

Annex 11

Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan

Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) - Benin

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1. Stakeholder engagement for the deployment of the LoCAL programme in Benin

The overall goal of the proposed programme “Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)” is to strengthen the climate resilience of communities and of the local economies in four vulnerable departments of Benin (Atacora, Alibori, Donga and Mono departments) by improving the capacity of local governments and their communities to access and effectively use financing for appropriate adaptation investments and interventions, thereby contributing to the alignment of Benin with Paris Agreement objectives, national sectoral targets, and specific SDG targets..

The LoCAL programme lays on a performance-based financing system that will extend small-scale grants - Performance-based Climate Resilience Grants (PBCRG) – as financial earmarked top-ups to regular inter-governmental fiscal transfers to cover the additional costs of making local investments climate resilient or finance adaptation specific local investments. The PBCRG system ensures the programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level, while offering strong incentives for performance improvements in enhanced resilience. Capital investment financing is deployed jointly with technical assistance, capacity building and quality assurance support at the local level.

Local governments and their communities are the ultimate decision-makers of local adaptation investments, thus fulfilling their mandates, developing their capacities to plan, budget and execute climate compatible investments, hence improving the climate resilience of their communities. The use and strengthening of country systems and the demonstration effect is a specific added value of the LoCAL programme, which allows for a gradual expansion of the approach and eventually a full national roll out, by catalysing other sources of finance for local adaptation through an established performance-based climate finance transfer mechanism.

The proposed programme is a scaling up of the first deployment of LoCAL by the government of Benin with UNCDF support in 2014. LoCAL was originally implemented in three Northern communes (Boukoumbé, Copargo and Toukountouna), and subsequently extended to six communes in the department of Alibori (Banikoara, Cobly, Karimama, Malanville, Material and Ouaké). Building on this pilot effort, the GCF-funded programme aims for gradual deployment in 25 municipalities in five years, reaching a population of more than 2.84 million.

Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of the implementation modalities of LoCAL, which are defined according to the particular circumstances of each country. Because climate change adaptation requires effective coordination between actors with differing mandates and interests, integrated national and local consultation work as part of the LoCAL process is a key factor in its success and durability. The institutionalization of the LoCAL programme deployment process, as it builds on country-based financing, planning and execution mechanisms, makes it possible to work directly with local governments, which have the legitimacy and mobilizing power to interact with local stakeholders.

LoCAL has engaged and will continue engage in the implementation of specific tools and processes for stakeholder participation, prioritizing, among other things, feedback from on the ground implementation. The main stakeholders identified are as follows:

- Central government entities
- Local governments

- Representatives of local communities
- Representatives of civil society
- Technical and financial partners
- Representatives from the local and regional private sector
- Networks of exchange, sharing and dissemination of knowledge at the national and international levels (including academia and research).

The Programme has not identified any specific indigenous people / ethnic minority or other such vulnerable group in its target geographies. It does in any case intend to mainstream an inclusive, culturally sensitive, gender-responsive approach throughout the design and implementation of its activities. Already from the Programme conceptualization phase, extensive consultations with local communities have characterized the Programme design. Broad, participatory, inclusive, and representative consultations are planned to be a key feature of all future Programme activities.

2. Preparatory phase of LoCAL programme scale-up.

Several stakeholders' consultations took place between 2013 (since LoCAL first inception and deployment) to 2022 for the design of LoCAL and then the development of this GCF-funded programme.

A first scoping and design mission was undertaken in 2013, when LoCAL was first set to be deployed in Benin upon the request of the government with UNCDF support. This stocktaking exercise identifies the relevant political and institutional strategies and structures in place in a country. Specifically, it reviews the entire system of local government service delivery (e.g., functions, funding, capacity). It also examines and assesses the entry points and conditions for successful launch and implementation; this ensures the mechanism will benefit local governments and their communities. The scoping analysis generated preliminary inputs and ideas for the design of the PBCRG system. The scoping analysis through in-country missions builds on international and national expertise in the areas of climate change, decentralization and capacity building. The exercise entailed collecting and reviewing information in terms of:

- Current climate change data (climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation assessments) and potential gaps in information, systems or guidance materials, particularly at the local level and in communities that are candidates for testing.
- Development strategies and national priorities, planning and budgeting guidelines and their relationship to climate change and local governments.
- Decentralization strategies, as well as the status and the level of integration of climate change adaptation into the public expenditure management systems of decentralized services.
- Climate change policies and strategies, particularly on adaptation, integration and local governments.
- The existence and effectiveness of local governments funding systems and performance-based grant systems, where appropriate.
- Institutional configuration, roles and mandates of central ministries (e.g. finance, planning), line ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Natural Resource Management, Water and Public Works, Health and Education) and institutions responsible for climate change, land administration, decentralization and local development.
- Legal frameworks, guidelines and manuals applicable to local governments, monitoring and evaluation, audit and reporting systems.

- Climate change adaptation and decentralization/local governance programmes or initiatives currently being carried out or planned by government and development partners.
- Technical and administrative capacities and needs of local governments and ministries responsible for climate change, finance, planning and local governance (e.g. staff and skills needed for planning and procurement).

The design phase allowed to work and consult with key country representatives, including central-level representatives as well as groups involved in the pilot phase: government entities, bodies representing local governments, bodies representing vulnerable groups and civil society, development partners, the private sector (including the financial sector), networks for knowledge exchange and local government officials.

A redesign mission was undertaken in 2018/2019 to update and include learnings from the first 4 years of implementation of LoCAL in Benin. The updated design is the technical document supporting the current scale up with GCF funding. The updated design document was extensively consulted and validated in October 2021 over a 2-day validation workshop with key national and subnational level stakeholders. Key design elements that were at the core of consultations included:

- **Minimum conditions and performance measures.** The updated design aimed to further align the minimum conditions to FADeC assessment system to ensure consistency and stronger integration into inter-governmental transfer systems. Additional safeguards were also included on project execution and management as recommended in communes' annual assessments exercises. Performance measures were also re-drafted to better account for adaptation mainstreaming into local planning, budgeting and execution processes and streamlined in terms of evaluation criteria to ensure consistency and clarity in judgement criteria vis-à-vis the communes. Among the performance indicators, attention is paid to the involvement and participation of communities (including vulnerable groups and women) in decision-making and monitoring, as well as to the relevance of investments with respect to climate risks and expected benefits.
- **Menu of eligible investments.** The menu is drawn from Benin's experience in its efforts to adapt to climate change (National Adaptation Programmes of Action) and is aligned with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), in addition to assessments/studies of localized climate risks and vulnerabilities. The Menu was enriched with feedback from local governments and their communities during monitoring missions and annual performance assessments over the pilot phase and further revised to account for specificities from areas of implementation.
- **PBCRG.** Following stakeholder consultations, the PBCRG average grant amount was recalibrated (increased) to provide sufficient incentives to act to improve climate resilience while matching the absorptive capacities of local governments and being fiscally sustainable and scalable.

The redesign mission leading to the current LoCAL set up was the results of a series of consultations held through LoCAL's key governance and implementation mechanisms, which provide an avenue for engagement with key stakeholders (national and subnational level) and continually assess challenges, learning and best practices and integrate them into programme implementation strategies, including the design of this GCF proposal for LoCAL scale up.

1. Institutional consultations through the LoCAL-Benin Technical Committee and other national level consultations and engagements

The LoCAL-Benin Technical Committee was established in 2014 by Ministerial Decree with the role to oversee and provide strategic guidance to the implementation of the initiative in country. It is composed of both national and local level representatives, including beneficiary local governments who regularly attend, as well as CSO, private sector and interest group representations as deemed needed (composition of the Committee is provided in Annex 1). Below an overview of key meetings and workshops undertaken leading to the current LoCAL design and subsequent GCF proposal.

