Climate Policy and Law as Instruments for Finance Readiness

The Experience of Benin

Basile Marius GANDONOU
National Coordinator
Benin GCF Readiness Programme
1. Development of the Climate Change Law in Benin: experience and lessons learned from coordinating the GCF Readiness Programme

Key success factors in developing the Climate Change Law:

• Strong work relations with the Government to lead the development of the law:
  Strong personality to effectively discuss with national authorities and parliamentarians, and trusted work relations to organize the high-level workshop.

• Skills to provide required advice and help the Government take informed decisions
  In this context my strong experience in terms of voting processes in the area of land tenure helped to provide useful advice to the Government.

• Relevant experience in stakeholder inclusion
  All stakeholders were engaged and provided their input in the process of developing the law.

• Importance of setting up a mechanism for quality assurance
  At the national level, 11 panels of national experts or consultants were set up; and at the international level, an additional quality assurance mechanism was established to assess whether international rules and guidelines were considered.
2. Development of the Climate Change Law in Benin: experience and lessons learned by the Government

- Importance of close collaboration with the parliament to screen the draft law in a legal-technical commission
  The commission functioned like a cluster in which the Minister and cabinet members worked closely with parliamentarians on the draft of the Climate Change Law before the vote took place

- The process leading up to the vote was accelerated by raising the awareness of parliamentarians on the law
  The Programme organized awareness raising meetings that provided the opportunity to the Government to introduce, explain and raise understanding on the law.
3. Experience that illustrates how the Climate Change Law can mobilize international and domestic financial resources

- The Law helps to integrate climate change adaptation into planning, which leads to the budgeting of additional financial resources

  The Climate Change Law stipulates that adaptation should be integrated into:
  - the National Development Plan (PND) (this is implemented with support by GIZ);
  - Sectoral Development Plans (on agriculture, health and energy) (this is implemented with support by GIZ and BM); and
  - Local Development Plans (PDC) targeting a wide range of communities (this is implemented with support by GIZ and SNV).

  As a result of this integration, additional financial resources are now budgeted.

- The Law helps to include additional sectors that pay carbon tax

  The Climate Change Law suggests to collect carbon tax from the main GHG-emitting sectors according to Benin’s NDC, thereby adding additional sources of carbon tax in Benin. This will provide additional financial resources to the National Environment and Climate Fund. The Fund uses these resources to finance environmental and climate change projects in Benin.
4. Identified challenges in terms of the mobilization of financial resources

- The transition from planning to the actual mobilization of resources is challenging. Even if adaptation actions are better integrated into national plans and budgeted for, it is challenging to transform this into actual additional financial resources.

- Currently there are different guidebooks on how to integrate adaptation into planning. Several organizations who support the integration of adaptation into planning produced their individual guidebook. The challenge will now be to combine these different documents into one comprehensive guidebook.

- So far there are no specific budget lines for climate change within the Government system that classifies expenditures. The national expenditures system currently does not allow for a clear and precise allocation of budget lines towards climate change-related sectors. It will be important to address this.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH