

République du Bénin



**Initiatives pour un Développement Intégré Durable - IDID**

03 BP 92 Porto-Novo Tel: (229) 20 00 14 17 / 20 21 30 82

Email : [idid\\_ong@yahoo.fr](mailto:idid_ong@yahoo.fr) Site web : [www.ididong.org](http://www.ididong.org)



**CC DARE: Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability**

A Joint UNEP/UNDP Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Local authorities capacity building for adaptation to climate change mainstreaming into local development planning**

**Funding: Climate Change and Development-Adapting by Reducing vulnerability CCDARE**

# Final report



## CC-DARE: Climate Change and Development – Adapting by REducing vulnerability

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### i. List of acronyms and abbreviations

CCDARE: Climate Change and Development – Adapting by reducing vulnerability NAPA:

IDID : Initiatives pour un Développement Intégré Durable

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

SNC: Second National Communication

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

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- ii. Project map(s) (probably two maps on 1 or 2 pages)  
*Simple maps should be included containing the country's location in Africa and the projects location within the country. Information of relevance for the project should be included in the maps (e.g. infrastructure)*

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- iii. Summary (max 2 pages)  
*Summarising key points from 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 below.*

The completed project of local authorities capacity building for adaptation to climate change mainstreaming into local development planning is a continuation of the first phase implemented in 2009 in the northern Benin. It is built on phase 1 achievements. The objectives of the project are (i) strengthen the technical capacity of local officials and technical staff of municipalities and decentralized services of the State for the consideration of climate change adaptation in local development planning; (ii) support the development of a plan to anticipate and manage climate-related disasters in each municipality; (iii) raise awareness on climate change and popularize the achievements of the project

On completion, some outputs/outcomes are achieved. Indeed the project enables to train technical agents of municipalities and state agencies and disseminate the guide document for adaptation to climate change mainstreaming into local development planning.

On the other hand, the project leads to human resources development and has had some effects on national planning. Indeed on completion we can assume that human resources development have been a great result. Through the project's activities, 34 municipalities' staff is well trained on climate change issues. Moreover, some of them started to design local adaptation plan. The overall effect on national planning is the growing mainstreaming of local development stakeholders participation (local elected officials, technical agents, etc.) into adaptation actions planned at the national level. For example, Benin started in 2011 the first project of our NAPA. Awareness raising activities, capacity building of local development stakeholders were integrated in the project action plan. Therefore, expertise is hired from IDID staff to well implement such activities.

Key recommendations arising from the project implementation are to:

- Foster linkages with other ongoing/forthcoming projects to well utilize project achievements
- Support to local officials to implement actions planned

After the implementation of the project two forwarding activities are identified to improve the sustainability of the project achievements. These are:

- The support to municipalities in the implementation of the adaptation to climate change related activities included in local development plans.
- To target national policy makers to mainstream adaptation to climate change into national policies, strategies and development plans.

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### 1) Introduction (max 1 page)

Benin is in the throes of implementation of decentralization (since 2000) which gives a lot of power to decentralized communities in several areas including the environment and local development. In this context, there is a clear division of roles and those of the State of Commons in the course of development actions. Municipalities are subject to the effects of climate change and suffer the bitter extreme weather events become frequent in recent years. As proof, the year 2010 in Benin has recorded a wave of exceptionally large floods for at least 50 years with 55 of the 77 municipalities flooded in the country. They are often helpless to the extent of damage and their ability to anticipate events is very limited. Furthermore, the communal development plans (PDC) for the most developed in 2003-2004, incorporated very few issues related to climate change in the guidelines.

It's with this in mind that the proposed project of capacity building of Municipalities of Alibori for adaptation to climate change was initiated by the NGO IDID and was funded by the program CCDARE in 2009. The overall project objective was to strengthen the capacity of municipalities in the department of Alibori to better adapt to climate change. The results were especially capacity building of local officials and technical staff of municipalities to integrate adaptation to climate change in the local development planning and to this end, a guide was developed and validated by the parties stakeholders to provide a guide and support the effective integration of local adaptation.

This ongoing project is therefore based on concrete results achieved in the implementation of the pilot-CCDARE IDID in the department of Alibori and it also draws on lessons learned, recommendations and shortcomings of the pilot to better guide the activities of this project for an effective consideration of climate change adaptation in local development planning and better management of climate-related disasters. This project expands its activities in the three other most vulnerable areas of Benin as identified by the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA). The project objectives are to:

- Strengthen the technical capacity of local officials and technical staff of municipalities and decentralized services of the State for the consideration of climate change adaptation in local development planning
- Support the development of a plan to anticipate and manage climate-related disasters in each municipality
- Raise awareness on climate change and popularize the achievements of the project

This report is the final that deeply assessed the project achievements, extract the learnt lessons and makes recommendations.

### 2) Result assessment (max 4 pages)

#### a. Outputs

This section assesses one by one the degree of achievement of the project outputs and provides explanation for potential gaps.

##### **Output 1: Training of local officials**

This output has been fully achieved and moreover has been done. Indeed, two training of local officials has been scheduled in the project. While implementing the project, the coordination team decided, due to logistic and officials' availability to group together. This training has been executed at Cotonou. The indicator associated to this output was to train 34 local elected authorities. But finally more has been done. The training gathers all 77 local elected authorities coming from 77 municipalities, representatives from relevant ministries, media and other stakeholders involved in both local and global development.

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### Output 2: Training of technical agents of municipalities and state agencies

Four trainings targeting technical agents of municipalities and state agencies have been scheduled in the project. But some timeline modification due to logistic and participants availability oblige the coordination team to do two trainings targeting the same indicators. Municipalities of the northern Benin have been gathered and training has been organized for them. The same strategy has been developed for municipalities of the southern Benin. These trainings objectives were to raise awareness of technical agents of municipalities and state agencies on climate change and strengthen their capacities in addressing climate change issues in local development. Two themes were developed during trainings as follow: “Generalities on climate change” and “Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into local development planning”. This output enables to raise awareness within technical agents involved in local development and strengthen somewhat their capacities in mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into local development. Therefore, we can assume that this output has been fully achieved.

### Output 3: Dissemination of the guide document for adaptation to climate change mainstreaming into local development planning.

It is stated in the official project document that the guide document for adaptation to climate change mainstreaming into local development planning will be designed and 1000 disseminated reaching 34 municipalities. It could be interesting to remind that a draft of the guide document has been previously designed on completion of the CCDARE Phase 1 project.



Photo de famille de l'atelier de formation

Second phase consisted of ameliorating the content through a multi-experts consultation. Two workshops were thereby held to discuss, finalize and validate the document. After validation the document was printed and dissemination started. Indeed, the NGO shares the document in all its workshops. The largest dissemination has been done during the national workshop held on 14 December 2011 that gathered all 77 local elected officials, relevant ministry and

media. To conclude we can say that this output has been fully achieved.

### Output 4: Organization of stakeholders meeting

This output and the following (output 5) are under the outcome 2: “A climate related risk management plan is designed in each municipality”. To date we cannot reasonably assess this output because the project is supposed to end in March 2012. The activities which are under this output are still on schedule.

### Output 5: Support to climate related risk management plan designing

Same situation than output 4. This output is not achieved yet.



### Output 6: Making of a documentary film and diffusion

This output is achieved at 75%. Indeed, the project planned the making of a documentary film on the achievements of the project and its diffusion twice. To date the documentary film is made and is available for diffusion. The diffusion is scheduled to be done.

*Discuss and assess one by one the degree of achievement of the outputs contained in the project document. Be factual using the outputs and indicators in the project*

*document. Give reasons for none or partial achievement of outputs.*

#### b. Outcomes

This section assesses one by one the degree of achievement of the project outcomes and provides explanation for potential deviation.

