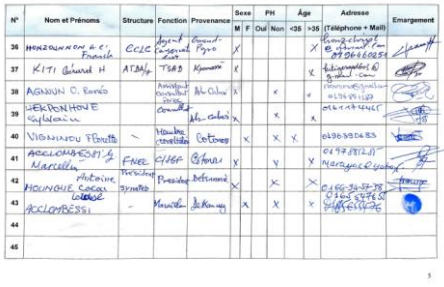
LISTE DE PRESENCE DES PARTICIPANT(E)S

Date : Mercredi 23 avril 2025 Lieu : Salle de conférence de la mairie de Kpomassè









6.3 – Annexe 3 : Liste des participants à la consultation avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Comè

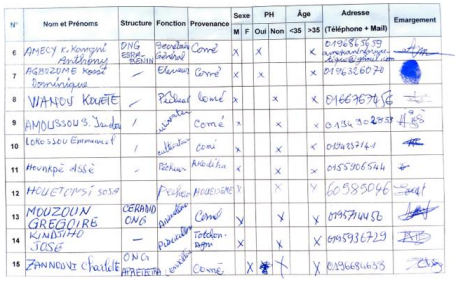


CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES A COME

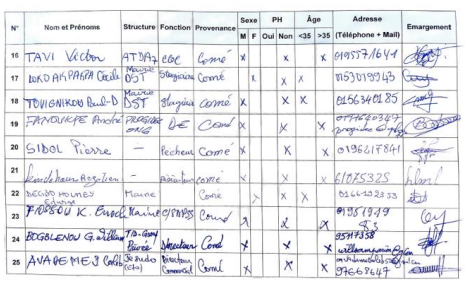
LISTE DE PRESENCE DES PARTICIPANT(E)S

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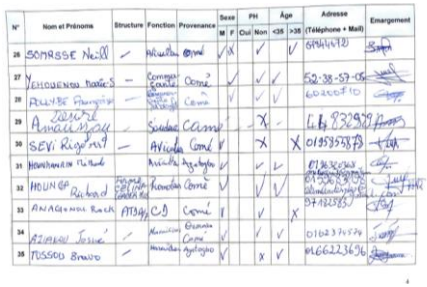
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1	AHOUNGBE Wilfried	DST	Stagiaire	Comè	X			X	X		0153742628 / 0155167555	
2	DOSSOU K. Innocent	Mairie	PAM	Comè	X			X		X	61970070	
3	DRATMANE Alexis	Mairie	SDLP	Comè	X			X		X	01062372550	
4	KPANTU Abchel	PS Hydrolo Aquacl	PDG	Cotonou-Pahah	X			X		X	01963982036	
5	EDAH Judicaël	DST	Stagiaire	Comè	X			X	X		01527019	



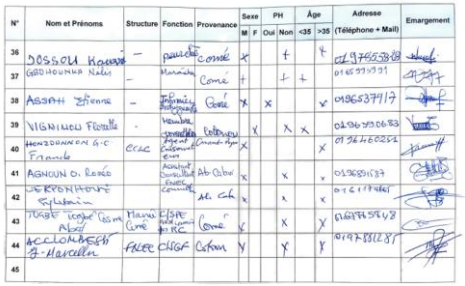
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7	AGBEZOME Rosel Dominique	—	Elevage	Comè	X		X			X	01963260 78	
8	WANOU Koutété	—	Pêcheur	Comè	X			X		X	01667679	
9	AMOUSSOU S. Jacob	/	Commerçant	Comè	X			X		X	01 96 39 26 55	
10	LOKOSSOU Emmanuel	/	Menuisier	Comè	X			X		X	01963716	
11	Houkpè Assè	—	Pêcheur	Aradeta	X			X		X	01553065746	
12	HOUETCHOSSI Sosthène	—	Pêcheur	Hondjromè	X			X		X	60985046	
13	MOUZOUN GREGOIRE	GERAND ONG	Directeur Exécutif	Comè	X		X			X	01957144 56	
14	KINDJITO JOSE	—	Pêcheur	Totchen-Papa	X			X		X	01953936729	
15	ZANNOUVE Charlotte	ONG	Animatrice	Comè	X		X			X	01966816	



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17	LOKO AKPAPAN Cécile	Mairie DST	Stagiaire	Comè		X		X	X		0153019945	
18	TOVIGNIKEN Paul-D	Mairie DST	Stagiaire	Comè	X			X	X		01563401285	
19	FANOUKPE André	PRESIDENT ONG	DE	Comè	X			X		X	0774620347	
20	SIDOL Pierre	—	Pêcheur	Comè	X			X		X	01961718 41	
21	[illegible]	—	Agriculteur	Comè	X			X		X	61075325	
22	DEGBO Honoré	Maire		Comè	X			X	X		01644328 33	
23	FADEGNON K. Barnabé	Mairie		Comè	X			X		X	01951899 / 35478358	
24	DEGBLENOU G. Gilbert	Tô-Gbé Pierre	Directeur	Comè	X			X		X	[illegible]	
25	AVAGBEMEY Cyrille	Tô-Gbé (Cotonou)	Directeur Commercial	Comè	X			X		X	97687647	



N°	Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe M	Sexe F	PH Oui	PH Non	Âge <35	Âge >35	Adresse (Téléphone + Mail)	Emargement
26	SOMASSE Noël	—	Artisan	Comè	X			X		X	67441412	
27	YEHOUENOU Marie-S	—	Comptable	Comè		X		X		X	52-38-57-[illegible]	
28	ALLYSE Flavigny	—	Comptable	Comè		X		X		X	60206710	
29	AMOUSSOU Zacharie	—	Soudeur	Comè	X			X		X	01955757[illegible]	
30	SEVI Rigobert	—	Artisan	Comè	X			X		X	01955757[illegible]	
31	HOUNKANRIN Michaël	—	Artisan	Agadjanou	X			X		X	01963[illegible]	
32	HOUNGP Richard	[illegible]	Pêcheur	Comè	X			X		X	01963[illegible]	
33	ANAGONOU Rock	ATJA7	CO	Comè	X			X		X	97 [illegible]	
34	AZANKPO Josué	—	Menuisier	Grande Comè	X			X		X	01623	
35	TOSSOU Bruno	—	Menuisier	Agadjanou	X			X		X	01662236	



N°	Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe M	Sexe F	PH Oui	PH Non	Âge <35	Âge >35	Adresse (Téléphone + Mail)	Emargement
36	DOSSOU Kouété	—	pasteur	comè	X					X	01 97 65 38	
37	GBOHOUNOU Noël	—	Menuisier	Comè							01 65 91 77 91	
38	ASSATH Etienne	—	Technicien Informaticien	Comè	X		X			X	01965379 17	
39	VIGNIKIN Florella	—	Vendeuse	Lokossa		X		X	X		0196 93 06 53	
40	HEN2DRANKEN G.C Francis	CCAC	Agent de Conformité Grand-Popo	Grand-Popo	X					X	01 97 67 60 25 4	
41	AGNOUN O. René		Assistant Comptable Caisse	Ab Calavi	X			X		X	01965917 37	
42	JOKOSHOUE Sylvain		Ass. Ch.		X			X		X	01 62 17 74 61	
43	TOGBE Comlan Cesm Alex	Mairie Comè	C/SPE Adjoint Comm. de PRC	Comè	X			X		X	01697455648	
44	ACCLOMASSI S-Marcellin	PAEPE	CSSGF	Cotonou	X			X		X	01975812 81	
45												

6.4 – Annexe 4 : Liste des participants à la consultation avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Grand-Popo

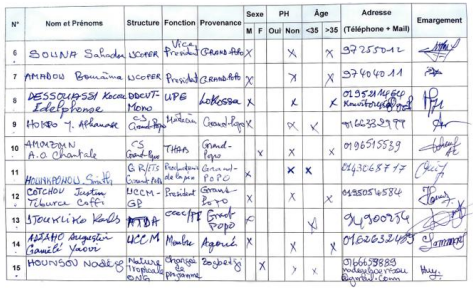


CONSULTATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES A GRAND-POPO

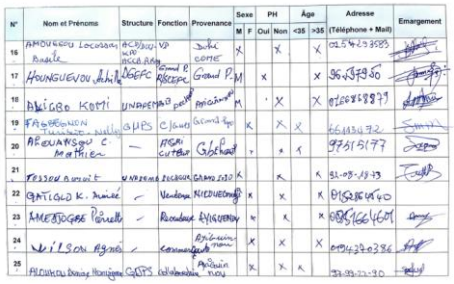
LISTE DE PRESENCE DES PARTICIPANT(E)S

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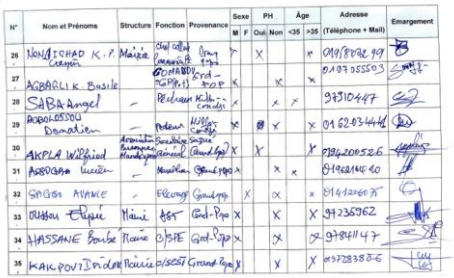
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1	Jocelyn AHYI	Mairie/ C.F.	Maire	Grand Popo	X			X		X	01 97 32 21 81	
2	LOKOGBA Maurel	Mairie	SDLP	Grand Popo	X			X		X	01 97 32 84 [illegible]	
3	FANOUKPE Yao Justin	Mairie/ Grd-Pp	PF REF/ ACC	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	01 62 84 80 [illegible]	
4	AHOUNOU Koumy Alexis	—	Pêcheur	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	01 40 82 [illegible]	
5	ACAKPO Pierre	ACCO	Commerçant Grand-Popo	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	9533 46 50	



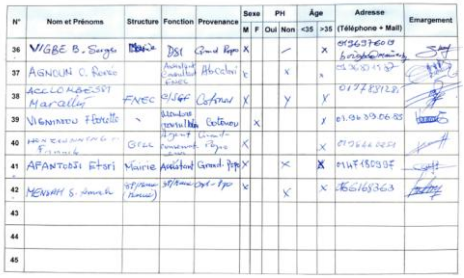
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6	SOUNA Saladin	UCOFER	Vice Président	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	97255012	
7	AMADOU Boukaïna	UCOFER	Président	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	97 60 40 11	
8	DESSOUASSI Kocou Edelphonse	DDCVT-Mono	UPB	Lokossa	X			X		X	01 95 21 44 [illegible]	
9	HOKPO Y. Athanase	—	Maçon	Grand-Popo	X			X	X		01 62 33 29 77	
10	AMOUSSOU A.O Chantale	CS Grand-Popo	THAS	Grand-Popo		X		X		X	01 96 51 55 39	
11	HOUNKPONOU Smith	C.R.E.T.S Grand-Popo	Président	Grand-Popo	X			X	X		01 43 66 87 17	
12	COTCHOU Justin Yehowza Cafer	UCCM-GP	Président	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	01 95 05 46 84	
13	TOUKLIKO Koffi	ATDA		Grand-Popo							01 96 00 25 4	
14	AZATO Augustin Comlé Yavor	UCCM	Membre	Agoué	X			X		X	01 62 63 21 [illegible]	
15	HOUNSOU Nadège	Mairie/ Hôpital de Comè	Chargée de programme	Bopédji		X			X		01 66 59 88 [illegible]	



N°	Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe M	Sexe F	PH Oui	PH Non	Âge <35	Âge >35	Adresse (Téléphone + Mail)	Emargement
16	AMOUSSOU Locossou Basile	ACJ/SCJ/ UCCA ARA	VP	Sakè COMÈ	X			X		X	01 54 23 35 35	
17	HOUNGUEVOU Adhélaïde	UCOFC	Secrétaire Général Pêche	Grand Popo	X			X		X	96 23 73 50	
18	AKIGBO Kotti	UNAPEMAP	pêcheur	[illegible]	M			X		X	01 68 58 87 7	
19	FAGBOGNON [illegible]	GIPS	Chauffeur	Grand-Popo	K			X	X		66 11 34 72	
20	AKOUANOU C. Mathieu	—	AGA CUTTER	Gbéhué		X		X		X	97 31 51 77	
21	[illegible]	UNAPEMAP	Pêcheur	Grand-Popo	K			X		X	51-08-49-73	
22	GATIGLO K. Maixent	—	Vendeur	KPEVEHOUE	X			X		X	01 52 86 46 60	
23	AMEGBOGBE Pascal	—	Pêcheur	AVAGBOHOU	X			X		X	01 95 76 64 [illegible]	
24	WILSON Agossi	—	Commerçant	Agbanou	X			X		X	01 43 79 02 36	
25	[illegible]	GIPS	Collaborateur	Possotomè	X			X	X		97 99 77 90	

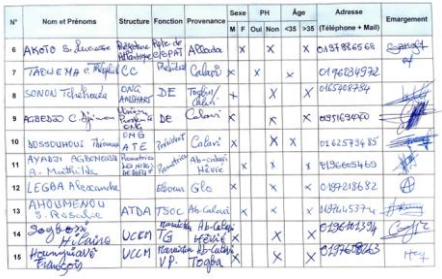


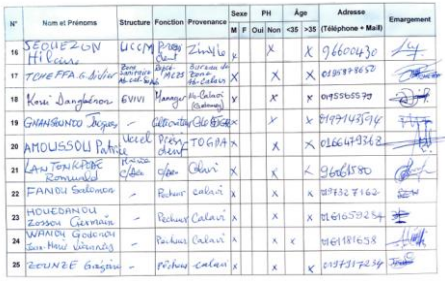
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26	NONATCHAD K. Fabien	Mairie	Chef Cellule Communale	Grand Popo	X			X		X	01 97 87 82 97	
27	AGBAGLI K. Basile	—	Comptable Matières/ Gestionnaire GCMA/PDL11	Grd-Popo	X			X		X	01 97 35 55 03	
28	SABA Angel	—	Pêcheur	Kétin-Condji	X			X	X		97310447	
29	ADOKOSSOU Donatien	—	Pêcheur	Hêvié-Condji	X		X			X	01 62 03 64 46	
30	AKPLA Wilfried	Animateur Environnement/ Hydrologue	Surveillant	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	01 96 20 05 26	
31	ASSOGBA Lucien	—	Menuisier	Grand-Popo	X			X	X		01 49 24 40 40	
32	SAGBO Aimée	—	Elevage	Grand-Popo		X		X		X	01 41 20 66 71	
33	OUKON Elysée	Mairie	AEC	Grd-Popo	X			X		X	01 97 35 36 62	
34	HASSANE Bourhe	Mairie	D/SPE	Grd-Popo	X			X		X	01 97 81 41 47	
35	KAKPOVI Didier	Mairie	D/SCCT	Grand-Popo	X			X		X	01 97 28 38 56	

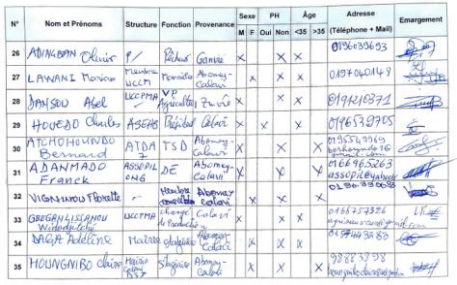


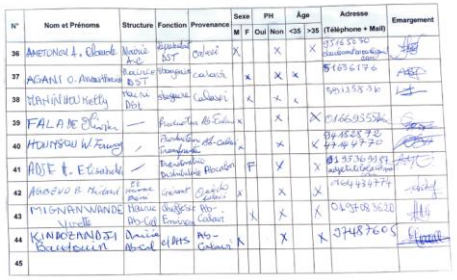
6.5 – Annexe 5 : Liste des participants à la consultation avec les potentiels bénéficiaires à Abomey-Calavi











MINISTERE DU CADRE DE VIE
ET DES TRANSPORTS
EN CHARGE DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

MINISTERE DE LA
DECENTRALISATION ET DE
LA GOUVERNANCE LOCALE
REPUBLIQUE DU
DEPARTEMENTS DU MONO ET DE L'A
COMMUNAUTE DE COMMU
LAGUNES COTIERES

Programme de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (PRCC-CCLS)



Rapport de consultation des élus locaux et cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLS) dans le cadre de l'élaboration d'une Note Conceptuelle et d'une proposition de financement EDA

Mars 2025

Tableau des matières

Sigles et acronymes 3
1 – Contexte 4
2 – Objectifs de la mission de consultation 5
3 – Méthodologie de conduite de la consultation 6
4 – Déroulement et résultats de la consultation 6
4.1 – Protocole d'ouverture et présentation du contexte de la mission 6
4.1.1 – Protocole d'ouverture 6
4.1.2 – Présentation du contexte d'élaboration de la NC et de la PF 7
4.2 – Résultats des échanges avec les participants 8
4.2.1 – Perception des changements climatiques par les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées 8
4.2.2 – Les mesures d'adaptation préconisées 9
4.2.3 – Actions à envisager pour le succès du processus d'élaboration 10
4.2.4 – Besoins des communautés selon les élus locaux et les cadres des services décentralisés 11
4.2.5 – Préparation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes 14
5 – Débriefing de la mission de consultation des parties prenantes 15
5.1 – Engagement des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC 15
5.2 – Contenu des échanges et appropriation de la note conceptuelle par les potentiels bénéficiaires 17
6 – Conclusion de la mission 17
Annexe : Liste des participants 18

Sigles et acronymes

ADELAC	:	Agence pour le Développement Intégré de la Zone Economique du Lac Ahémé et ses Chénaux
AND	:	Autorité Nationale Désignée
CCLC	:	Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières
CCNUCC	:	Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques
CND	:	Contributions Nationales Déterminées
DSI	:	Directeur des Services Intercommunaux
EDA	:	Accès Direct Amélioré
FA	:	Fonds pour l'Adaptation
FNEC	:	Fonds National pour l'Environnement et le Climat
GCF	:	Fonds Vert pour le Climat
GES	:	Gaz à Effet de Serre (GES)
NC	:	Note Conceptuelle
PF	:	Proposition de Financement
PNA	:	Plan National d'Adaptation
PRCC-CCLS	:	Programme de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin
TdR	:	Termes de Références

1 – Contexte

Les changements climatiques constituent un défi majeur pour le développement socio-économique mondial, compromettant l'atteinte des Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD) en raison de leurs impacts croissants sur les populations et les économies. Le Bénin, à l'instar d'autres pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, est particulièrement vulnérable aux événements climatiques extrêmes tels que les inondations, les longues séquences sèches, les vents violents, l'érosion côtière et l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Cette vulnérabilité, exacerbée par la pauvreté, est documentée dans plusieurs cadres stratégiques nationaux, notamment les Contributions Nationales Déterminées (CND), le Plan National d'Adaptation (PNA) et la Stratégie Nationale de Développement à Faible Intensité de Carbone (2016-2025). La revue de ces documents permet d'identifier huit (08) secteurs clés nécessitant des mesures d'adaptation : l'agriculture, les ressources en eau, l'énergie, la santé, les infrastructures et l'aménagement urbain, le tourisme, la foresterie, ainsi que le littoral.

Depuis plusieurs années, le Bénin met en œuvre des actions concrètes pour relever les défis imposés par les changements climatiques. Cependant, malgré les efforts consentis, le pays éprouve des difficultés à lutter efficacement contre leurs effets néfastes des changements climatiques, en raison d'un manque de ressources financières et de capacités techniques nécessaires pour transformer les idées et initiatives prometteuses contenues dans les documents de gestion climatique susmentionnés en projets bancables.

Afin de relever les défis liés à la mobilisation des ressources climatiques, le Fonds national pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) a été créé. Il est le premier mécanisme national de financement des programmes et projets visant la protection et la gestion rationnelle de l'environnement, la lutte contre les effets néfastes des changements climatiques et la promotion du développement durable en République du Bénin. Pour l'exécution de cette mission, le FNEC a été accrédité comme entité nationale de mise en œuvre des projets du Fonds pour l'Adaptation (AF) et du Fonds Vert pour le Climat (GCF).

Pour répondre aux impacts des changements climatiques ressentis par les communes de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC), le projet « Projet de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (PRCC-CCLC) » est proposé au Fonds national pour l'Environnement et le Climat (FNEC) pour être soumis au financement du Fonds pour l'Adaptation. A cet effet, le FNEC a recruté un consultant dans le but d'accompagner cette initiative de la CCLC dans la finalisation de son projet. Cette initiative commence par une consultation des parties prenantes qui est un processus essentiel qui permet d'engager les

différentes parties concernées dans la prise de décision et la planification de ce projet. Elle favorise une gouvernance inclusive et aide à identifier les besoins et attentes des parties prenantes, ce qui est crucial pour développer des solutions adaptées. Elle permettra également d'évaluer leur influence et leurs intérêts dans le cadre de ce projet.

Pour ce faire, la consultation des élus locaux et des cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) a été réalisée le 20 février 2025 au siège de la CCLC à Grand Popo. Cette étape est très importante dans le processus d'élaboration de la Note Conceptuelle (NC) et de la Proposition de Financement (PF) à soumettre à la fenêtre du mécanisme d'Accès Direct Amélioré (EDA)[1].

Le présent rapport résume les principales étapes de la consultation des élus locaux et des cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC), les principaux résultats obtenus, l'organisation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes et les prochaines phases de finalisation de la note conceptuelle et la proposition de financement EDA.

2 – Objectifs de la mission de consultation

L'objectif général de la mission est de consulter les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) afin de collecter des informations essentielles à l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement EDA par le FNEC à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA) et à préparer la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes. Spécifiquement, il s'agit de :

- recueillir les avis des élus locaux des cinq (05) communes constituant la CCLC et des responsables des différentes structures décentralisées ainsi que leurs engagements pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du projet ;
- obtenir des données nécessaires à l'établissement d'un état des lieux général sur les impacts des changements climatiques dans les communes et les besoins des communautés ;
- identifier des options d'adaptation des populations et de la CCLC face aux changements climatiques;
- collecter des informations nécessaires à la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes.

[1] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/acces-direct-ameliore-eda-french/, consulté le 12 mars 2025.

3 – Méthodologie de conduite de la consultation

La consultation des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC s'est tenue à la salle de réunion de la CCLC à Grand Popo et a été coordonnée par le consultant du FNEC, Dr Alexandre ZOUNMENOU. Elle a réuni les représentants des cinq (05) communes de la CCLC, les cadres des structures décentralisées, des représentants du FNEC et des représentants des Organisations Non Gouvernementales (ONG). Au total, cette consultation a connu la participation de vingt-six (26) personnes, dont une (01) femme, deux (02) personnes handicapées et deux (02) jeunes. La liste des participants se trouve en annexe de ce rapport.

4 – Déroulement et résultats de la consultation

Dès l'arrivée à 08h 45min, la délégation a été reçue par le Directeur des Services Intercommunaux (DSI) de la CCLC et son équipe, qui a procédé l'installation des membres de la délégation à la salle prévue pour la séance d'échanges. Après l'arrivée et la mise en place des autres participants, la séance a démarré à 10h 05min.

4.1 – Protocole d'ouverture et présentation du contexte de la mission

4.1.1 – Protocole d'ouverture

L'ouverture de la séance a été faite par Monsieur Marcellin ACCLOMBESSI, représentant le Directeur général du FNEC. L'allocution de bienvenue a été prononcée par Monsieur Roger FANOU, Chef d'Arrondissement (CA) de Dèkanmè et représentant du Président de la CCLC, qui a souhaité la bienvenue aux différentes délégations et aux participants. Dans son discours, M. FANOU a exprimé sa gratitude envers la délégation et, en particulier, envers le FNEC pour les efforts déployés afin d'accompagner la CCLC dans l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement Accès Direct Amélioré (EDA). Il a précisé que ces deux (02) documents concernent un projet destiné à être soumis au Fonds pour l'Adaptation. Ce projet vise le renforcement de la résilience des populations vulnérables face aux changements climatiques dans les cinq (05) communes constituant la CCLC.

Le représentant du Directeur Général du FNEC, dans son allocution d'ouverture, a rappelé l'objectif de la consultation des parties prenantes qui est une étape nécessaire dans le processus d'élaboration d'une note conceptuelle et d'une proposition de financement d'un projet à soumettre au Fonds pour l'Adaptation. Avant de laisser la parole aux deux consultants, celui de la CCLC et du FNEC pour la suite de l'atelier, il a aussi rappelé aux participants l'objectif de la présente consultation, celui de collecter des informations

essentielles pour l'élaboration des deux (02) documents, ainsi que de recueillir leurs avis et contributions pour élaborer le questionnaire à administrer aux potentiels bénéficiaires. Cette séance vise également la programmation et l'organisation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes pour l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement EDA du projet. Il a, enfin, exhorté les participants à l'assiduité et à une contribution active aux échanges.

La cérémonie protocolaire a pris fin par la présentation des participants.

4.1.2 – Présentation du contexte d'élaboration de la NC et de la PF

M. Abdou Saliou ABOUDOU, le consultant de la CCLC a procédé à la présentation du contexte d'élaboration du projet. L'objectif de son exposé est de présenter les travaux déjà effectués depuis son recrutement par la CCLC dans le cadre du Programme de résilience aux changements climatiques des populations vulnérables de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières du Bénin (PRCC-CCLC) qui bénéficie de l'appui du FNEC pour la finalisation de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement. En abordant le contexte, il a mis l'accent sur les risques des changements climatiques encourus par les populations des communes de la CCLC (inondation, sécheresse, forte chaleur, vents violents, érosion hydrique des sols, ensablement, etc.), les zones géographiques affectées par les inondations, des zones de cultures inondées (62 localités) et des voies d'accès inondées. Concernant les risques climatiques encourus dans les communes de la CCLC, on retient de sa présentation que les pluies sont rares et la petite saison qui survient est abondante, créant l'inondation. Il a également relevé la mauvaise répartition de la pluie caractérisée par une irrégularité qui conduit à une non-maitrise du calendrier agricole par les producteurs. Ces risques se sont accrus ces dernières années et les extrêmes climatiques (inondation et sécheresse) ont détruit les différentes cultures.

La parole a été ensuite donnée aux participants pour leurs interventions en posant des questions et à faire des suggestions. Globalement des interventions, on peut retenir que les risques évoqués doivent être spécifiés pour chaque commune, car ils varient d'une commune à une autre. Une description des caractéristiques climatiques de chaque commune de la CCLC et de leurs vulnérabilités aux changements climatiques s'avère indispensable pour mieux orienter les projets vers les différentes communautés. Ainsi, pour mieux identifier les problèmes climatiques des communes, les Mairies doivent être impliquées davantage. De même, le projet doit préciser si tout l'écosystème (faune et flore) est pris en compte.

Les photos suivantes capturent quelques moments marquants de la présentation.




Source : Séance de consultation des élus locaux de la CCLC à Grand-Popo

A la suite de la présentation du consultant de la CCLC, la session des questions / réponses avec les participants a été ouverte et des clarifications ont été apportées aux différentes préoccupations.

4.2 – Résultats des échanges avec les participants

Les discussions ont été structurées à l'aide d'un guide d'entretien spécialement élaboré à cet effet. Ce guide intègre des questions spécifiques sur l'intégration de la dimension de genre. Les échanges ont été conduits par l'équipe du consultant du FNEC, qui a rappelé aux participants, en ouverture des discussions, que la session avait pour objectif de recueillir auprès d'eux des informations cruciales pour l'élaboration des documents du projet et de faciliter la collecte des données clés dans le cadre de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes. L'équipe a également précisé aux participants que les avis des élus locaux ainsi que leurs engagements seront consignés en verbatim et recueillis à travers des questions spécifiques.

4.2.1 – Perception des changements climatiques par les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées

Les cadres et élus locaux de la CCLC perçoivent les changements climatiques comme une réalité quotidienne qui affecte leurs communautés de manière croissante. Selon eux, l'année 2024 a été particulièrement marquante en raison de l'intensité de la sécheresse, qui a provoqué le tarissement des marigots et la disparition des ressources halieutiques. Dans certaines communes, notamment à Kpomassè, la sécheresse a provoqué la destruction des cultures par les incendies, aggravant ainsi les conditions de vie des agriculteurs et des pêcheurs. Les conditions de pêche se sont aussi dégradées, avec la quasi-absence de produits halieutiques en 2024, menaçant ainsi les revenus des populations locales. Les participants soulignent également les impacts directs sur les écosystèmes, en particulier les

zones humides, qui sont essentielles à la fois pour les activités économiques et la biodiversité.

Les participants ont indiqué que les effets des changements climatiques varient d'une commune à l'autre au sein de la CCLC. A Grand-Popo, le phénomène de sécheresse a remplacé les inondations qui, pendant des années, était la principale conséquence des changements climatiques. Cette évolution a causé un retrait de l'eau, créant des difficultés pour les écosystèmes locaux, en particulier la mangrove, mise sous pression par l'exploitation du bois pour la cuisson et d'autres usages. A Ouidah, la sécheresse impacte directement trois activités principales des zones humides : la pêche, le maraîchage et la saliculture. L'ensablement des lacs dans la zone d'Avlékété, causé par les inondations, a également engendré des déplacements de populations, aggravant la vulnérabilité des habitants. A Comè, on observe une dégradation des bas-fonds, menaçant les espèces halieutiques et la mangrove, dont la destruction par les populations locales exacerbe la situation. L'ensablement du lac Ahémé a également perturbé les activités économiques et réduit la biodiversité.

D'après le représentant de l'Agence pour le Développement Intégré de la Zone Economique du Lac Ahémé et ses Chénaux (ADELAC), l'ensemble des communes de la CCLC sont particulièrement vulnérables aux effets des changements climatiques. Leurs écosystèmes aquatiques sont gravement menacés par l'ensablement des cours d'eau, ce qui réduit la profondeur des eaux et perturbe les conditions vitales des espèces halieutiques. Cette situation met en péril les 76 espèces de poissons recensées dans la région (source), dont la majorité évolue en eau saumâtre ;. L'absence d'espèces halieutiques à cycle court, due à la salinité des eaux, complique encore la situation, mettant en échec les activités des pêcheurs. Face à cette menace, les élus locaux soulignent l'urgence d'adopter des mesures d'adaptation et de mettre en œuvre des stratégies permettant de protéger les écosystèmes et de diversifier les moyens de subsistance des populations.

4.2.2 – Les mesures d'adaptation préconisées

Le dragage apparaît comme une solution envisagée pour pallier les impacts des changements climatiques, notamment les inondations et la sécheresse. Les élus locaux et les cadres des services décentralisés ont proposé, outre le dragage, plusieurs mesures d'adaptation pour faire face aux défis des changements climatiques et surtout à la dégradation des écosystèmes aquatiques. Parmi les priorités identifiées, il est proposé d'aménager les plages qui s'étendent sur environ 41 km, de répertorier et de préserver les forêts traditionnelles et de créer une écologie adaptée aux produits halieutiques. Afin de

favoriser la reproduction des huitres, il a été proposé la fabrication des caisses spécifiquement conçues pour être installées dans les mangroves. De plus, la conception de cages flottantes pour permettre aux aquaculteurs de maintenir leurs activités malgré la sécheresse et d'assurer des réserves alimentaires a été envisagée. La valorisation de la pisciculture figure également parmi les solutions proposées pour soutenir les activités des populations vulnérables.

Concernant la restauration des écosystèmes dégradés, plusieurs actions ont été mises en avant, telles que la promotion des foyers de cuisson améliorés et le reboisement de conservation. La sauvegarde des forêts sacrées le long du lac Ahémé, ainsi que la sacralisation des forêts pour réduire la pression sur les mangroves, ont été identifiées comme des priorités cruciales. Le projet proposé pourrait accompagner les initiatives existantes, telles que le projet FAO Mangrove et le projet Carbone Mangrove en cours d'élaboration. Le dragage des lacs pour restaurer les espèces halieutiques menacées a également été évoqué, ce qui permettrait d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations locales tout en atténuant les effets des changements climatiques.