Dates	Objective
October 2014	Launch Workshop of LoCAL Benin and validation of LoCAL Pilot Design (31 participants)
October 2014	First meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (21 participants): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of LoCAL Technical Committee AWP - Approval of PBCRG allocation - Recommendations on LoCAL pilot deployment
March and October 2015	Annual meetings of the LoCAL Technical Committee (23 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of adaptation plans of pilot communes - Review of LoCAL PBCRG first cycle deployment - Recommendations on proximity support to communes
August 2015	Consultations between beneficiary local government representatives, line Ministries and deconcentrated services on integrating climate change adaptation in local planning and budgeting processes (54 participants)
May 2016	Annual meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (31 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of TC AWP activities and implementation - Review of first cycle APA reports - Adoption of new AWP - Endorsement of APA recommendations - Approval of PBCRG allocation and adaptation plans for the pilot communes
February 2017	Annual meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (24 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of TC AWP activities and implementation - Adoption of new AWP - Review of LoCAL PBCRG second cycle deployment
July 2017	Workshop on climate risk mapping and assessment of climate information systems in Benin (30 participants)
April 2018	Annual meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (36 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of TC AWP activities and implementation - Review of second cycle APA reports - Adoption of new AWP - Endorsement of APA recommendations
April 2019	Annual meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (23 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of PBCRG allocation and adaptation plans for the pilot communes - Review of TC AWP activities and implementation - Adoption of new AWP
August 2021	Annual meeting of the LoCAL Technical Committee (24 participants) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of TC AWP activities and implementation - Review of third cycle APA reports - Adoption of new AWP - Endorsement of APA recommendations

	- Approval of PBCRG allocation and adaptation plans for the pilot communes
October 2021	Validation workshop of LoCAL Phase II Design for LoCAL scale up (51 participants)
January 2022	Debriefing session with H.E. Minister of Living Space and Sustainable Development on LoCAL implementation (27 participants)
April 2022	Workshop with SP-PONADEC (body in charge of implementation of decentralization agenda) on integration climate change into sectoral plans (25 participants)
September 2022	Consultations on GCF-LoCAL Funding Proposal preparation with NDA/DGEC, AE (FNEC), UNCDF (10 participants)

2. Local level consultations/engagement activities undertaken during the LoCAL implementation.

Communities and local governments are systematically supported and consulted throughout the programme cycle, more specifically around (i) the deployment of the LoCAL mechanism, (ii) planning of adaptation investments and interventions, (iii) capacity building and awareness raising, iv) implementing, monitoring and evaluation activities.

Specifically for the purpose of the development of this GCF proposal, DGEC with support from UNCDF launched a survey questionnaire with a sample of target local governments and departments, namely those local governments already implementing the LoCAL programme. These local governments were targeted as representative of the other neighboring local governments and for their exposure to the LoCAL programme, facilitating a feedback mechanism on potential improvements and suggestions based on past implementation. The following actors were targeted:

- Executive Secretaries of the communes of Boukoumbé, Copargo and Toukountouna, Banikoara, Cobly, Karimama, Malanville, Material and Ouaké (9)
- Prefects of Alibori, Atacora and Donga (3)

The questionnaire consisted of 10 semi-structured questions, to further learn of climate change risks and impacts perceptions, financing and capacity building needs, which have been reflected in the different sections of the GCF funding proposal and in the crafting of key activities. The structure of the questionnaire is provided in Annex 2.

3. Formal GCF funding proposal validation and NDA non-objection

A validation workshop was held in Mach 2023 to formally present the proposal to a wider set of stakeholders and secure final endorsement and feedback. The validation workshop was followed by the formal signature of the non-objection letter from the NDA.

3. Stakeholders' engagement during LoCAL programme implementation

LoCAL systematically incorporates consultations and coordination with the various stakeholders throughout the project cycle as presented below.