#### **Outcome 1: Building capacities within local authorities and technical agents for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into local development plans**

This outcome aims at building capacity of stakeholders involved in local development on how to address climate change at local level. The different trainings organized with full participation of local development stakeholders enable to ameliorate the overall their understanding of climate change and related challenges as far as local development is concerned. 34 municipalities are now able to start mainstreaming adaptation to climate and climate related risks management into their local development planning process. **Concrete examples are arising from some municipalities which are developing local adaptation plan and often ask assistance from NGO experts.**

#### **Outcome 2: A climate related risk management plan is designed in each municipality**

The outcome 2 is not achieved. But we cannot reasonably assess it because the project is supposed to end in March 2012. Therefore, despite this report is produced, activities are still in progress for achieving outputs under this outcome. First activities consisting in diagnosis and analyzing of local context are being developed to complete the designing with municipalities of climate related risk management plan

#### **Outcome 3: Awareness is raised within population and project outcomes are largely disseminated**

We can assume that this outcome is largely achieved. Awareness raising was systematically integrated in all project activities. During trainings, meeting with stakeholders, workshops, media was largely associated in order to disseminate information about climate change in



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general and the project activities. **This strategy leads to better understanding of climate change issues within population, officials and technical agents.**

*Discuss and assess one by one the degree of achievement of the outcomes anticipated in the project document. Be factual using the outcomes and indicators in the project document.*

*Discuss deviations from anticipated outcomes.*

### c. Objectives

The project objectives are strongly linked to outcome discussed above. Indeed outcomes are just a reformulation of objectives and indicators are the same. Therefore, we think that as far as this project is concerned objectives evaluation and joins outcomes evaluation.

*Discuss and assess one by one the achievement of project objectives.*

### d. Overall conclusions on results

*Conclude on the achievement of the project overall, including not foreseen impacts if any.*

Overall consideration of this project lets conclude that it provides interesting achievements as well. Foreseen impacts are achieved strengthening the capacities of local development stakeholders to address adaptation to climate change challenges.

Some outputs/outcomes are not fully achieved yet because of the fact that to date the project is not completed as scheduled in its timeline. Activities are on progress to complete some achievements and improve impacts.

## 3) Discussion of projects results in relation to institutional strengthening, human resources development and national planning and adaptation to climate change (max 2 pages)

### a. Institutional linkage and relevance

Results lead somewhat in institutional linkages. Activities developed by the project help to some actors that did not have any opportunity to discuss about local development. For example the Responsible of the Center for Agricultural Promotion doesn't have the opportunity to share local development constraints with local elected officials. But during training, collaboration meetings, workshops developed by CCDARE/IDID project, sharing is ameliorated.

Even if this is not an official institutional linkage, it is nevertheless an interesting starting point

### b. Human resources development

Human resources development is central for the current CCDARE/IDID project. In 2003, Benin started a decentralization process that redirects power and development planning to local authorities. Since this time, the new geographic and political unite for development is the municipality. Efforts are being made by the new authorities to promote socio-economic at local development. But climate change negative effects are compromising these efforts. It is in this context that CCDARE/IDID project was launched. On completion we can assume that human resources development have been a great result. Through the project's activities, 34 municipalities' staff is well trained on climate change issues. Moreover, some started to design local adaptation plan.

Human resources development was not only noticed with municipalities' staff. Human resources from Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and other states agencies such as Centers for Agriculture Promotion, Health agencies benefit from the project. Their participation to project activities enables to strengthen these institutions capacities in addressing climate change and mainstreaming it into policies, strategies and planning.