Les élus ont également suggéré plusieurs mesures pour renforcer la résilience face aux changements climatiques et soutenir les activités économiques des populations vulnérables. Le projet pourrait inclure la promotion de produits halieutiques à cycle court aux pêcheurs, ainsi que la pisciculture avec des espèces adaptées à l'eau saumâtre. Il a aussi été proposé d'encourager le reboisement d'espèces à croissance rapide, telles que la canne à sucre et le bananier plantain, afin de préserver la mangrove, qui subit une pression constante de la part des populations. Le dragage des zones de réserves biologiques existantes, accompagné de leur sacralisation pour protéger ces espaces vitaux, fait également partie des solutions envisagées pour préserver les écosystèmes aquatiques et soutenir les activités des populations. En somme, les propositions des élus visent à répondre aux défis actuels tout en garantissant une gestion durable des ressources naturelles dans les communes de la CCLC.

4.2.3 – Actions à envisager pour le succès du processus d'élaboration

Pour garantir le succès du processus dans les cinq communes, plusieurs actions spécifiques ont été proposées par les élus et les représentants des différentes structures. Le Vice-Président de la Commission Tourisme de la CCLC, représentant le Président de la CCLC, a souligné l'importance de collaborer avec ECO-BENIN pour identifier des initiatives qui pourraient soutenir le projet. En l'absence d'initiatives directes de la CCLC, il a insisté sur la nécessité de mettre en place un dispositif de suivi et de protection des mangroves,

ce qui serait crucial pour assurer la durabilité du projet. Cette approche viserait à garantir que les efforts de préservation des écosystèmes aquatiques soient suivis et que des actions concrètes soient entreprises pour protéger les zones vulnérables.

Pour sensibiliser la population locale à l'importance des initiatives de renforcement de la résilience et obtenir leur adhésion, plusieurs stratégies ont été proposées. Il a été suggéré de s'appuyer sur des lois existantes pour encourager les habitants à respecter les règlements, à l'instar de ce qui est fait par le projet PROSEL à Ouidah, où la sensibilisation est un outil central pour promouvoir le respect des textes. Cependant, il a aussi été noté que tous les textes ne sont pas bien connus de la population. Par ailleurs, certains ont proposé d'introduire des mesures répressives contre les pratiques destructrices des mangroves, afin de renforcer le respect de l'environnement et décourager les comportements nuisibles à la durabilité des écosystèmes. Ces actions combinées visent à garantir l'efficacité et la pérennité du projet à élaborer à travers une approche intégrée de suivi, d'éducation et de réglementation.

4.2.4 – Besoins des communautés selon les élus locaux et les cadres des services décentralisés

Pour les élus locaux et les cadres des services décentralisés, les communautés vulnérables des communes partageant la lagune expriment un besoin crucial de renforcement de leur résilience face aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, particulièrement en ce qui concerne la préservation des écosystèmes aquatiques et forestiers. Elles demandent des informations accessibles et adaptées sur les mécanismes d'adaptation, ainsi que des ressources financières et humaines pour mettre en œuvre des actions concrètes. Ces actions incluent la protection des espèces halieutiques en voie de disparition, telles que le dragage des lacs pour restaurer les habitats aquatiques et la mise en place de zones de reproduction sécurisées pour les poissons et huitres. Les communautés souhaitent également un accompagnement dans la gestion durable de leurs forêts, avec des projets de reboisement, de protection des forêts sacrées et la mise en œuvre de techniques de conservation des forêts adaptées à chaque commune. Un soutien la création de caisses dans les mangroves pour favoriser la reproduction des huitres et la mise en place de systèmes de suivi des ressources halieutiques est également demandé pour éviter la dégradation de ces écosystèmes vitaux.

Les populations locales, en particulier celles des zones côtières et des marais, soulignent également la nécessité d'un accompagnement pour intégrer les pratiques endogènes dans les stratégies modernes de gestion des ressources naturelles. Elles insistent sur

l'importance de préserver des pratiques telles que l'annonce des saisons, qui ont longtemps été utilisées pour adapter les activités agricoles et de pêche aux variations climatiques. Par ailleurs, les communautés souhaitent des solutions pour lutter contre la pression exercée sur les mangroves et les forêts, notamment par la sensibilisation à la protection de ces écosystèmes et la promotion de foyers de cuisson améliorés pour réduire la déforestation. Elles demandent également des projets de reboisement adaptés, notamment avec des espèces à croissance rapide, tels que la canne à sucre ou le bananier plantain, pour protéger la mangrove. Enfin, les élus des communes partagent un fort désir de coordonner leurs efforts à travers des initiatives communes pour renforcer la résilience collective, notamment en instaurant des comités de gestion intercommunaux, en organisant des formations locales et en créant des mécanismes de suivi et de gestion partagée des ressources naturelles pour assurer la pérennité des actions entreprises. Ces mesures visent à garantir un avenir plus résilient et durable face aux effets du changement climatique pour les communautés vulnérables de la région lagunaire.

La synthèse présentée ci-dessus découle des échanges avec les élus locaux et les cadres des services décentralisés de la CCLC, dont nous restituons ci-après quelques interventions en verbatim.

« Les changements climatiques sont désormais entrés dans nos habitudes, mais le phénomène qui s'observe cette année est la sécheresse. Il a provoqué, le tarissement des marigots et les produits halieutiques sont menacés. Une solution est de procéder au dragage ». **Les élus de la commune de Grand-Popo présent à la séance, le 20 février 2025.**

« Nous avons assisté à la brûlure des cultures cette année en saison normale. Les produits halieutiques sont presque inexistants cette année, ce qui rend les conditions de vie des pêcheurs difficiles. Face aux différents phénomènes climatiques que subit notre commune, le projet peut penser à :

- *aménager les beiges qui s'étendent sur environ 41 km ;*
- *répertorier et densifier les forêts traditionnelles ;*
- *créer une écologie appropriée aux produits halieutiques en fabriquant par exemple des caisses à placer dans les mangroves pour faciliter la reproduction des huitres ;*
- *voir la possibilité de créer des cages flottantes pour permettre aux aquaculteurs de continuer leur activité malgré la sécheresse afin de se faire des réserves alimentaires ;*
- *valoriser davantage la pisciculture ».* **Les élus de la commune de Kpomassè présent à la séance.**

« Dans Grand Popo, il y a retrait des inondations depuis environ 3 ans pour laisser place à la sécheresse. Dans Grand Popo, il y a une forte pression sur l'écosystème de la mangrove à cause de l'utilisation des bois pour la cuisson par exemple.

Les solutions préconisées :

- *restauration des écosystèmes dégradés*
- *promotion des foyers de cuisson améliorés*
- *reboisement de conservation*
- *sauvegarde des forêts sacrées le long du lac Ahémé*
- *sacralisation des forêts pour éviter les pressions sur les mangroves*

- *ce projet pourra accompagner le projet existant FAO Mangrove et le projet Carbone Mangrove en cours d'élaboration ».* **Le représentant de l'ONG ECO-BENIN.**

« Dans la commune de Comè, nous assistons à la destruction et dégradation des bas-fonds menaçant les espèces halieutiques. Il y a également la destruction de la mangrove par les populations. L'ensablement du lac Ahémé réduit les activités des populations et rend rares les espèces halieutiques. Le projet doit nous aider à trouver des solutions palliatives pour maitriser les productions des cultures vivrières et procéder au dragage ». **Les élus de la commune de Comè présent à la séance**

« Dans la commune de Ouidah, dans les zones humides, trois types d'activités sont menées à savoir : la pêche, le maraichage et la saliculture. Et depuis quelques années, la sécheresse ne favorise pas les activités dans ces endroits. Dans la zone d'Avlékété, il y a l'ensablement des lacs dû aux inondations, qui provoque le déplacement des populations. Nous demandons que le projet intègre comme travaux au niveau de notre commune, le dragage des lacs pour restaurer les espèces halieutiques menacées, l'amélioration des activités des populations vulnérables. Il faut que de même, le projet puisse trouver des moyens pour faire face à la sécheresse, telle que la plantation secteur par secteur des mangroves tout en proposant une autre source d'énergie aux populations qui mettent la pression sur les mangroves ». **Les élus de la commune de Ouidah présent, à la séance**

« Toutes les communes qui constituent la CCLS sont vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques. Dans l'ensemble de ces communes, on dénombre 76 espèces de poissons dont la majorité des espèces sont d'eau saumâtre. Les quelques espèces d'eau douce on les retrouve dans le Nord du lac à Bopa. On peut dire que l'écosystème aquatique est menacé à cause de la réduction des profondeurs des eaux qui sont ensablées qui agit sur les conditions vitales des espèces. Avec cette menace, les activités génératrices de revenu des pêcheurs sont vouées à l'échec. La difficulté est qu'au Bénin il n'y a pas encore des espèces halieutiques à cycle court à cause de la salinité des eaux. Le projet à venir peut proposer des cultures à cycle court aux pêcheurs, promouvoir la pisciculture avec des espèces en eau saumâtre. Également, encourager le reboisement des espèces à croissance rapide telles que la canne à sucre, le bananier plantain pour préserver la mangrove qui subit la pression sans cesse des populations, procéder au dragage des zones de réserves biologiques existantes et les sacraliser ». Monsieur **VIAHO Christian, représentant de l'ADELAC**

« Pour garantir le succès de ce projet dans les 5 communes, il faut en collaboration avec ECO-BENIN, voir les initiatives qui pourront aider le projet sinon la CCLC n'a aucune initiative. Mais nous ferons l'effort d'installer un dispositif de suivi et de protection des mangroves ». **FANOU Roger, VP/Commission Tourisme de la CCLC et représentant le Président.**

« Des lois existent, les amener à les respecter, comme le fait le projet PROSEL à Ouidah à travers la sensibilisation. Tous les textes ne sont pas connus des populations ». **FASSINOU Awoulou, CA Djègbadji/Ouidah**

« Je pense qu'on peut procéder à la répression des populations destructrices des mangroves ». **AMANI Robert, CA Oumako**

« Nous allons intervenir selon le type de projet :

- ***Projet dragage, nous allons :***
  - *faire le lever topographique du domaine concerné et mettre à disposition les documents,*
  - *mettre en place une équipe technique*
  - *faciliter au projet, l'accès aux documents fonciers à la mairie*
- ***Projet de production des huitres :***
  - *Identifier les sites par la mairie,*
  - *Identifier les groupements qui porteront le projet,*
- ***Projet Forêts :***
  - *Identifier les forêts,*
  - *Faciliter au projet les techniques de protection et de conservation des forêts adéquates à chaque commune*
- ***Projet de reboisement des mangroves :***
  Mettre à disposition des équipes et leadership pour un projet durable.

Ainsi pour l'ensemble des projets, il y aura un appui institutionnel pour accompagner la sensibilisation des populations ». **Synthèse des engagements des élus présentés par FANOU Roger, VP/Commission Tourisme de la CCLC et représentant le Président**

4.2.5 – Préparation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes

Afin d'atteindre toutes les catégories de communautés locales de la CCLC et de recueillir des informations pertinentes, les participants ont unanimement recommandé que la consultation soit menée à l'échelle communale, permettant ainsi une meilleure prise en compte des problématiques spécifiques à chaque commune. Ils se sont donc engagés à participer activement à :

- l'harmonisation du chronogramme de la consultation ;
- la mise à disposition des salles de réunion pour les séances ;
- la mobilisation des acteurs identifiés pour la séance ;
- la participation effective des cadres de chacune des communes.

Nous restituons ainsi l'engagement pris par les élus locaux, les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC portée par un représentant sur la préparation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes.

« Je vous remercie encore une fois pour la parole donnée, je m'exprime encore une fois au nom des élus présents en ce qui concerne la préparation et l'organisation de la consultation de toutes les parties prenantes. Je sais qu'il n'y aura pas d'objection si ce n'est que complété quelques éléments, car les réalités sont presque que les mêmes dans toutes les communes qui composent la CCLC. C'est vrai que nous vous avons dit l'essentiel ici, mais aller à la base permettra à l'équipe d'avoir d'autres informations utiles pour la note conceptuelle. Nous restons disponibles, et prenons l'engagement de jouer si possible le rôle de courtier pour passer à nos populations l'information de votre venue et les dispositions à prendre dans les mairies pour vous faciliter la mission. Mais avant, vous devriez nous faire parvenir un certain nombre d'informations, telles que la période de votre passe, les populations concernées et un résumé sur les types d'information dont vous avez besoin sur le terrain afin qu'on ait la facilité de rassembler les cibles. Comme c'est une cause commune, qui vise le bien-être de nous tous, nous allons faciliter également le déplacement de certaines personnes si cela est nécessaire. Chers membres de la délégation, je ne veux pas être trop long, mais sachez que nous sommes prêts et déterminés à vous mettre à l'aise lorsque la période sera connue, merci à vous… » **Synthèse des engagements des élus présentés par FANOU Roger, VP/Commission Tourisme de la CCLC et représentant le Président**

La délégation a rassuré les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC que toutes ces réalités locales aideront à organiser la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes et sera prise en compte dans la note conceptuelle.

Les élus locaux, les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC ainsi que les représentants de la société civile ayant pris part à la séance de consultation ont souligné que, si l'ensemble des activités proposées est correctement priorisé et mis en œuvre de manière efficace, la résilience des populations face aux changements climatiques sera véritablement renforcée. Ils ont également exprimé le souhait que toutes les recommandations formulées soient examinées et intégrées dans les divers documents du projet.

Dans une ambiance cordiale et fraternelle, la séance a pris fin à 16h 48min, avec les mots d'au revoir du représentant le Président de la CCLC.

Voici quelques photos de la réunion.



Source : Séance de consultation des élus locaux de la CCLC à Grand-Popo

5 – Débriefing de la mission de consultation des parties prenantes

A la suite de la séance, les membres de la délégation ont échangé pour faire la synthèse. La méthodologie adoptée pour la consultation a été analysée, suivie de l'examen du contenu des échanges avec les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières et des résultats obtenus.

5.1 – Engagement des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC

La mission a permis de constater un engagement remarquable des élus locaux et des cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières, comme en témoigne la participation quasi-unanime des personnes conviées. L'assemblée comptait vingt-six participants, parmi lesquels 3,85% de femmes et 7,69% de jeunes de moins de 35 ans. L'ensemble des intervenants a contribué activement aux débats et a formulé de nombreuses propositions relatives à l'organisation de la consultation des parties prenantes ainsi qu'à la finalisation de la note conceptuelle. L'unique représentante féminine a pu s'exprimer librement afin d'enrichir le document préliminaire. Au vu des résultats prometteurs obtenus, les membres de l'équipe de la mission ont

manifesté leur profonde satisfaction quant au déroulement de la mission, nonobstant les incertitudes qui avaient initialement entravé sa planification, principalement liées à la disponibilité des autorités locales et des cadres administratifs.

Les élus ont manifesté un vif intérêt pour l'implémentation des divers projets au sein de leurs territoires, soulignant leur détermination à contribuer activement à leur réussite. Le Vice-Président de la Commission Tourisme de la CCLC, représentant le Président, a procédé à une synthèse des contributions, lesquelles ont reçu l'approbation unanime des participants. Ces derniers ont réaffirmé leur volonté d'appuyer la mise en œuvre des projets par le biais d'actions concrètes et spécifiques. A titre d'illustration, concernant le projet de dragage, les élus se sont engagés à réaliser un relevé topographique du domaine concerné et à fournir la documentation requise. En outre, ils constitueront une équipe technique et faciliteront l'obtention des documents fonciers auprès des administrations municipales, garantissant ainsi une implémentation harmonieuse du projet dans les localités concernées.