3.1. National level consultations

The programme will be governed by an already established inter-ministerial and multi-level governance body, which include representative from line ministries, agencies and actors engaged on

climate, finance and territorial development. The LoCAL-Benin Technical Committee was established in 2014 by Ministerial Decree and is chaired by Ministry of Living Space and Sustainable Development and meets at least once per year. Among its main functions, we can include:

- Monitoring of LoCAL deployment, including approval of PBCRG allocations to communes.
- Review of investments to be financed by LoCAL, including alignment with the Menu of eligible investments.
- Review and endorsement of Annual Performance Assessment reports.
- Assess progresses, take stock of good practices and lessons learned.
- Provide recommendations on LoCAL implementation, including on the mobilization of dedicated support from state and non-state actors and implementation of correctives measures.
- Review and approval of annual work plans of action.
- Ensure alignment of LoCAL with national climate change adaptation priorities and processes (alignment with NDC implementation, NAP, national climate change policy, etc.).

In addition to the LoCAL Technical Committee, discussions will be regularly conducted by the central entities and partners. This will ensure continued political buy-in as well as advances in the progressive institutionalization of the PBCRG system through sensitization, policy and engagement support.

3.2. Local level consultations

Communities and local governments are supported and consulted throughout the programme cycle, more specifically around (i) the deployment of the LoCAL mechanism, (ii) planning of adaptation investments, (iii) capacity building and awareness raising, iv) implementing, monitoring and evaluation activities.

Once activities will select FNEC will update information on these communities, especially with regard to features that relate to the thematic areas of intervention of the project (starting from how they are impacted by climate change, their relevance for their indigenous knowledge which can be instrumental for CC mitigation, etc.) and to information connected with the due diligence in general.

Deployment of the LoCAL mechanism

Adhesion to LoCAL is normally included in municipal councils' agenda and the council votes and approves. Target local governments are committed to a multiparty agreement on the objectives of LoCAL and its modus operandi, which includes the conditions of governance and consultation. Beneficiary local governments are in turn involved in stocktaking exercises (e.g., update of design document and design elements as deemed necessary) and are consulted when producing the PBCRG and APA operational manuals to ensure acceptance and understanding of LoCAL conditions of deployment.

Planning of adaptation investments

Local governments and their communities are the primary decision-makers of adaptation options. Capacity building support is provided to assist local governments to integrate climate change adaptation into local development plans or to develop adaptation plans, following a participatory and inclusive planning process. This phase is also supported by deconcentrated state services.

Under the programme, a key activity will include the establishment of local climate information systems, intended to provide easy to access and actionable climate information to guide risk-informed

planning. Climate information systems will follow a co-creation approach, ensuring needs from local actors and communities are factored in a user responsive manner. A two-day workshop was already held in Benin with representatives of local governments and deconcentrated state services to consult on design feature and system content. Following the example of other LoCAL countries, user testing exercises will be also undertaken to capture feedback for primary users and ensure a human-centric design.

The identification and prioritization of adaptation investments under the programme will follow a multi-stakeholder process for which the dynamism of the community, the engagement of civil society and the private sector are extremely useful. The processes of planning, design and implementation of adaptation investments include a strong participatory component, which helps build the awareness of communities and their civic engagement on resilience building efforts. In line with the Assessing Climate Change Adaptation Framework (ACCAF), identified adaptation investments must ensure alignment with local adaptation priorities as identified in medium-term local development plans and refined with science-based evidence of climate change risks and expected impacts. The internalization of the ACCAF tool by local governments as a monitoring and evaluation tool for adaptation benefits at the local level provide a solid ground to ensure pertinence of adaptation investments with local adaptation priorities.

Capacity building and awareness raising

Dedicated capacity building support is provided throughout the whole project cycle, either directly through specialized technical assistance (e.g., establishment of local climate information systems) or through the mobilization of relevant national and subnational stakeholders with such a mandate (e.g., CeFAL for climate change adaptation capacity building and planning or through deconcentrated state services). Capacity building activities and specialized technical assistance assignments will ensure wider participation of the communities and restitution mechanisms for wider benefits. Specific awareness raising activities will target the beneficiary communities to ensure a constructive participation during the different phases of LoCAL deployment (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

LoCAL performance measures incorporate community participation at both the investment planning and implementation stages, placing the mobilization of communities and beneficiaries at the centre of the decision-making process. The performance measures also focus on systems for tracking and assessing the impacts of investments on communities vis-à-vis local adaptation needs. The performance measures for Benin's local governments under the programme cover the following key elements of community engagement and participation:

- Identification of local vulnerabilities and localized climate risks, including identification of most vulnerable groups
- Participation of communities' representatives in the identification of local adaptation priorities
- Establishment of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for adaptation investments, including different local interest groups (e.g., SCO, women's groups, etc.)
- Design of disaggregated outcomes indicators that allow the assessment of distribution of adaptation benefits

The assessment of environmental and social impacts of investments will be undertaken in line with the ESMP of the programme (Annex 6) and FNEC (AE) procedures, which include community consultations.

Local governments’ performance in the framework of LoCAL must be evaluated every year. Annual performance assessments (APA) are undertaken based on LoCAL design and on a PBCRG and APA manual, which is validated and shared by all key stakeholders (national and subnational). A preparatory phase preceded the APA country mission, which allow for the engagement of all interested parties and preparation of the field work, which will focus on consultations within the beneficiary communities. Assessment missions indeed include field visits to local communities to observe adaptation investments on the ground and to monitor the quality and reliability of reported data. They also provide an opportunity to examine the more qualitative aspects of performance and to meet with local governments’ officials and beneficiaries. This step is essential to build on communities’ and local governments’ experience and better target capacity building activities.

Objectives	Activities
Mobilization of local governments and decentralized technical services for the deployment of the LoCAL mechanism	<p>Launch workshop of LoCAL and validation of LoCAL Pilot Design with the participation of pilot local governments representatives (Boukoubé, Copargo and Toukountouna) and deconcentrated states services (October 2014, 31 participants).</p> <p>Local consultations with local governments and community representatives in preparation of expanding LoCAL to Ouaké (49 participants), Matéri (48 participants), and Cobly (33 participants) during May 2015.</p>
Planning of adaptation investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations between beneficiary local government representatives, line Ministries and deconcentrated services on integrating climate change adaptation in local planning and budgeting processes (54 participants, August 2015). • Public consultations on local governments’ adaptation plans in beneficiary communes (in total a series of consultations grouping some 78 participants, December 2015). • Annual technical committee meetings and consultations with local governments on revision of the adaptation annual investment plans (March 2015, February 2017, April 2019, August 2021).
Capacity building and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic sessions with deconcentrated state services for design and management of adaptation investment projects (during planning, execution and pre-evaluation phases) • Technical Committee and UNCDF technical missions for proximity support, capacity building, monitoring (quarterly) • Participatory risks and vulnerability assessment exercises in the pilot communes (during first half of 2015) • Knowledge sharing workshop on climate change adaptation best practices in pilot communes (39 participants, July 2016) • Technical workshop on climate risk mapping and opportunities for initiating an adaptation local information system with local governments’ representatives and deconcentrated state services (30 participants, July 2017) • Knowledge sharing workshop with non-governmental and communities’ associations on LoCAL approach to climate change adaptation (50 participants, November 2020) • Training of Trainers of CeFAL certified trainers on integrating climate change adaptation into local development planning (18 participants, September 2022) • Training and consultative workshop on localized climate risks and local information with local governments’ representatives and deconcentrated state services (July 2022)

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic sessions with deconcentrated state services for design and management of adaptation investment projects (during planning, execution and pre-evaluation phases) • Technical Committee and UNCDF technical missions for proximity support, capacity building, monitoring (quarterly) • APA missions for each of the PBCRG cycle (2016, 2018, 2020)
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3.3. Partnerships and coordination with other initiatives