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- c. Effect on mainstreaming climate change into planning with particular reference to National Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSP), Second National Communications (SNC), National Plan of Actions (NAPA)

Despite the project does not focus national level of planning some effects (direct or indirect) are being noticed. The overall effect is the growing mainstreaming of local development stakeholders (local elected officials, technical agents, etc.) into adaptation actions planned at the national level. For example, Benin started in 2011 the first project of our NAPA. Awareness raising activities, capacity building of local development stakeholders were integrated in the project action plan. Therefore, expertise is hired from IDID staff to well implement such activities. Moreover the Second National Communications (SNC) recognizes the importance of local development stakeholders in the adaptation strategies through the “Community Based Adaptation”.

- 4) Technical assistance (max 1 page)

*Discuss and assess technical assistance provided under CC DARE*

CCDARE team provides significant assistance to the coordination team. This assistance related the technical and financial management of the project. In this purpose a kick-off workshop was organized by CCDARE team and held in Togo to provide assistance to second phase projects of Benin and Togo. This workshop permits to the two projects to learn from each other and know more on how to build second phase projects on first phase achievements.

Further assistance was provided to the coordination team through permanent online advices. Periodic technical and financial reports were discussed and validated as scheduled with CCDARE team.

- 5) Financial reporting (max 1 page)

*Present budget against actual expenditure overall and by main expense group. Detailed presentation by all budget lines to be provided in annex.*

- 6) Lessons learned (max 1 page)

*Extract lessons learned of value in the local context as well as potentially important for other initiatives elsewhere in climate change adaptation*

Lessons learnt from the project are:

- **Involvement of all stakeholders in designing local development plans**

The experience of CCDARE/IDID two-phase projects reinforces the need to make local development planning a multi-actors process. Indeed climate change is affecting all socio-economic sectors from agriculture to health going through education and infrastructures. Therefore capacity building activities must include all actors of the municipality. Due to some financial reasons, the project failed at training all these stakeholders. Some of them (the essential) were targeted but better results could be achieved if more local development stakeholders were targeted.

- **Importance of mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into local development plans**

Climate change negative impacts are not easy to be addressed when happened. If they are anticipated management is easier. Benin experiences this situation in 2010 when large flooding affects 55 municipalities out of 77 country's municipalities. The initiative IDID was running with the support of CCDARE programme since 2009 revealed once again the need to foresee climate change negative and positive effects and mainstream into development, policies, strategies and planning. Now there is no more doubt to say that municipalities and countries can improve their resilience by including climate change in their way to think and plan the development

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### - **Keep raising awareness about climate change**

Some could think that everyone is aware of climate change. It's somewhat right. Everybody who has a reasonable age can notice climate is changing. But not all people know why it's changing, what the observed and potential effects are and how to mitigate/adapt. This project implementation shows once again that some people even at higher position in development planning are really *aware* of climate change.

That is why it comes as a lesson that awareness should be kept.

## 7) Recommendations (max 1 page)

*Formulate recommendations arising from the project that would be useful for climate change adaptation. Recommendations should be directed to the local text as well as for wider use.*

Main recommendations that reached from the almost completed project are as follow:

### - **Fostering linkages with other ongoing/forthcoming projects to well utilize project achievements**

Adaptation to climate change is a global concern and isolated actions are not good. CCDARE/IDID strongly recommend to local actors and those abroad to keep searching for linking with other past, ongoing or forthcoming initiatives whose overall object is adaptation to climate change. This project did it and its achievements and experts are being used by the first NAPA ongoing project.

### - **Support to local officials to implement actions planned**

CCDARE/IDID two projects have been helped for 3 years municipalities to mainstream adaptation to climate change into local development planning. Some municipalities are well informed about the issue and start the integration itself. Potential next step for the initiative is the support to the implementation of adaptation actions planned. Such thing will enable municipality to start concrete adaptation at local level. This way forwarding must include capacity building of local authorities and technical agents in fundraising strategies for implementation of adaptation actions.

This recommendation is formulated again as a way forward activity.

### - **Extension of project achievements in other regions of the country.**

The projects finally recommend that its experience is shared with other countries in order to really make adaptation to climate change a local and community concern.