S'agissant des autres initiatives, les élus ont également pris des engagements précis. Pour le projet ostréicole, ils se sont engagés à identifier les sites appropriés et à recenser les groupements locaux susceptibles de porter ce projet, élément essentiel à sa viabilité territoriale. Concernant le projet forestier, les élus s'attacheront à identifier les massifs concernés et à faciliter l'accès aux techniques de protection et de conservation adaptées à chaque commune. Quant au reboisement des mangroves, ils ont exprimé leur intention de mobiliser des équipes locales et d'assurer un leadership fort pour garantir la pérennité de l'initiative. De façon générale, ils ont souligné l'importance d'un soutien institutionnel pour accompagner la sensibilisation des populations locales à la pertinence de ces projets. Leur implication témoigne de l'importance qu'ils accordent au succès de ces initiatives, qu'ils considèrent comme fondamentale pour le développement durable de leurs communautés.

Afin d'assurer la pérennité des résultats après l'achèvement du projet, plusieurs mécanismes locaux ont été proposés par les élus. Parmi ceux-ci figure la constitution d'un comité de gestion dédié, l'articulation avec le projet intégré pour garantir la cohérence et la continuité des actions, ainsi que le suivi de l'autorité dans la gestion des projets afin de maintenir leur efficacité à long terme. Ces dispositions visent à assurer une gouvernance durable et participative des projets, en vue de maximiser leur impact sur le développement local.

5.2 – Contenu des échanges et appropriation de la note conceptuelle par les potentiels bénéficiaires

L'appropriation de la note conceptuelle par les élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières est évidente, au regard des interventions et des interactions qui ont marqué cette mission. La plupart des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC ont clairement exprimé leur adhésion au projet, en insistant surtout sur les responsabilités des communes pour l'approbation du projet par le Fonds d'Adaptation (AF). Les propositions suggérées par les participants pour renforcer les résultats et impacts attendus du projet portent sur :

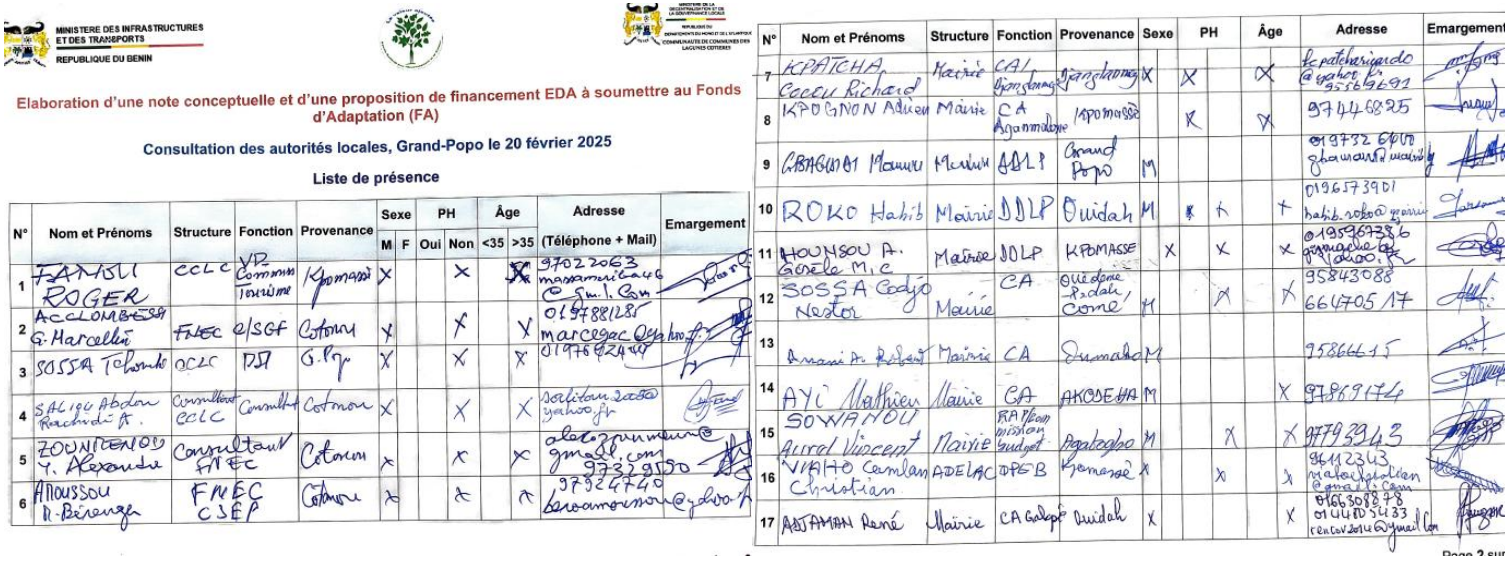
- la prise en compte des espèces halieutiques telles les huitres vraiment vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques dans leurs localités ;
- le dragage des zones ensablées pour éviter les inondations et protéger l'écosystème aquatique ;
- la restauration des mangroves ;
- la protection des forêts par la sacralisation par exemple ;
- la valorisation des bonnes pratiques et des leçons tirées des projets ayant réussi pour informer la mise en œuvre des activités prévues.

Tout en reconnaissant la pertinence de toutes ces propositions, la délégation qui a déjà apporté des réponses a pris l'engagement d'intégrer certaines propositions dans la note conceptuelle.

6 – Conclusion de la mission

La mission de consultation des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC a été un grand succès. Elle a permis de collecter des informations essentielles à l'élaboration de la note conceptuelle et de la proposition de financement EDA par le FNEC à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation (AF) et à la préparation de la consultation de l'ensemble des parties prenantes auprès des élus locaux et les cadres des différentes structures décentralisées de la CCLC. Ce fut aussi une occasion pour les membres de la délégation d'apprendre davantage des réalités de terrain et d'envisager l'avenir avec beaucoup d'optimisme pour l'approbation du projet. Les consultants, très satisfaits du travail accompli, ont remercié tous les membres de la délégation pour leur sacrifice, tout en souhaitant davantage d'engouement et une meilleure collaboration entre partenaires pour la suite du processus.

Annexe : Liste des participants



MINISTERE DES INFRASTRUCTURES ET DES TRANSPORTS
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

Elaboration d'une note conceptuelle et d'une proposition de financement EDA à soumettre au Fonds d'Adaptation (FA)

Consultation des autorités locales, Grand-Popo le 20 février 2025

Liste de présence

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe		PH		Âge		Adresse (Téléphone + Mail)	Emargement
					M	F	Oui	Non	<35	>35		
1	FANOLI ROGER	CCLC	VR Commune	Kpomassè	X			X		X	97022063	
2	ACCLOMBESSI G. Marcellin	FNEC	C/SGF	Cotonou	X			X		X	01978812	
3	SOSSA Tchanou	CCLC	DST	G. Pop	X			X		X		
4	SALIOU Abdou Rachidi A.	Consultant CCLC	Consultant	Cotonou	X			X		X		
5	ZOUNTCHEDJI Y. Alexandre	Consultant FNEC		Cotonou	X			X		X		
6	ATOUSSOU N. Berenger	FNEC CSEP		Cotonou	X			X		X		

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe		PH		Âge		Adresse	Emargement
7	KPATCHA Cocou Richard	Mairie	CA/ Djondonou	Djondonou	X			X		X		
8	KPOGNON Adrien	Mairie	CA Agonmalome	Kpomassè				X		X		
9	GBAGBAGBA Manuel	Mairie	ADL?	Grand Popo	M							
10	ROKO Habib	Mairie	DDLP	Ouidah	M		X			X		
11	HOUNSOU A. Gérèle M.C	Mairie	DDLP	KPOMASSE		X		X		X		
12	SOSSA Codjo Nestor	Mairie	CA	Ouédème Pédah/ Comé	M			X		X		
13	Amani A. Robert	Mairie	CA	Dumaka	M							
14	AYI Mathieu	Mairie	CA	AKODEHA	M					X		
15	SOWANOU Alfred Vincent	Mairie	RAF/Com mission budget	Agatogbo	M			X		X		
16	VIAHO Camlan Christian	ADELAC	DPEB	Kpomassè	X			X		X		
17	ADJAMAN René	Mairie	CA Gakpé	Ouidah	X					X		

Nom et Prénoms	Structure	Fonction	Provenance	Sexe		PH		Âge		Adresse	Emargement
FASSINOU Avoudou	Mairie	CA	Ouidah	X					X		
KOUMASSA Moïse	ECO-BENIN	Chargé de projet	Calavi	X			X	X			
OUOSSE Yaovi Bernado	CCLC	C/DSTI	G. Pop	X					X		
HONZOUNON G.C. Franck	CCLC	Agent Conserv.	Grd-Popo	X					X		
DRAMANE Abdoulaye	Mairie Comé	DDLP	Comé	X			X		X		
AITONDJI Magloire	EVA Arrondissement	EVA	Abomey-Calavi	X			X		X		
AGNOUN O. Roméo	Consultant FNEC	Assistant	Abomey-Calavi	X			X	X			
HETCHONHOUE Sylvain	Consultant FNEC	Assistant	Abomey-Calavi	X			X		X		
DJINEZO Franck	CCLC	Agent CCLC	Grd-Popo	X			X		X		

NA.-
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN
Fraternité-Justice-Travail

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

DECRET N°2012- 308 DU 28 AOUT 2012

portant règles de création, d'organisation et de gestion des établissements publics de coopération intercommunale.

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,
CHEF DE L'ETAT,
CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT,

Vu la loi n°90-32 du 11 décembre 1990 portant Constitution de la République du Bénin,

Vu la loi n°97-028 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation de l'Administration Territoriale de la République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n°97-029 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation des communes en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n°98-005 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation des communes à statut particulier en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n°98-007 du 15 janvier 1999 portant régime financier des communes en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n°2009-17 du 13 août 2009 portant modalités de l'intercommunalité en République du Bénin ;

Vu la proclamation le 29 mars 2011 par la Cour Constitutionnelle des résultats définitifs de l'élection présidentielle du 13 mars 2011 ;

Vu le décret n°2012-004 du 24 janvier 2012 portant composition du Gouvernement ;

Vu le décret n°2007-448 du 2 octobre 2007 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Ministère de la Décentralisation, de la Gouvernance Locale, de l'Administration et de l'Aménagement du Territoire ;

Vu le décret n°2008-111 du 12 mars 2008 portant attributions, organisation et fonctionnement du Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances ;

Vu le décret n°2008-276 du 19 mai 2008 portant création du Fonds d'Appui au Développement des Communes ;

Sur proposition du Ministre de la Décentralisation, de la Gouvernance locale, de l'Administration et de l'Aménagement du Territoire ;

Le Conseil des Ministres entendu en sa séance du 28 mars 2012 ;

DÉCRÈTE :

TITRE I : DES DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

Chapitre 1 : Définitions – Typologie – Critères

Article premier : Définition de l'intercommunalité

L'intercommunalité ou coopération intercommunale est une relation de partenariat, librement initiée entre plusieurs communes béninoises, appartenant soit à un même département, soit à des départements contigus, et poursuivant au moins l'un des objectifs suivants :

- élaboration et exécution de projets intercommunaux de développement ;
- réalisation et exploitation d'équipements d'utilité intercommunale ;
- création et gestion de services d'intérêt intercommunal.

Article 2 : Forme organisationnelle de l'intercommunalité

Les communes, qui souhaitent entrer en intercommunalité au sens de l'article 1er ci-dessus, créent à cet effet un établissement public de coopération intercommunale.

Article 3 : Définition de l'établissement public de coopération intercommunale

L'établissement public de coopération intercommunale est un organisme d'intercommunalité doté de la personnalité juridique et de l'autonomie financière, exerçant à la place et pour le compte des communes membres, qui les lui transfèrent, certaines de leurs compétences propres ou de leurs compétences partagées.

L'établissement public de coopération intercommunale peut être désigné par le sigle EPCI.

Article 4 : Typologie de l'EPCI

Selon la nature des communes qui en sont membres, l'EPCI revêt l'une des formes suivantes :

- communauté d'agglomération ;
- communauté urbaine ;
- communauté de communes.

Article 5 : Critère de la communauté d'agglomération

La communauté d'agglomération est un EPCI comprenant des communes dont au moins une à statut particulier.

Article 6 : Critères de la communauté urbaine

La communauté urbaine est un EPCI qui regroupe exclusivement des communes à caractère urbain.

La commune à caractère urbain est celle dont la population urbaine est supérieure à cinquante pour cent de sa population totale.

Article 7 : Critère de la communauté de communes

La communauté de communes est un EPCI ne comprenant aucune commune à statut particulier mais dont au moins une commune membre ne présente pas de caractère urbain.

Chapitre 2 : Principes

Article 8 : Énumération des principes

Sont applicables à l'intercommunalité et à l'EPCI les principes de légalité, de liberté, d'égalité, d'équité, de solidarité, de spécialité et d'exclusivité.

Article 9 : Légalité

La coopération intercommunale se développe dans le respect des lois et règlements applicables en la matière. Le contrôle de la légalité de la création, de l'organisation et de la gestion des EPCI est exercé suivant les modalités prescrites par la loi et précisées par le présent décret.

Article 10 : Liberté

Sous la réserve du respect de la légalité, les communes décident librement de créer un EPCI, d'adhérer à celui-ci ou de s'en retirer. Dans le

cadre de l'élaboration des Statuts de l'EPCI, elles déterminent librement les règles laissées à leur discrétion par la loi.

L'État ne peut pas imposer la création d'un EPCI ou contraindre une commune à y adhérer. Toutefois, il soutient la dynamique intercommunale en mettant en place des outils d'accompagnement.

Article 11 : Égalité - Équité

En principe, dans le cadre de leurs relations de coopération, les communes sont égales en droits et en devoirs. Aucune commune ne peut exercer une tutelle de fait ou une suprématie quelconque sur les autres.

Toutefois, lorsque la loi ou les circonstances locales l'exigent, les Statuts de l'EPCI peuvent contenir des règles de pondération ou de proportionnalité tenant compte de la taille ou du niveau de ressources des communes membres ainsi que des avantages que chacune de celles-ci tire de l'intercommunalité.

Article 12 : Solidarité

Qu'elles soient contiguës ou proches, les communes membres d'un EPCI forment un périmètre de solidarité pour le développement local.

Les communes engagées dans une relation de coopération intercommunale mutualisent, en fonction de leurs intérêts réciproques, les ressources nécessaires pour l'atteinte des objectifs de l'intercommunalité.

Article 13 : Spécialité - Exclusivité

Chaque EPCI est créé pour exercer une ou plusieurs compétences clairement déterminées dans ses Statuts. Pour les compétences qui lui sont transférées, l'EPCI jouit de l'exclusivité.

TITRE II : DE LA CREATION DE L'EPCI

Chapitre 1 : Initiative

Article 14 : Discussions préliminaires

Les élus locaux qui envisagent la création d'un EPCI engagent des discussions à cet effet.

Ils peuvent associer les forces vives des communes concernées aux discussions préliminaires suivant des modalités à définir de commun accord.

Au besoin, une étude visant à établir l'opportunité, l'intérêt, les domaines souhaitables et les conditions d'efficacité de la coopération envisagée est réalisée soit sur les fonds propres des communes concernées, soit avec l'appui d'une organisation départementale ou régionale préexistante, de partenaires extérieurs ou de services de l'État.

Article 15 : Négociations

Sur la base des discussions préliminaires et éventuellement de l'avis des forces vives ou des conclusions de l'étude visée à l'article précédent, les Maires des communes concernées définissent les orientations en vue de l'élaboration de l'avant-projet des Statuts du futur EPCI.

Des négociations sont engagées sur l'avant-projet des Statuts afin de parvenir à un texte consensuel constituant le projet de Statuts du futur EPCI.

Article 16 : Délibérations concordantes

Les Conseils communaux ou municipaux concernés prennent, à la majorité d'au moins deux tiers des conseillers formant chacun d'eux, des délibérations concordantes adoptant le projet consensuel de Statuts de l'EPCI.

Chapitre 2 : Procédure d'approbation

Article 17 : Transmission du dossier

Le Maire de l'une des communes membres, désigné par ses pairs, transmet à l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI un dossier composé :

- d'une demande d'approbation signée de tous les Maires concernés et adressée au Ministre chargé de la décentralisation ;
- de trois copies de chacune des délibérations concordantes ;
- de trois exemplaires des statuts adoptés par ces délibérations.

Article 18 : Pré instruction et acheminement du dossier

Au plus tard quinze jours après l'avoir reçu, l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI transmet le dossier revêtu de son avis motivé au Ministre chargé de la décentralisation.

Article 19 : Instruction du dossier

Le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation dispose d'un délai d'un mois pour l'étude du dossier après sa réception.

Au plus tard à l'expiration de ce délai, si le Ministre juge les Statuts non conformes aux lois et règlements en vigueur, il communique ses observations à l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI pour transmission aux communes membres. Dans le cas contraire, il propose sous quinzaine au Conseil des Ministres d'approuver la création de l'EPCI.

Article 20 : Renvoi pour complément d'information

Si le dossier est renvoyé pour complément d'information, le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation saisit l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI.

L'autorité de tutelle transmet, au Ministre chargé de la décentralisation, le complément d'information nécessaire au plus tard dix jours après l'avoir reçu du maire désigné visé à l'article 17 ci-dessus.

Le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation réintroduit directement le dossier en Conseil des Ministres dans un délai d'un mois pour compter de la date à laquelle le complément d'information lui est communiqué par l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI.

Article 21 : Rejet

En cas de rejet du dossier pour non conformité aux lois et règlements, la décision motivée du Conseil des Ministres est communiquée par le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation à l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI pour communication au maire désigné visé à l'article 17 ci-dessus avec ampliation aux autres maires concernés.

Après mise en conformité, les communes concernées introduisent un nouveau dossier dans les formes prescrites à l'article 17 ci-dessus. La même procédure est suivie lorsque, au terme de l'instruction, le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation formule des observations.

Article 22 : Approbation

La création de l'EPCI est approuvée par décret du Président de la République pris en Conseil des Ministres.

TITRE III : DES STATUTS DE L'EPCI ET DE LEUR MODIFICATION

Chapitre 1 : Contenu des Statuts

Article 23 : Mentions obligatoires

Le dispositif des Statuts est précédé d'un préambule présentant succinctement le contexte et la justification de l'initiative, les étapes du processus de création de l'EPCI ainsi que les objectifs poursuivis par les communes membres de l'EPCI.

Les Statuts comportent toutes les règles spécifiques relatives à l'identification, à l'organisation, au fonctionnement, à la gestion, au contrôle, à la transformation et à la dissolution de l'établissement. Ils incluent obligatoirement :

- la délimitation du périmètre intercommunal par l'énumération des communes membres de l'EPCI ;
- le siège de l'EPCI ;
- la durée de l'EPCI ;
- les modalités de constitution des organes, notamment le nombre et la répartition des sièges au sein de l'organe délibérant, le nombre et la répartition des postes de vice-présidents de l'EPCI ainsi que les attributions de chaque vice-président ;
- les modalités de répartition des conseillers communautaires entre les commissions spécialisées ;
- les modalités de suppléance au sein de l'EPCI ;
- le nombre de siège attribué à chaque commune ;
- la liste des compétences transférées à l'EPCI.

Article 24 : Statuts-type

Sous réserve du respect des lois et règlements, les statuts-type annexés au présent décret ont un caractère indicatif.

Chapitre 2 : Transfert de compétences

Article 25 : Détermination des compétences transférées

Les communes membres définissent, dans des champs thématiques prévus par la législation en vigueur, la ou les compétence(s) qui constitue (nt) pour elles des centres d'intérêts communs.

La ou les compétence(s) transférée(s) à l'EPCI corresponde (nt), soit en bloc à un ou plusieurs des champs thématiques prévus par la loi, soit à des matières précises relevant du ou des champs visé(s) à l'alinéa précédent. Lorsqu'il s'agit de matières précises, les Statuts les énumèrent en les reliant aux champs thématiques tels que prévus par le législateur.

Article 26 : Effet du transfert de compétences

Les communes membres sont dessaisies des compétences transférées à l'EPCI. Celui-ci les exerce à la place et pour le compte des communes dans les limites de l'espace intercommunal.

Aucune commune ne peut, du fait de son appartenance à un ou plusieurs EPCI, se retrouver dessaisie de l'ensemble de ses compétences propres et de ses compétences partagées.

Chapitre 3 : Modification des Statuts – Dissolution de l'EPCI

Article 27 : Proposition de modification ou de dissolution

Pour être prise en considération, toute proposition de modification des Statuts ou de dissolution de l'EPCI doit faire l'objet du vote favorable d'une majorité d'au moins deux tiers des membres du Conseil de communauté.

Article 28 : Adoption et approbation

Les organes délibérants des communes membres prennent ensuite, à la majorité d'au moins deux tiers des conseillers formant chacun d'eux, des délibérations concordantes adoptant la proposition de modification des Statuts ou de dissolution de l'EPCI. Lorsqu'elle vise l'adhésion d'une ou de plusieurs autres communes, une proposition de modification des Statuts doit également faire l'objet de délibérations adoptées par les organes délibérants des communes concernées dans les mêmes conditions.

La modification des Statuts ou la dissolution de l'EPCI n'est acquise qu'après avoir été approuvée par décret du Président de la République pris en Conseil des Ministres suivant la procédure décrite aux articles 17 et suivants du présent décret, et dans laquelle le président du Conseil de communauté agit alors au nom des communes membres.

TITRE IV : DE L'ORGANISATION ET DU FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'EPCI

Article 29 : Organisation générale de l'EPCI

L'organisation interne de l'EPCI comprend :
- le Conseil de communauté ;
- le président du Conseil de communauté ;
- le Bureau du Conseil de communauté ;
- les commissions spécialisées du Conseil de communauté ;
- la structure technique de l'EPCI.

Chapitre 1 : Conseil de communauté

Article 30 : Modalités de répartition des sièges

Les sièges de conseillers communautaires, dont le nombre est fixé par les Statuts, sont répartis de manière égale entre les communes membres.

Toutefois, les communes membres peuvent décider de réserver un quota des sièges à une ou plusieurs communes bénéficiant ainsi de conseillers supplémentaires en raison notamment de la taille de leur population ou de leur poids économique. Dans ce cas, le quota ne peut excéder un cinquième du nombre total des sièges répartis de manière égale,

et les Statuts précisent la répartition des sièges supplémentaires entre les communes concernées.

Les Statuts peuvent également prévoir une répartition des sièges dévolus à chaque commune suivant des catégories d'élus : Maire, adjoints au Maire, chefs d'arrondissement, présidents de commissions du Conseil communal ou municipal, conseillers sans responsabilité particulière, conseillères communales ou municipales.

Article 31 : Élection des conseillers communautaires

Dans chaque commune membre, les conseillers communautaires sont élus par le Conseil communal ou municipal en son sein au scrutin uninominal secret et à la majorité absolue. Pour chacun des sièges à pourvoir, à défaut de majorité absolue au premier tour de scrutin, il est organisé entre les deux candidats arrivés en tête autant de tours qu'il est nécessaire pour que l'un d'eux obtienne plus de voix que l'autre et soit déclaré élu.

Article 32 : Session d'installation

Les Maires notifient sans délai à l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI la liste des conseillers élus par chaque commune pour la représenter au Conseil de communauté.

Huit jours au plus tard après la notification de toutes les listes de conseillers communautaires, l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI convoque et installe le Conseil de communauté.

Article 33 : Rééligibilité des conseillers communautaires

Un conseiller communautaire sortant est rééligible tant qu'il conserve son mandat de conseiller communal ou municipal.

Article 34 : Renouvellement du Conseil de communauté

Dès leur élection, l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI rappelle aux Maires des communes membres le délai prescrit par la loi et les Statuts pour le renouvellement du Conseil de communauté. Si un Maire refuse ou omet de convoquer le Conseil communal ou municipal aux fins de désignation des conseillers communautaires dans le délai prescrit par la loi, l'autorité de tutelle se substitue à lui après une mise en demeure restée sans suite pendant quinze jours.

La procédure se poursuit conformément aux dispositions de l'article 32 ci-dessus.

Article 35 : Durée des sessions ordinaires

Une session ordinaire du Conseil de communauté ne peut durer plus de quatre jours.

Article 36 : Convocation et durée des sessions extraordinaires

Le Conseil de communauté se réunit en session extraordinaire, en cas de nécessité et sur convocation de son président, soit à l'initiative de celui-ci, soit sur demande écrite de deux tiers au moins des conseillers communautaires.

Une session extraordinaire ne peut excéder deux jours.

Article 37 : Conflit d'intérêts

Un conseiller communautaire qui, soit a ou représente des intérêts, soit est impliqué dans une affaire soumise au Conseil de communauté, peut participer aux débats ; mais se retire avant le vote.

Le conflit d'intérêts est signalé spontanément par le conseiller communautaire concerné ou constaté par le Conseil de communauté à la majorité absolue de ses membres présents sur proposition de l'un de ceux-ci.

En tout état de cause, les délibérations auxquelles prennent part des conseillers communautaires intéressés ou mis en cause sont nulles. Les personnes ayant intérêt à faire constater la nullité en saisissent l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI avant que ces délibérations deviennent exécutoires.

Article 38 : Présidence des sessions

Le président du Conseil de communauté préside les sessions de celui-ci. Il assure la police des séances. Il fait assurer le secrétariat des sessions.

Lorsque le président du Conseil de communauté se trouve dans l'une des situations prévues à l'alinéa premier de l'article précédent, les séances sont présidées par l'un des vice-présidents choisi selon l'ordre de préséance.

Article 39 : Caractère public des sessions

Les sessions du Conseil de communauté sont publiques. Elles sont annoncées au public par un avis affiché à des endroits visibles et accessibles au public tant au siège de l'EPCI qu'à la mairie de chaque commune membre, et ce dans le délai légal de convocation.

Article 40 : Relevé des décisions – Procès-verbal

Il est établi à la fin de chaque session un relevé des décisions et un procès-verbal.

Le relevé des décisions, signé du secrétaire de séance et du président du Conseil de communauté, est affiché au siège de l'EPCI et à la mairie de chaque commune membre au plus tard huit jours après la fin de la session.

Le procès-verbal, adopté à l'unanimité ou signé par tous les conseillers présents à la session qui en fait l'objet, est inséré dans un registre coté et paraphé en début d'année puis clôturé en fin d'année par le tribunal territorialement compétent. Il est tenu à la disposition des administrés. Ceux-ci peuvent en obtenir copie à leurs frais.

Article 41 : Démission d'office

Lorsqu'un conseiller communautaire est absent à trois sessions ordinaires consécutives sans justification, il est invité par le président du Conseil de communauté à fournir des explications.

Si les motifs invoqués ne sont pas jugés valables, l'intéressé peut être démis de son mandat par le Conseil de communauté. Dans ce cas, l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI, saisie par le président du Conseil de communauté, constate la démission d'office et fait procéder par le Conseil communal ou municipal de provenance au remplacement du conseiller démis, et ce conformément à l'article 31 du présent décret.

Article 42 : Remplacement des conseillers communautaires

En cas d'empêchement temporaire d'un conseiller communautaire, le Conseil communal ou municipal de provenance désigne un autre conseiller pour siéger provisoirement en ses lieu et place. Si l'empêchement survient entre deux sessions du Conseil communal ou municipal, le maire de la commune désigne le remplaçant après avoir réuni ses adjoints et les chefs d'arrondissement. Un compte rendu est fait au Conseil communal ou municipal à la session suivante.

En cas d'empêchement définitif d'un conseiller communautaire, un nouveau conseiller communautaire est élu par le Conseil communal ou municipal de provenance pour occuper le siège vacant.

Chapitre 2 : Bureau du Conseil de communauté

Article 43 : Nature

Le Bureau du Conseil de communauté sert de cadre de concertation permanente entre le président du Conseil de communauté et ses vice-présidents.

Article 44 : Nombre des vice-présidents

Le nombre des vice-présidents ne peut excéder trois dans les communautés d'agglomération et les communautés urbaines.

Il est limité à deux dans les communautés de communes.

Article 45 : Rôle général du président et des vice-présidents

Le Président du Conseil de communauté est l'organe exécutif de l'EPCI. À ce titre, il prépare et exécute les délibérations du Conseil de communauté.

Les vice-présidents assistent le président du Conseil de communauté dans l'exercice de ses fonctions. Ils le suppléent dans l'ordre de préséance en cas d'absence ou d'empêchement temporaire.

Article 46 : Représentation – Actions en justice

Le président du Conseil de communauté représente l'EPCI dans les actes de la vie civile.

Il engage les actions judiciaires nécessaires pour la défense des intérêts de l'EPCI.

En cas de mise en cause personnelle du président ou de refus de celui-ci d'engager les actions judiciaires nécessaires pour la défense des intérêts de l'EPCI, le Conseil de communauté mandate un vice-président pour saisir l'autorité de tutelle. Celle-ci se substitue au président du Conseil de communauté après une mise en demeure restée sans suite pendant quinze jours.

Article 47 : Réunions du Bureau

Le Bureau tient, sur convocation du président du Conseil de communauté, une réunion ordinaire par mois.

Il se réunit en session extraordinaire sur convocation du président du Conseil de communauté, soit à l'initiative de celui-ci, soit à la demande de l'un des vice-présidents.

L'invitation, assortie de l'ordre du jour, est adressée par écrit aux vice - présidents huit jours avant la date de tenue d'une réunion ordinaire et au moins quarante-huit heures avant la tenue d'une réunion extraordinaire.

La réunion du Bureau dure au plus une journée.

Les réunions du Bureau se tiennent sous la présidence du président du Conseil de communauté.

Article 48 : Empêchements et vacances au sein du Bureau

En cas d'absence ou d'empêchement temporaire d'un vice-président, le président du Conseil de communauté désigne dans le respect de la préséance l'un des autres vice-présidents pour assurer son intérim. Le vice-président ainsi chargé de l'intérim cumule momentanément ses propres fonctions avec celles de l'élu qu'il remplace.

En cas de vacance au sein du Bureau par décès, démission, maladie de longue durée, incapacité définitive, un nouveau président ou vice-président est élu conformément à l'article 53 du présent décret après mise en œuvre par le Conseil communal ou municipal d'origine de la procédure de remplacement décrite à l'article 42 ci-dessus. L'élection du nouveau président ou vice-président doit intervenir dans un délai de deux mois après la constatation de la vacance par le Conseil de communauté. Pendant ce délai, l'intéressé est remplacé dans ses fonctions conformément aux dispositions de l'article 45 ou de l'alinéa premier du présent article.

Article 49 : Passation de service

La passation de service entre le président et les vice-présidents sortants d'une part, le président et les vice-présidents entrants d'autre part, a lieu sous le contrôle de l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI ou de son représentant, au plus tard quarante-huit heures après la clôture de la session d'installation du Conseil de communauté renouvelé.

Le président et les vice-présidents sortants expédient les affaires courantes jusqu'à la passation de service.

Chapitre 3 : Commissions spécialisées

Article 50 : Typologie des commissions

Pour instruire les dossiers à lui soumettre et suivre l'exécution de ses décisions, le Conseil de communauté dispose obligatoirement d'au moins deux commissions permanentes.

Il peut, en cas de besoin, créer d'autres commissions permanentes et des commissions temporaires.

Article 51 : Constitution des commissions

Au cours de la session d'installation du Conseil de communauté, les conseillers communautaires représentant une même commune membre se concertent pour proposer par écrit au président du Conseil de communauté leur répartition dans les commissions permanentes. Le président et les vice-présidents du Conseil de communauté ne sont membres d'aucune commission.

Au vu des propositions reçues, le Bureau établit le projet de répartition de l'ensemble des conseillers communautaires dans les commissions. Ce projet garantit autant que possible la représentation de toutes les communes membres dans chacune des commissions.

Le projet est validé par le Conseil de communauté.

Article 52 : Structuration des commissions

Chaque commission comprend un président, un vice-président et un rapporteur.

Le président de commission organise les travaux de celle-ci. Il en convoque et dirige les séances.

Le vice-président de commission assiste le président de celle-ci. Il le remplace en cas d'absence ou d'empêchement.

Le rapporteur de commission en tient le secrétariat et en élabore les rapports.

Chapitre 4 : Dispositions communes au Conseil de communauté, à son Bureau et à ses commissions spécialisées

Article 53 : Élections internes

Au cours de la session de son installation, le Conseil de communauté élit en son sein son président et ses vice-présidents ; puis les présidents, vice-présidents et rapporteurs des commissions permanentes au sein de celles-ci. Pour chacune de ces fonctions, l'élection a lieu au scrutin uninominal secret et à la majorité absolue des membres de l'organe concerné. Pour chacun des sièges à pourvoir, à défaut de majorité absolue au premier tour de scrutin, il est organisé entre les deux candidats arrivés en tête autant de tours qu'il est nécessaire pour que l'un d'eux obtienne plus de voix que l'autre et soit déclaré élu.

Les élections internes garantissent autant que possible une répartition équitable des responsabilités entre les communes membres de l'EPCI.

Article 54 : Inéligibilité

Sont inéligibles aux fonctions de président ou de vice-président du Conseil de communauté les présidents des commissions spécialisées du Conseil de communauté.

Article 55 : Lieu des réunions

Le Conseil de communauté, son Bureau et ses commissions permanentes se réunissent au siège de l'EPCI.

Le Conseil de communauté et son Bureau peuvent se réunir en tout autre lieu sur décision du président.

Une commission permanente peut, après autorisation du président du Conseil de communauté, se réunir en tout autre lieu proposé par le président de la commission concernée.

Article 56 : Quorum

Le Conseil de communauté ou le Bureau de celui-ci ne siège valablement que si le nombre de conseillers présents ou valablement représentés correspond à la majorité absolue des membres de l'organe considéré.

Si le quorum n'est pas atteint, la session ou réunion est convoquée de nouveau dans les formes et délais prescrits aux articles 36 et 47 ci-dessus. La session ou réunion convoquée pour la deuxième fois se tient quel que soit le nombre de membres présents.

Article 57 : Prise de décision

Les décisions sont prises par consensus.

À défaut de consensus, il est procédé à un vote. Sauf dans les cas où la législation en vigueur et le présent décret prescrivent des conditions particulières, les décisions sont prises à la majorité des deux tiers au moins des conseillers communautaires présents.

Article 58 : Avantages des conseillers communautaires

Les fonctions de conseiller communautaire sont gratuites.

Toutefois, pour les sessions auxquelles ils prennent part en personne, les conseillers communautaires bénéficient d'une indemnité forfaitaire de session dont le montant est fixé par le Conseil de communauté dans une fourchette déterminée par la loi de finances.

De même, en raison des fonctions qu'ils exercent, le président du Conseil de communauté et les vice-présidents ainsi que les présidents, vice-présidents et rapporteurs des commissions bénéficient d'une indemnité de fonction dont le montant est fixé par le Conseil de communauté dans une fourchette déterminée par la loi de finances.

Article 59 : Participation de personnes ressources

Les représentants de la société civile, les responsables des services techniques de l'État, les membres de la structure technique de l'EPCI ou des Administrations des communes membres et toutes les personnes dont la présence est jugée utile peuvent être invités à prendre part, avec voix consultative, aux réunions du Conseil de communauté, du Bureau ou des commissions permanentes ou temporaires du Conseil de communauté.

La participation des personnes ressources visées à l'alinéa précédent à quelque vote que ce soit rend nulle la délibération concernée.

Chapitre 5 : Structure technique

Article 60 : Rôle de la structure technique

L'EPCI dispose d'une structure technique chargée de la mise en œuvre des opérations concourant à l'exercice des compétences à lui transférées par les communes membres.

Article 61 : Coordination

La coordination de la structure technique est assurée, sous l'autorité du président du Conseil de communauté, par le Directeur des services intercommunaux, en abrégé DSI.

Sous l'autorité du président du Conseil de communauté, le Directeur des services intercommunaux assure le secrétariat du Conseil de Communauté et du Bureau de celui-ci.

Article 62 : Organigramme

La structure technique est composée d'unités dont la dénomination et la taille sont déterminées en fonction des besoins.

Le Conseil de communauté adopte l'organigramme de la structure technique en tenant compte des compétences transférées à l'EPCI par les communes membres et des ressources disponibles. Il l'adapte à l'évolution de la situation de l'EPCI.

En attendant l'adoption et l'implantation de l'organigramme, le Directeur des services intercommunaux assure l'animation et le suivi des activités de l'EPCI.

TITRE V : DE LA GESTION DE L'EPCI

Chapitre 1 : Ressources humaines

Article 63 : Nominations : compétence et procédure

Le Directeur des services intercommunaux est nommé par le président du Conseil de Communauté de qui il reçoit une lettre de mission.

Les responsables des unités composant la structure technique sont nommés par le président du Conseil de communauté sur proposition du Directeur des services intercommunaux.

Les responsables des démembrements des unités visées à l'alinéa précédent sont nommés par le Directeur des services intercommunaux.

Tout recrutement au sein de la structure technique s'opère par appel à candidatures lancé sur la base d'une description de fonction. Il s'opère par voie directe, par détachement ou par mise à disposition.

Article 64 : Recrutement par voie directe

Le personnel de l'EPCI recruté par voie directe est dans une situation contractuelle vis-à-vis de celui-ci.

Article 65 : Détachement

Lorsqu'un fonctionnaire de l'État ou d'une collectivité territoriale se fait recruter par l'EPCI, il est placé sur sa demande en position de détachement par son employeur initial.

Le détachement est prononcé avant la nomination du fonctionnaire à un emploi au sein de l'EPCI. À défaut, l'employeur initial transmet au président de l'EPCI une lettre marquant son accord et attestant que la procédure de détachement est en cours.

Les conditions d'emploi par l'EPCI du fonctionnaire détaché sont précisées par un contrat conclu entre ce fonctionnaire et le président du Conseil de communauté.

Article 66 : Mise à disposition de personnel

Une commune membre ou tout autre organisme peut mettre à la disposition de l'EPCI du personnel nécessaire au fonctionnement de celui-ci.

Dans ce cas, la mise à disposition fait l'objet d'une convention conclue entre la commune membre ou l'organisme de provenance d'une part, et l'EPCI d'autre part. La convention définit notamment la nature des activités à exercer par l'agent, les conditions d'emploi de celui-ci ainsi que les modalités du contrôle et de l'évaluation de ses activités.

La convention de mise à disposition et, le cas échéant, ses avenants sont, avant leur signature, transmis à l'agent intéressé qui donne son accord par écrit.

La signature de la convention de mise à disposition est un préalable à la nomination à un emploi au sein de l'EPCI de l'agent mis à disposition.

Chapitre 2 : Patrimoine

Article 67 : Mise à disposition de biens

Une commune membre peut mettre un ou plusieurs biens meubles ou immeubles lui appartenant à la disposition de l'EPCI.

La mise à disposition fait l'objet d'une convention signée entre la commune concernée et l'EPCI. La convention précise l'objet, la durée, les charges et conditions de la mise à disposition.

Article 68 : Propriété - Responsabilité - Entretien

Les biens acquis ainsi que les équipements et infrastructures édifiés dans les communes membres sur le budget de l'EPCI font partie du patrimoine de celui-ci jusqu'à sa dissolution.

L'EPCI est responsable de son patrimoine et de l'entretien de celui-ci.

Chapitre 3 : Programmation et budgétisation

Article 69 : Plan pluriannuel de développement intercommunal

L'EPCI se dote d'un plan pluriannuel de développement intercommunal, en abrégé PPDI.

Le PPDI présente, tout en les structurant en programmes voire en projets, les actions nécessaires pour l'exercice des compétences transférées à l'EPCI par les communes membres.

Le PPDI est conçu pour une période de cinq ans.

Il est adopté par le Conseil de communauté sur proposition du président de celui-ci au terme d'une procédure participative impliquant toutes les forces vives de l'ensemble des communes membres.

Article 70 : Gestion axée sur les résultats

L'EPCI se dote d'un budget-programme triennal glissant intégrant les programmes du PPDI déclinés en actions.

Pour l'exécution de son budget-programme, l'EPCI se dote d'un plan de travail annuel, d'un plan de consommation des crédits et d'un plan de passation des marchés publics.

Le plan de travail annuel précise :

- les objectifs globaux et spécifiques à atteindre ;
- les actions, les activités et les tâches à exécuter pour atteindre ces objectifs.

Le plan de consommation des crédits, prévision annuelle des décaissements, est subdivisé en prévisions mensuelles pour assurer une gestion rationnelle des ressources de l'EPCI.

Le suivi de l'exécution du budget de l'EPCI est assuré trimestriellement à travers l'appréciation du niveau de réalisation du plan de travail annuel et du plan de consommation des crédits. Il peut conduire à procéder, en cours d'exercice, aux ajustements jugés nécessaires sur le plan de travail annuel et le plan de consommation de crédits.

Chapitre 4 : Ressources financières

Article 71 : Recettes budgétaires

Le budget de l'EPCI est alimenté par :

- les contributions des communes membres ;
- les revenus du patrimoine de l'EPCI ;
- les recettes des prestations de services fournies par l'EPCI ;
- les subventions de l'État ou des partenaires techniques et financiers ;
- les emprunts ;
- les ristournes reversées à l'EPCI par les communes membres sur des impôts et taxes perçus par elles ;
- toutes autres ressources autorisées par les lois et règlements, notamment les dons, legs et fonds de concours.

Article 72 : Nature, objet et détermination des contributions

Les contributions budgétaires des communes membres sont affectées annuellement à l'EPCI sous la forme de subventions.

Elles sont destinées à couvrir les dépenses de fonctionnement et d'investissement de l'EPCI ainsi que les dépenses de toute nature induites par l'exercice des compétences transférées à l'établissement par les communes membres.

Les montants de ces contributions sont fixés par le Conseil de communauté au prorata des montants des recettes budgétaires réalisées au cours du dernier exercice clôturé.

Lorsque les montants des comptes administratifs des communes membres sont sensiblement équivalents, les communes peuvent adopter le principe de contributions égales.

Article 73 : Versement des contributions

Les communes membres versent leurs contributions budgétaires à l'EPCI par tranches trimestrielles. Chaque tranche est libérée au plus tard le cinquième jour du deuxième mois du trimestre concerné.

Lorsqu'une commune membre n'a pas adopté son budget avant le 31 mars, elle verse simultanément les deux premières tranches de sa contribution annuelle à l'EPCI dès que ce budget est devenu exécutoire.

En cas de retard dans le versement d'une tranche de sa contribution par une commune membre, le président du Conseil de communauté saisit l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI. Celle-ci se substitue au maire et procède au mandatement d'office après une mise en demeure restée sans suite pendant plus de quinze jours.

Article 74 : Revenus du patrimoine

L'EPCI peut tirer des revenus de l'exploitation des biens meubles et immeubles qui sont sa propriété ou dont elle a l'usufruit.

Ces revenus alimentent la section de fonctionnement de son budget.

Toutefois, les produits d'aliénation de biens patrimoniaux sont enregistrés à la section de fonctionnement ; puis transférés à la section d'investissement.

Article 75 : Produits des prestations de services

L'EPCI peut fournir des prestations de service ou réaliser des travaux pour le compte des communes qui n'en sont pas membres ainsi qu'à d'autres organismes. Ces prestations font l'objet d'une convention et donnent lieu à des rémunérations qui alimentent la section de fonctionnement du budget de l'EPCI.

Article 76 : Emprunts - Avances de trésorerie

L'EPCI peut recourir à l'emprunt suivant les mêmes règles que les communes. L'emprunt ne peut servir à financer que des dépenses d'investissement.

L'EPCI peut bénéficier d'avances de trésorerie dans les mêmes conditions que les communes.

Article 77 : Subventions

L'État ainsi que les partenaires techniques et financiers peuvent allouer des subventions d'équipement ou d'investissement à l'EPCI, soit directement en vertu d'une convention, soit à travers le Fonds d'Appui au Développement des Communes suivant des règles à définir dans le Manuel de procédures de ce Fonds.

Pour un même objet, les subventions à l'EPCI ne peuvent être cumulées avec des subventions aux communes membres de celui-ci.

Article 78 : Ristournes reversées sur des impôts et taxes locaux

Lorsqu'en vertu d'une loi de finances, des impôts et taxes locaux sont exceptionnellement affectés au financement de certaines dépenses des communes, celles-ci ristournent les produits de ces impôts et taxes aux EPCI auxquels elles ont transféré les compétences correspondantes.

Chapitre 5 : Élaboration, exécution et contrôle de l'exécution du budget

Article 79 : Préparation du budget

Le président du Conseil de communauté prépare, avec l'appui des services compétents, le projet de budget annuel de l'EPCI.

La délibération adoptant le projet de budget de l'EPCI et celle fixant le montant de la contribution de chaque commune sont adoptées au plus tard le 15 septembre précédant l'exercice auquel s'applique le budget.

Les documents visés à l'alinéa précédent, approuvés par l'autorité de tutelle, sont notifiés aux Maires des communes membres par le président du Conseil de communauté au plus tard le 31 octobre de la même année.

Article 80 : Agent comptable de l'EPCI

Le Receveur-percepteur de la commune dans laquelle se situe le siège de l'EPCI est nommé comptable de celui-ci par arrêté conjoint du Ministre chargé des Finances et du Ministre chargé de la Décentralisation.

Il bénéficie d'une indemnité de caisse et de tenue de compte dans des conditions précisées par l'arrêté visé à l'alinéa précédent.

Article 81 : Exécution et contrôle de l'exécution du budget

Sauf dispositions spécifiques, les règles relatives à l'exécution et au contrôle de l'exécution du budget des communes s'appliquent à l'EPCI.

Article 82 : Adoption du compte administratif

Le président du Conseil de communauté élabore le compte administratif de la Communauté à la fin de chaque exercice budgétaire.

Le Conseil de communauté délibère sur le compte administratif au plus tard le 1er avril suivant la clôture de l'exercice concerné.

Article 83 : Audit

Le Conseil de communauté peut, sur sa propre initiative ou à la demande d'une commune membre, prescrire la réalisation d'audits au sein de l'EPCI.

La commune membre qui sollicite un audit doit motiver sa demande. Elle supporte les coûts afférents à l'audit.

Le Bureau du Conseil de communauté et la structure technique fournissent aux missions d'audit toutes les informations et documents requis. Toutefois, les documents de la Communauté ne peuvent être sortis du siège de celle-ci et les audits ne doivent pas perturber le fonctionnement normal de la structure technique.

Chapitre 6 : Redevabilité

Article 84 : Ampliations administratives aux communes

Les délibérations du Conseil de communauté font l'objet d'ampliations à titre de compte rendu au Maire de chaque commune membre à l'occasion de leur transmission au préfet.

Les actes du président du Conseil de communauté font l'objet d'ampliations à titre de compte rendu au Maire de chaque commune membre à l'occasion de leur publication ou notification.

Article 85 : Comptes rendus trimestriels

À chaque session du Conseil de communauté, le président de celui-ci présente un compte rendu d'activités assorti d'un état d'exécution du budget.

Article 86 : Rapport annuel d'activités

Le président du Conseil de communauté soumet à celui-ci un rapport annuel d'activités en même temps que le compte administratif.

Au plus tard le 15 juin suivant la clôture de l'exercice, il transmet au Maire de chaque commune membre une copie du rapport annuel d'activité adopté par le Conseil de communauté ainsi que le compte administratif approuvé par l'autorité de tutelle.