The implementation of LoCAL programme in a country aims for multiple and multifaceted partnerships. In addition to Government partners, several DPs are also consulted and involved in the process. An indicative list of partners periodically consulted during the design and implementation of LoCAL in Benin is presented below:

- **Government partners:** Ministry of Living Space and Sustainable Development (MCVDD); Environment and Climate National Fund (FNEC); Ministry of Decentralization and Local Governance (MDGL); Food Security Commission; Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Permanent Secretary of National Local Finance Commission (SP/CONAFIL); Sectoral Ministries; Local Administration Training Centre (CeFAL); Local Government National Association (ANCB); National Treasury (DGTCP); Prefects; Mayors and Municipal Councils; Deconcentrated state services; National Designated Authority of GCF (DGEC).
- **Technical and financial partners:** European Union (EU)/Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); United Nations Environment Programme Programme (UNEP); Climate Change Programme/UNDP, WRI on ACCAF, GIZ.

3.4. International Engagement

Benin is part of the LoCAL Board, a south-south platform space for LoCAL participating countries to exchange and share lessons learned and experiences in addressing climate change adaptation at the local level through the LoCAL mechanism. The Board meets annually, and Benin has participated through its representatives (NDA/DGEC, FNEC and MDGL) since 2014 when the first meeting was held.

Annex 1. Composition of the LoCAL Technical Committee in Benin

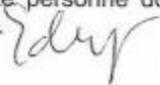
Article 4 : Le Comité Technique de Pilotage est composé comme suit :

- Président : Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Environnement Chargé de la Gestion des Changements Climatiques, du Reboisement et de la Protection des Ressources Naturelles et Forestières ;
- Premier vice-président : Le Conseiller Technique à la Prévention des Catastrophes Naturelles dans les Communes du Ministre de la Décentralisation, de la Gouvernance Locale, de l'Administration et de l'Aménagement du Territoire ;
- Deuxième vice-président : Le Directeur Général du Trésor et de la Comptabilité Publique ou son représentant ;
- Rapporteur : Le Coordonnateur National de LoCAL.

Membres :

- Le Président de l'Equipe d'Appui aux Communes ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur Général du Budget ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur Général de la Gestion des Changements Climatiques ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur Général de l'Environnement ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur Général des Forêts et des Ressources Naturelles ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur Général du Fonds National pour l'Environnement ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur des Ressources Financières et du Matériel du Ministère de l'Environnement Chargé de la Gestion des Changements Climatiques, du Reboisement et de la Protection des Ressources Naturelles et Forestières ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur de la Programmation et de la Prospective du Ministère de l'Environnement Chargé de la Gestion des Changements Climatiques, du Reboisement et de la Protection des Ressources Naturelles et Forestières ou son représentant ;
- Le Directeur de la Programmation et de la Prospective (MDGLAAT) ou son représentant ;
- Le Secrétaire Permanent de la Commission Nationale des Finances Locales (CONAFIL) ou son représentant ;
- Le Président de l'Association Nationale des Communes du Bénin (ANCB) ou son représentant ;
- Le Point Focal National du Bénin de la Convention-Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques ou son suppléant ;
- Un représentant du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) ;
- Un représentant du Fonds d'Equipement des Nations Unies (UNCDF) ;

Le CTP peut faire appel à toute personne dont la compétence est nécessaire à l'accomplissement de sa mission.