## 8) Way forward (max 1 page)

*Outline strategy on the way forward to take advantage of the results generated by the project.*

Key potential forward activities are:

### - **The support to municipalities in the implementation of the adaptation to climate change related activities included in local development plans.**

This is a recommendation formulated above. CCDARE/IDID two projects have been helped for 3 years municipalities to mainstream adaptation to climate change into local development planning. Some municipalities are well informed about the issue and start the integration itself. Potential next step for the initiative is the support to the implementation of adaptation actions planned. Such thing will enable municipality to start concrete adaptation at local level. This way forwarding must include capacity building of local authorities and technical agents in fundraising strategies for implementation of adaptation actions.

### - **To target national policy makers to mainstream adaptation to climate change into national policies, strategies and development plans**

Even if municipalities are the new entity of local development thinking, local and community development actions plan are influenced by the national policies, strategies and development

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plans such as the National Poverty Reduction Strategies and other relevant strategies and policies at national level. Therefore it will be very useful to help national planners to mainstream climate change (adaptation and mitigation). Thus Activities developed targeting local development stakeholders will be replicated and scaled-up to them.

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### Annex: Budget and expenditure details

| Rubriques  | Unités | Quantité | Coût unitaire | Montant \$    |
|--|--------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Personnel</b>   |        |          |               | 9 000         |
| Chargé de Projet   | 1      | 10       | 500           | 5 000         |
| Responsable Suivi-Evaluation   | 1      | 10       | 400           | 4 000         |
| <b>Carburant</b>   |        |          |               | 6 000         |
| Carburant moto   | 1      | 10       | -             | -             |
| Carburant véhicule   | 1      | 10       | 600           | 6 000         |
| <b>Sécrétariat</b>   |        |          |               | 1 500         |
| Fourniture de bureau   | 1      | 10       | 50            | 500           |
| Frais de communication   | 1      | 10       | 100           | 1 000         |
| <b>Equipement et accessoires</b>   |        |          |               | 1 600         |
| Achat laptop   | 1      | 2        | 800           | 1 600         |
| <b>Perdiems de terrain</b>   |        |          |               | 13 680        |
| Chauffeur  | 1      | 60       | 36            | 2 160         |
| Agents techniques  | 3      | 60       | 64            | 11 520        |
| <b>Activités</b>   |        |          |               | 32 900        |
| Formation des élus locaux  | 1      | 2        | 2 000         | 4 000         |
| Formation des cadres techniques  | 1      | 4        | 3 000         | 12 000        |
| Vulgarisation des guides sur l'intégration de l'adaptation dans la planification locale            | 1      | 1 000    | 1             | 1 000         |
| Organisation des réunions de concertation avec les parties prenantes                               | 1      | 34       | 100           | 3 400         |
| Elaboration et validation d'un guideline global  | 1      | 1        | 1 000         | 1 000         |
| Appui à l'élaboration des plans de gestion des sinistres liés au climat                            | 1      | 34       | 200           | 6 800         |
| Elaboration et diffusion d'un documentaire sur les acquis du projet                                | 1      | 1        | 2 000         | 2 000         |
| Organisation d'une émission télé sur les acquis du projet  | 1      | 1        | 1 000         | 1 000         |
| Organisation d'un atelier de planification concertée avec les parties prenantes                    | 1      | 1        | 700           | 700           |
| Organisation d'un atelier de capitalisation des acquis du projet avec toutes les parties prenantes | 1      | 1        | 1 000         | 1 000         |
| <b>Suivi-Evaluation</b>  |        |          |               | 4 000         |
| Suivi-Evaluation par le staff  | 1      | 1        | 2 500         | 2 500         |
| Suivi-Evaluation par le PF CCUNCC  | 1      | 1        | 1 500         | 1 500         |
| <b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>   |        |          |               | <b>68 680</b> |