TITRE VI : DE LA TUTELLE DE L'EPCI

Article 87 : Applicabilité des règles concernant les communes

Sauf dispositions spécifiques, les règles relatives à la tutelle de l'État sur les communes s'appliquent par analogie aux EPCI.

Chapitre 1 : Approbation

Article 88 : Actes soumis à approbation

Les actes de l'EPCI ne sont soumis à approbation que dans les cas ci-dessous :

1- le mode de gestion des propriétés de l'établissement ;
2- la mission à l'étranger du président du Conseil de communauté et des vice-présidents ;
3- les décisions individuelles relatives au licenciement d'agents de l'établissement ;
4- le budget de l'établissement et ses modifications en cours d'exercice ;
5- le montant, la durée, la garantie et modalité de remboursement des emprunts ;
6- le montant, la garantie et les modalités d'octroi et de remboursement des avances et prêts ;
7- l'élaboration des documents d'urbanisme pour lesquels l'établissement bénéficie d'un transfert de compétences ;

8- les conventions relatives aux marchés publics ainsi que les conventions de concession des services publics locaux à caractère industriel et commercial ;
9- l'établissement, au nom et pour le compte des communes membres, de relations de coopération décentralisée touchant aux compétences transférées à l'établissement ;
10- le compte administratif.

Article 89 : Délais d'approbation

Les délais d'approbation sont de :
- quinze jours pour les points 1, 2, 3 et 9 visés par l'article 88 ci-dessus ;
- un mois pour les points 4, 5, 6 et 10 du même article ;
- deux mois pour les points 7 et 8 du même article.

Passé ces délais, les actes concernés deviennent exécutoires sous réserve de leur publication ou notification selon le cas.

Article 90 : Recours contre le refus d'approbation

Lorsque l'autorité de tutelle refuse son approbation, l'EPCI dispose d'un droit de recours devant le juge administratif.

Chapitre 2 : Actes non soumis à approbation

Article 91 : Délibérations non soumises à approbation

Les délibérations du Conseil de communauté qui ne sont pas soumises à approbation sont transmises à l'autorité de tutelle. Elles deviennent exécutoires quinze jours après la transmission sous réserve de leur publication ou de leur notification.

En cas d'urgence déclarée par le Conseil de communauté, ce délai est ramené à huit jours.

Article 92 : Actes du président non soumis à approbation

Lorsqu'ils contiennent des dispositions générales, les actes du président du Conseil de communauté non soumis à approbation sont exécutoires dès qu'ils sont portés à la connaissance des populations par affichage ou toute autre voie de publication.

La notification individuelle est nécessaire au préalable dans les autres cas. Elle est établie par récépissé ou décharge de la partie intéressée.

Chapitre 3 : Communication d'actes à l'autorité de tutelle

Article 93 : Délai de transmission des décisions

Dans les cas prévus aux articles 88 et 91 ci-dessus, le président du Conseil de communauté transmet les délibérations du Conseil de communauté ou ses propres actes à l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI au plus tard quinze jours après le vote ou la signature.

Article 94 : Ampliations administratives

Les actes du président du Conseil de communauté non soumises à l'obligation légale de transmission font néanmoins l'objet d'une simple ampliation administrative à titre de compte rendu à l'autorité de tutelle à l'occasion de leur publication ou notification.

Chapitre 4 : Constatation de nullité – Substitution d'action

Article 95 : Constatation de nullité

Avant qu'elles ne deviennent exécutoires, l'autorité de tutelle peut, par arrêté motivé, constater la nullité des délibérations illégales du Conseil de communauté, et demander à celui-ci de statuer à nouveau en toute légalité.

Les délibérations illégales devenues exécutoires et les actes illégaux du président du Conseil de communauté ne peuvent être annulés que par le juge administratif saisi d'un recours à cet effet.

Article 96 : Substitution d'action

En cas d'inexécution par les organes de l'EPCI des mesures prescrites par les lois et règlements, l'autorité de tutelle, après mise en demeure restée sans suite pendant plus de quinze jours, se substitue à eux et prend toutes mesures utiles.

Chapitre 5 : Suspension et dissolution du Conseil de communauté

Article 97 : Hypothèses – Procédure - Durée

Tout Conseil de communauté peut être dissout pour les motifs suivants :

- remise en cause de l'ordre républicain ;
- atteinte grave à l'unité et à la cohésion nationales et à l'intégrité territoriale ;
- non fonctionnement du Conseil pendant six mois ;

La dissolution est consacrée par décret pris en Conseil des Ministres après avis de la Cour suprême.

TITRE VII : DES DISPOSITIONS TRANSITOIRE ET FINALE

Article 102 : Regroupement de communes existantes

Les regroupements de communes existantes et dont tout ou partie de l'objet correspond à l'intercommunalité telle que définie à l'article 1er ci-dessus se mettent en conformité avec les dispositions du présent décret au plus tard le 31 décembre 2013. Passé ce délai, à défaut d'avoir au moins introduit auprès de l'autorité de tutelle territorialement compétente le dossier prévu à l'article 17 ci-dessus, ils se verront interdire par arrêté préfectoral l'exercice de leurs activités relevant des dispositions du présent décret.

Les regroupements visés à l'alinéa précédent peuvent subsister sous leur statut juridique actuel pour la partie de leur objet qui ne correspond pas à l'intercommunalité au sens du présent décret.

Article 103 : Application et publication du présent décret

Le Ministre de la Décentralisation, de la Gouvernance Locale, de l'Administration et de l'Aménagement du Territoire ainsi que le Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'application du présent décret qui sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République du Bénin.

Fait à Cotonou, le 28 août 2012

Par le Président de la République,
Chef de l'Etat, Chef du Gouvernement,

Dr Boni YAYI.-

Le Premier Ministre chargé de la Coordination de l'Action Gouvernementale, de l'Evaluation des Politiques Publiques, du Programme de Dénationalisation et du Dialogue Social,

Pascal Irénée KOUPAKI

Toutefois, en cas d'urgence, le Conseil peut être suspendu par arrêté du Ministre chargé de la décentralisation sur rapport motivé de l'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI.

Le Ministre chargé de la décentralisation en rend compte sans délai au Gouvernement en Conseil des Ministres.

La durée de la suspension ne peut excéder un mois.

Article 98 : Expédition des affaires courantes

En cas de dissolution d'un Conseil de communauté ou de démission de tous ses membres, le Directeur des services intercommunaux assure l'expédition des affaires courantes jusqu'au renouvellement du conseil.

Le Directeur des services intercommunaux exerce pendant cette période des pouvoirs limités aux actes de pure administration conservatoire et urgente.

Il ne peut en aucun cas engager les finances de l'EPCI au-delà des ressources disponibles de l'exercice en cours ou recevoir les comptes du président ou du comptable de la Communauté.

Article 99 : Renouvellement pour cause de dissolution

En cas de dissolution du Conseil de communauté ou de démission collective de ses membres, il est procédé à son renouvellement dans les deux mois pour compter de la date de la dissolution ou de la dernière démission.

Article 100 : Délégation spéciale

En temps de guerre, de mobilisation générale, d'état d'urgence et d'état de siège, le Conseil de communauté peut être suspendu. Dans ce cas, il est remplacé par une délégation spéciale dont les fonctions prennent fin en même temps que les mesures édictées.

Chapitre 6 : Visites au siège de l'EPCI

Article 101 : Visites au siège de l'EPCI

À l'occasion de ses visites dans la commune qui abrite le siège de l'EPCI, l'autorité de tutelle se rend à ce siège. La visite fait l'objet d'un rapport adressé au Ministre chargé de la décentralisation, avec copie au président du Conseil de communauté ainsi qu'aux maires des communes membres aux fins de communication aux organes délibérants concernés pour information et, si nécessaire, observations.

L'autorité de tutelle de l'EPCI, après examen des observations de ces organes délibérants, prend, le cas échéant, les dispositions subséquentes.

Le Ministre de l'Economie
et des Finances,

Jonas GBIAN

Le Ministre de la Décentralisation, de la
Gouvernance Locale, de l'Administration
et de l'Aménagement du Territoire,

Raphaël EDOU

Le Ministre de la Réforme
Administrative et Institutionnelle,

Martial SOUNTON

Ampliations : PR 6 - AN 4 - CC 2 - CS 2 - CES 2 - HAAC 2 HCJ 2 – PM/CCAGEPPPDDS 4 MEF 4 MRAI 4 – MDGLAAT 4 AUTRES MINISTERES 22 - SGG 4 - DGB-DCF-DGTCP-DGDDI 4 - BN-DAN-DLC 3 - GCONB-DCCT-INSAE 3 - BCP-CSM-IGAA 3 - UAC-ENAM-FADESP 3 - UNIPAR-FDSP 2 - CCIB 1 – JO 1.

AECK/

REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

Fraternité-Justice-Travail

PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

DECRET N° 2016- 388 du 30 juin 2016

portant approbation de la création de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC).

LE PRESIDENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE,

CHEF DE L'ETAT,

CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT,

Vu la loi n° 90-32 du 11 décembre 1990 portant Constitution de la République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n° 97-028 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation de l'administration territoriale de la République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n° 97-029 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation des communes en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n° 98-005 du 15 janvier 1999 portant organisation des communes à statut particulier en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n° 98-007 du 15 janvier 1999 portant régime financier des communes en République du Bénin ;

Vu la loi n° 2009-17 du 13 août 2009 portant modalités de l'intercommunalité en République du Bénin ;

Vu la proclamation, le 30 mars 2016 par la Cour Constitutionnelle, des résultats définitifs de l'élection présidentielle du 20 mars 2016 ;

Vu le décret n°2016-264 du 06 avril 2016 portant composition du Gouvernement ;

Vu le décret n° 2016-292 du 17 mai 2016 fixant la structure type des Ministères ;

Vu le décret n° 2012-308 du 28 août 2012 portant règles de création, de fonctionnement et de gestion des établissements publics de coopération intercommunale ;

Vu la délibération n°5/033/CO/CC du 30 juin 2014 portant adoption des statuts de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) ;

Vu l'arrêté inter préfectoral n° 3/067/PDM-C/PDA-L/SGDM-C/SGDA-L/STCCD1/STCCD2 du 17 mars 2016 portant avis favorable des préfets des départements du Mono et du Couffo, de l'Atlantique et du Littoral pour l'approbation de l'Etablissement public de coopération intercommunale de la Communauté des Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) ;

Vu la délibération n°25/011/C-KP du 25 avril 2014 portant adoption des statuts de

la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC);

Vu la délibération n°94/013/CC-GP du 16 avril 2014 portant adoption des statuts de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) ;

Vu la délibération n°93/005/CC du 18 juin 2014 portant adoption des statuts de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC) ;

Vu la délibération n°21/025/CC du 27 juin 2014 portant adoption des statuts de la Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières (CCLC);

Le Conseil des Ministres, entendu en sa séance du 22 juin 2016,

DECRETE:

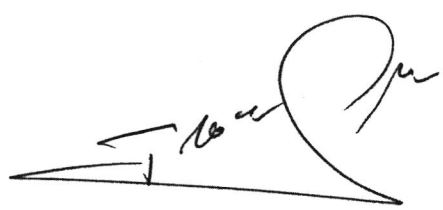
Article 1er : Est approuvée, la création de la communauté des communes dénommée "Communauté de Communes des Lagunes Côtières", en abrégé "(CCLC)" et regroupant les communes d'Abomey-Calavi, de Comé, de Grand-Popo, de Kpomassè et de Ouidah.

Article 2 : Les compétences transférées à la CCLC, ses attributions, son organisation et son fonctionnement sont contenus dans les statuts en annexe au présent décret.

Article 3 : Le Ministre de la Décentralisation et de la Gouvernance Locale et le Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de veiller à l'application du présent décret qui sera publié au Journal Officiel de la République du Bénin.

Fait à Cotonou, le 30 juin 2016

Par le Président de la République,
Chef de l'Etat, Chef du Gouvernement,



Patrice TALON

Le Ministre d'Etat, Secrétaire Général de la
Présidence de la République,

Pascal Irénée KOUPAKI

Le Ministre de l'Economie
et des Finances,

Romuald WADAGNI

Le Ministre de la Décentralisation et de la
Gouvernance Locale,

Barnabé Z. DASSIGLI

AMPLIATIONS : PR 6 AN 4 CC 2 CS 2 CES 2 HAAC 2 MESGPR : 2 MEF : 2 MDGL : 2 AUTRES MINISTERES : 18 SGG 4 JORB 1.-

REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

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DEPARTEMENT DE l'ATLANTIQUE

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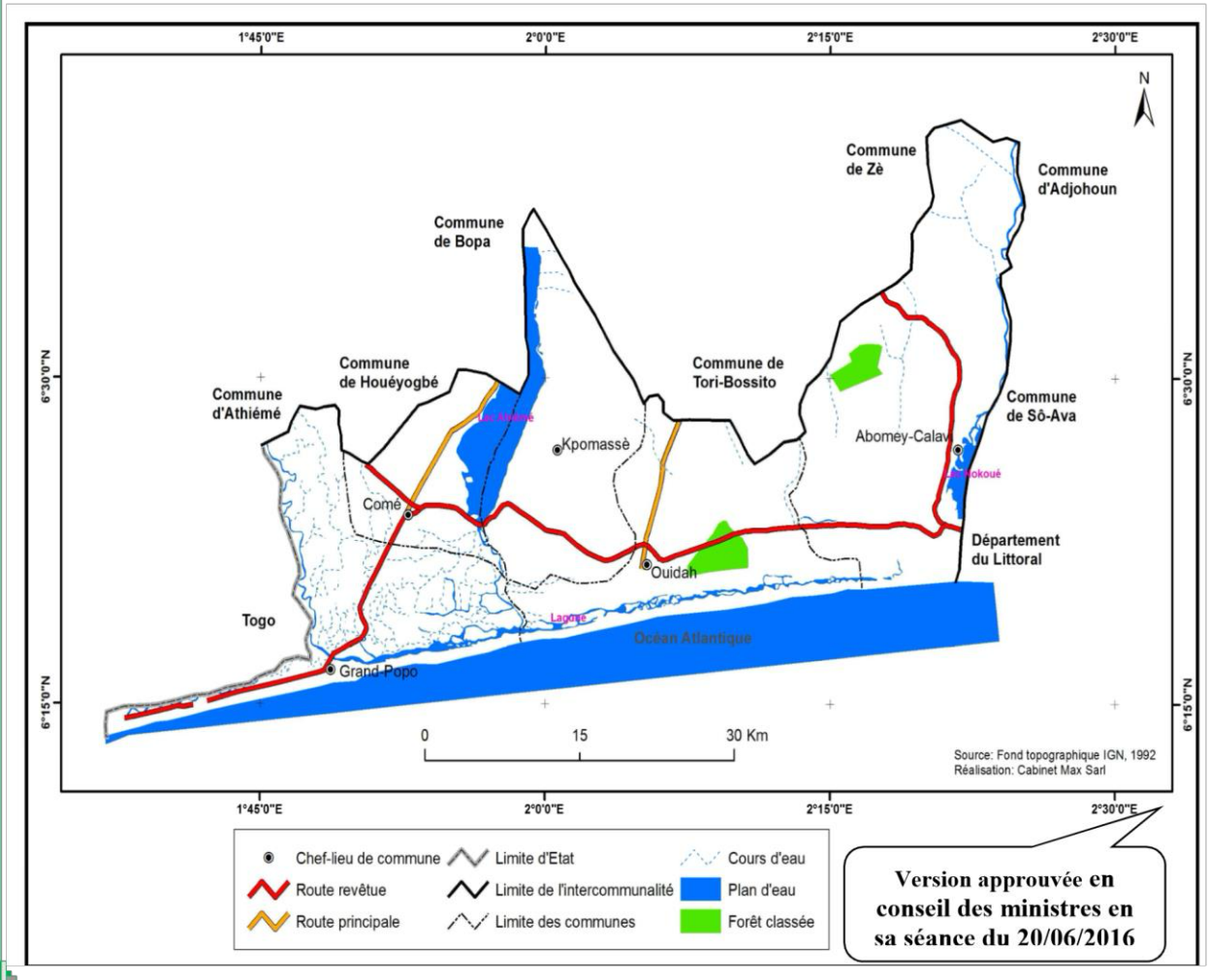
DEPARTEMENT DU MONO

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COMMUNAUTE DE COMMUNES DES LAGUNES COTIERES

CCLC

STATUTS DE LA COMMUNAUTE DE COMMUNES DES LAGUNES COTIERES



PREAMBLE

WE, THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS OF ABOMEY-CALAVI, COME, AND GRAND-POPO, FROM KPOMASSE AND OUIDAH

Considering:

- the need for coherence between the inter-municipal territory and the planned development action, particularly in terms of planning and management of natural resources;

- the weakness of the financial, material and human resources of our respective municipalities in the face of significant constraints which severely limit our ability to offer quality services to citizens and to finance our development projects in terms of protection and enhancement of natural resources;
- the will and commitment of the actors to create a Public Establishment for Intercommunal Cooperation (EPCI) in place of the Intercommunal Council for Eco-Development in order to comply with the legal provisions in force.