Annex 2 : Survey Questionnaire to target local governments for market assessment and feedback

Question	Area	Sub-area
1) Quels aléas ou événements liés au changement climatique sont les plus ressentis dans la commune ? Choisissez tout ce qui correspond	<input type="checkbox"/> Hausse de la température <input type="checkbox"/> Sécheresses <input type="checkbox"/> Régimes pluviométriques irréguliers <input type="checkbox"/> Anomalies des variations saisonnières <input type="checkbox"/> Inondations <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pouvez-vous décrire un/deux événements climatiques extrêmes qui ont affecté votre commune pendant la dernière décennie ?
2) Comment ces aléas/événements affectent-ils la population et ses moyens de subsistance ? Choisissez tout ce qui correspond	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration locale et déplacements (par exemple, du rural vers l'urbain) <input type="checkbox"/> Réduction de la quantité/qualité des produits agricoles <input type="checkbox"/> Pénurie d'eau <input type="checkbox"/> Endommager les infrastructures, par exemple, les infrastructures hydrauliques / municipales / de transport <input type="checkbox"/> Réduction de la disponibilité des ressources naturelles / sources animales / accès aux terres arables <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser) <input type="checkbox"/> Aucun impact matériel n'est ressenti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pouvez-vous donner des exemples concrets supplémentaires pour justifier votre réponse ?
3) Quel(s) segment(s) de la population sont les plus touchés ? Choisissez tout ce qui correspond)	<input type="checkbox"/> Femmes <input type="checkbox"/> Jeunes <input type="checkbox"/> Les personnes âgées <input type="checkbox"/> Personnes handicapées <input type="checkbox"/> Hommes <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pouvez-vous fournir des informations supplémentaires sur la démographie de la commune (homme, femme, âge, etc.) ? Pouvez-vous décrire comment ces groupes sont-ils impactés ?
4) Quels secteurs considérez-vous comme prioritaires à protéger par les impacts du changement climatique dans votre commune ? Choisissez-en trois et classez-les par ordre d'importance	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructures physiques <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructures naturelles (par exemple, zones humides, restauration des forêts) <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture intelligente face au climat (adaptative) et agroforesterie <input type="checkbox"/> Technologies d'économie d'eau <input type="checkbox"/> Mesures d'efficacité énergétique et production d'énergie propre à petite échelle <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pouvez-vous classer votre choix par ordre d'importance ? Pouvez-vous préciser élaborer sur votre choix en expliquant les interventions spécifiques que la commune voit comme prioritaires ?
5) Selon vous, quels types d'instruments financiers sont les mieux adaptés pour répondre aux besoins ci-dessus ? Choisissez-en trois et classez-les par ordre d'importance	<input type="checkbox"/> Prêts <input type="checkbox"/> Prêts concessionnels <input type="checkbox"/> Dons <input type="checkbox"/> Renforcement des capacités <input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veuillez décrire en détail les raisons de votre choix
6) Quels sont les principaux obstacles à l'investissement dans les secteurs affectés par le	<input type="checkbox"/> Manque de financement <input type="checkbox"/> Manque de connaissances techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veuillez justifier votre réponse

<p>changement climatique que vous observez dans la commune ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Manque d'intérêt/motivation sur le changement climatique</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Autre (veuillez préciser)</p>	
<p>7) Est-ce que le PDC de la commune prend en compte les effets du changement climatique et identifie des investissements d'adaptation spécifiques ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Oui, exhaustivement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partialement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pas de tout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pouvez-vous élaborer plus sur votre réponse ? Par exemple, comment la variabilité climatique est abordée dans le PDC, comment les vulnérabilités ont été identifiées, comment les investissements priorités ? • Quelle est la période couverte par votre PDC actuel ?
<p>8) Est-ce que le PDC a un budget pour les investissements d'adaptation / résilience climatique ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Oui – préciser le montant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment ce budget est financé ? Quel est l'écart estimé entre dépenses et ressources dans le PDC a la date ?
<p>9) Quelles autres organisations/projets appuient votre commune avec des fonds ou autres formes d'appui sur les thématiques résilience, adaptation au changement climatique ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Lister les organisations et projets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pourquoi ces projets sont-ils importants selon vous ?
<p>10) Question ouverte : Quels sont les besoins les plus urgents pour renforcer la résilience climatique de la commune et sa population ?</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>...</p>