Having :

- developed and adopted an Eco-Development Charter defined in a concerted manner;
- popularized in our respective municipalities the legal texts on inter-municipality in Benin;
- commissioned and carried out a feasibility study for the transformation of the CIED into an EPCI which made it possible to define the areas of competence and the modalities of their exercise at the inter-municipal level.
- Commissioned and carried out a feasibility study of the transformation of the Intercommunal Council for Eco-development of the Coastal Lagoons (CIED Lagunes Côtières) into a Public Establishment for Intercommunal Cooperation (EPCI) which made it possible to define the skills to be implemented at the intercommunal level;**Conscious:**
- the need for our municipalities to continue, in compliance with current legislation, the experience of concerted management of shared natural resources begun within the CIED Coastal Lagoons;
- that a shared management of natural resources, including the coastal lagoon, constitutes a first instrument of collective control of the development of our municipalities;
- that environmental management implies coordinated action and complementarity that can only be expressed through the pooling of resources, the implementation of which

This will ensure quality services and sustainable development at the grassroots level across the entire territory of the member municipalities.

Desiring:

- ensure the protection of natural resources (water, fauna, flora, soils, etc.);
- to contribute to a rational use of natural resources;
- to work towards the constant reduction of the pressure of socio-economic activities on the natural resources of the inter-municipal area
- to initiate on the intercommunal perimeter any action relating to the protection of the environment, the conservation of natural heritage and the development of ecotourism;
- to contribute with the State and partners to the development and sustainable management of natural resources within the perimeter of the coastal lagoon.

Having agreed to this, we have adopted, by concurring deliberations,

THE STATUTES, THE CONTENT OF WHICH FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER Ier GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1: Member municipalities – Nature and Forms – Name and Acronym

The municipalities of Abomey-Calavi, Comé, Grand-Popo, Kpomassè and Ouidah form a Public Establishment for Intercommunal Cooperation (EPCI) constituted in the form of a community of municipalities.

The community of municipalities referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be known as " **Community of Municipalities of the Coastal Lagoons**"., abbreviated "CCLC", it is hereinafter referred to as "the Community".

Article 2: Legal attributes

The community enjoys legal personality and financial autonomy.

Article 3: applicable lawThere

The community is governed by:

- the applicable texts regarding decentralization in general and intercommunality in particular, and those in force in the Republic of Benin;
- the provisions of these statutes.

In all matters for which these statutes do not contain specific provisions, the texts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall apply to the community.

Article 4: Seat

The community headquarters is located in the commune of GRAND-POPO; Grand-Popo district; Ewé-Condji neighborhood; Lomé road.

It can be transferred to another member municipality of the community by a two-thirds majority vote of the Community Council. The location chosen to house the community headquarters must be within the inter-municipal area and in the main town of the municipality.

Article 5: Duration

The Lagunes Côtières inter-municipal community is established for an unlimited duration.

Article 6: SKILLS

The specific areas of competence transferred to the community by the member municipalities are listed in the table below:

Table 1 Subjects requiring specific skills:

THEMATIC AREAS OF COMPETENCE
• ENVIRONMENT – HYGIENE-SANITARY.
SKILL
• ENVIRONMENT
SPECIFIC SKILLS SUBJECTS
1.Construction of lowland development and flood protection works **2.**Delineation of areas where urbanization is prohibited within perimeters deemed dangerous for natural or industrial reasons. **3.**Creation and maintenance of plantings, community areas, green spaces and all public facilities aimed at improving the living environment; **4.**Protection of forests, soils, and wildlife, and contribution to their better use **5.**Opinion on any development relating to mining sites located on the intercommunal territory; **6.**Notice given whenever the creation of any project likely to harm the environment is envisaged on the intercommunal territory; **7.**Protection of agricultural land, pastures, green spaces, groundwater, water bodies and watercourses in the implementation of various public or private projects.
THEMATIC AREAS OF COMPETENCE
COMMERCIAL SERVICES AND ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS
SKILL
TOURISM ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS

SPECIFIC SKILLS SUBJECTS
8- To take measures to promote tourism within the inter-municipal territory
9- Encourage and support economic operators interested in undertaking activities in the field of tourism.

Note: In the exercise of each of the operations transferred, the Community is empowered to intervene in the cross-cutting matters contained in the table below:

Table 2 List of cross-curricular skills subjects:

LIST OF TRANSVERSAL SKILLS SUBJECTS
1.To initiate actions related to the development work on infrastructure and equipment that falls under its assets, as well as actions related to their management and maintenance;
2.Undertake information, education and communication activities;
3.To conclude and maintain decentralized cooperation relationships;
4.Develop, adopt and implement appropriate planning and management documents;
5.To give opinions on the municipal section of the national development plan as well as on projects concerning public investments of a regional or national nature to be carried out on the inter-municipal territory;
6.Participate in the development of master plans for the member municipalities;
7.Participate in the development of rules relating to land use and allocation;
8.Participate in land-use planning procedures and operations with regard to the territorial jurisdiction.

Article 7: the extension and withdrawal of skills

One or more additional powers may be transferred to the community. One or more powers previously transferred to the community may be withdrawn. If so, the statutes are amended accordingly.

Article 8: Dispossession of member municipalities

The member municipalities are divested of the powers they transfer to the Community. The Community exercises these powers in the name and on behalf of each of these municipalities.

CHAPTER II: ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE EPCI

Article 9: the general organization of the EPCI.

The internal organization of the community includes:

- the community council;
- the President of the community council;
- the community council office;
- the standing committees of the community council; - the Services Directorate Intermunicipal (DSI).

Article 10: Community Council: Composition, Allocation of Seats and Replacements

The community is administered by a deliberative body called the "Community Council". The Community Council is composed of fifteen (15) delegates elected from within the deliberative bodies of the five (5) member municipalities of the Community, with three (3) representatives per municipality: they are called "Community Councillors".

The mandate of the members of the Community Council is directly linked to their original elected mandate as municipal councillors. Therefore, a Community Councillor who loses their primary elected mandate also loses their status as a representative of the municipal council within the Community Council.

In the event of a temporary absence of a community councillor, the council of their home municipality appoints another councillor to serve provisionally in their place. If the absence occurs between two sessions of the municipal council, the mayor of the municipality concerned appoints the replacement after consulting with their deputies and the borough heads. A report is then presented to the municipal council at the following session.

In the event of a community councillor's permanent incapacity, the council of their home municipality elects a new community councillor to fill the vacant seat. If the replaced community councillor held a position of responsibility before their permanent incapacity, an election is held within the Community to fill the vacancy.

Article 11: Desk

The community council elects, under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations in force, an Executive Committee composed of a president and two (2) vice-presidents.

The office is an advisory body serving as a framework for permanent consultation between the president of the community council and his vice-presidents.

Two members of the board cannot come from the same member municipality.
The members of the Bureau will not have alternates.

Article 12: President

The President of the community council is the executive authority of the community.

In this capacity, he:

- prepares and executes the deliberations of the community council;
- represents the community in the acts of social life;
- undertakes the necessary legal actions to defend the interests of the community;
- recruits staff for the inter-municipal services department;
- makes appointments to positions within the management of inter-municipal services - manages the administration of the Community.
- is the authorizing officer for the Community's budget.

Article 13: Vice Presidents

The President of the community is assisted by 2 vice-presidents.
The vice-presidents assist the president of the Community Council in the performance of his duties. They deputize for him or replace him according to their rank in case of impediment or absence.

* The First Vice-President (abbreviated)**PVP**is responsible for environmental protection
* The Second Vice-President (abbreviated)**DVP**is responsible for promoting tourism

Article 14: Obstacles and vacancies within the Bureau

In the event of the absence or temporary incapacity of one of the two vice-presidents, the president of the community council shall designate the other vice-president to serve as interim president.

The vice-president thus placed in charge of the interim temporarily combines his own functions with those of the elected official he is replacing.

In the event of a vacancy within the Bureau due to death, resignation, long-term illness, or permanent incapacity, a new president or vice-president shall be elected, after a formal process has been initiated.

work by the original municipal council of the replacement procedure provided for by the legislative and regulatory texts in force.

The election of the new president or vice-president must take place within two (2) months of the community council declaring the vacancy. During this period, the interim position is filled by:

- The First Vice-President when it concerns the President of the Community
- The Vice-President still in office when the vacancy concerns one of the vice-presidential positions.

These appointments are determined by a resolution of the Community Council.

Article 15: Standing committees of the community council

To process the files submitted to it and monitor the implementation of its decisions, the Community Council has three (3) standing committees, namely:

- The Environmental Protection Commission;
- The Budget, Planning and External Relations Committee
- The Tourism Promotion Commission.

Each standing committee is composed of three (3) community councillors.

Other ad hoc committees may be created as needed.

Meetings

All meetings are mandatory and are sanctioned by a written report or by a Minutes addressed to the President of the Community no later than seventy-two (72) hours after the holding of said meeting.

Article 16: Decision-making

Decisions are made by consensus.

In the absence of consensus, a vote is taken. Except where applicable laws and regulations and these statutes prescribe specific conditions, decisions are taken by a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the community councillors present.

Article 17: Participation of resource persons

The managers of the Intercommunal Services Directorate (DSI), the heads of the technical services of the State or of the administrations of the member municipalities, the representatives of civil society and all resource persons whose presence is deemed useful may be invited by the President to take part, with consultative voice, in the meetings of the community bodies or in those of the permanent or temporary committees of the community council.

The participation of the resource persons referred to in the paragraph in any vote whatsoever renders the deliberation concerned null and void.

Article 18: Intermunicipal Services Directorate (DSI)

The community has a technical structure called the "Intercommunal Services Department (DSI)". The DSI is headed by a Director acting under the authority of the President of the Community Council.

Article 19: IT Department Staff

Recruitment for the benefit of the Intercommunal Services Directorate (DSI) and appointments to the various positions are carried out in compliance with the legislative and regulatory provisions in force.

The staff of the Directorate of Intercommunal Services (DSI) are governed by the rights and labor code applicable in the Republic of Benin.

CHAPTER III: MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

Article 20: Program budget

The community council adopts, on the proposal of its president, a program budget drawn up on the basis of a multi-year inter-municipal development plan.

For the implementation of said program budget, the community council adopts, on the proposal of its president, a number of management tools such as:

- an Annual Work Plan (AWP),
- a Credit Consumption Plan (CCP) - a Procurement Plan (PP).

Article 21: Resources

The community budget is funded by:

• contributions from member municipalities;

• income from community property;

• revenue from services provided by the community;

• subsidies from the State and technical and financial partners;

• loans;

• rebates paid to the community by member municipalities on taxes and duties collected by them;

• all other resources authorized by laws and regulations, including donations, bequests and matching funds.

Article 22: Charges

The community's expenses relate to its operating and investment costs, as well as expenses of any kind incurred by the exercise of the powers transferred to it by the member municipalities.

Article 23: Preparation and voting on the budget

The president of the Community Council prepares, with the support of the relevant departments, the draft annual budget for the community.

The resolution adopting the draft budget of the community and the resolution setting the amount of each municipality's contribution are adopted no later than September 15 preceding the financial year to which the budget applies.

The documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, approved by the supervisory authority, are notified to the mayors of the member municipalities by the president of the Community no later than October 31 of the same year.

The nomenclature of budgetary accounts applicable within the community is that used in municipalities with special status in the Republic of Benin.

Article 24: Budget execution agents

The President is the authorizing officer for the community's budget.

The Receiver-Collector of the municipality in which the headquarters is located is the accountant of the community is appointed accountant of the latter by joint decree of the minister in charge of finance and the minister in charge of decentralization.

The Community accountant receives a cash handling and bookkeeping allowance under conditions specified by the decree referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 25: Adoption of the administrative account

The president of the community council prepares the community's administrative account at the end of each budget year.

The community council will deliberate on the administrative accounts no later than the 1ster April following the close of the financial year in question.

Article 26: Provision of human and material resources

Member municipalities that so wish may make available to the community movable or immovable property as well as staff necessary for its operation, in compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force.

Article 27: Guardianship

The prefect of the Mono and Couffo departments exercises, on behalf of the State, the oversight of the Community.

He acts in concert with the prefect of the departments of the Atlantic and the Littoral.

If, as a result of a subsequent administrative division, the territory of the community covers in whole or in part several departments, the prefect who exercises the supervision of the community will act in concert with his peers from the other department(s) concerned.

Guardianship is exercised under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations in force.

Article 28: **Audits**

The community council may, on its own initiative, at the request of a member municipality or a partner, order audits to be carried out within the community.

The member municipality or partner requesting an audit must not only justify its request but also, and above all, bear the costs.

The Community Council office and the Intermunicipal Services Department provide the audit teams with all the necessary information and documents. However, community documents may not be removed from the headquarters, and the audits must not disrupt the normal operations of the Intermunicipal Services Department in any way.

Article 29: **Administrative copies to the municipalities**

The deliberations of the community council are copied as a report to the Mayor of each member municipality when they are transmitted to the prefect.

The actions of the President of the community council are reported to the Mayor of each member municipality upon their publication or notification.

Article 30: **Minutes and activity reports.**

At each session of the community council, the President presents an activity report accompanied by a budget execution statement.

The Chairman of the council submits an annual activity report, accompanied by the administrative account approved by the supervisory authority.

No later than June 15 following the close of the financial year, it shall send to the Mayor of each member municipality a copy of the annual activity report adopted by the community council as well as the administrative account approved by the supervisory authority.

CHAPTER IV: TRANSFORMATIONS

Article 31: **Municipal withdrawals and memberships**

A member municipality may decide to withdraw from the community at any time.

The decision to withdraw is taken by the relevant municipal council by a two-thirds majority of its members and notified to the President of the community who informs the community council at its next session.

The withdrawing municipality pays its full contribution for the current budget year.

It remains jointly liable for the community's commitments in effect on the date of its withdrawal.
Any municipality meeting the conditions stipulated by the regulations in force may request to join the Community. To this end, it submits a membership application to the President of the Community, who then informs the Community Council at its next meeting.

by a resolution of its council adopted by a two-thirds majority of the councilors communal. Consideration of an application for membership or withdrawal submitted to
At the Community level, this translates into a favorable vote by a majority of at least two-thirds of the community councilors present, on a substantial proposed amendment to the community statutes.

Article 32: Amendments to the statutes and dissolution

After the community council has voted to take it into consideration, any proposal to amend the statutes or dissolve the community must be adopted by concurring resolutions of the municipal councils of the member municipalities by a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the councilors forming each of them.

When it aims at the membership of one or more other municipalities, the proposed amendment to the statutes is also subject to deliberations adopted by the deliberative bodies of the municipalities concerned under the same conditions.

The amendment of the statutes or the dissolution of the community is only effective after it has been approved by decree of the President of the Republic taken in the Council of Ministers under the conditions provided for by the laws and regulations in force.