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on climate change in the Republic of Benin.

The National Assembly deliberated and adopted at its session of June 18 2018;

The President of the Republic promulgates the law, the content of which is as follows :

FIRST TITLE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER ONE

DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Article 1 : For the purposes of this law, the following terms shall apply :

- Adaptation to climate change : Adjustment of natural systems or human systems to a new or changing environment .

Adaptation to climate change refers to the adjustment of natural or human systems in response to present or future climatic stimuli .
future or 6 their effects, in order to mitigate negative effects or exploit beneficial opportunities .

There are various types of adaptation, including anticipatory and reactive adaptation, public and private adaptation, and autonomous and planned adaptation ;

- Afforestation or afforestation: Planting of trees with the aim of to establish a wooded state on an area that has long remained devoid of trees or that has possibly never (on human time scales) belonged to the forest area. It differs from reforestation in that the latter is carried out on an area that was wooded shortly before;

- Climate-smart agriculture : Its aim is to strengthen the coherence of agricultural systems, to contribute to food security,
by integrating the need for adaptation and the potential for mitigation into sustainable agriculture development strategies ;

- Hazard: A dangerous phenomenon , substance, human activity or condition that may cause death, injury or other effects on the population, damage to property, loss of livelihoods and services , socio - economic disruption or ecological damage;

- Mitigation: Anthropogenic intervention to reduce sources or
increase greenhouse gas sinks ;

- Drought mitigation : Activities related to drought forecasting and aimed at reducing the vulnerability of society and
natural systems facing drought within the framework of the Jutte against desertification;

- Energy audit: Essential initial step to guarantee a good definition of energy control actions in companies .
The in-depth study of the different energy- consuming poses makes it possible to highlight sources of energy savings and
·determine the actions and investments that can be considered in order to exploit them at the best costs. They can be autonomous or integrated into an audit
broader environmental;

- Adaptive capacity: Ability of a system to adjust to climate change (including variability and extremes)
climatic) in order to mitigate potential effects , exploit opportunities or cope with consequences;

- Mitigation capacity: Social, political and economic structures and conditions necessary for effective mitigation ;

- Natural disasters: Disasters resulting from a natural event : earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslides , flooding, storm, cyclone, thunderstorms, etc. They also designate the damaging effects of a sudden, lasting or intense phenomenon; of natural or human origin;

- Climate change: Variations attributed directly or indirectly to human activity altering the composition of
the global atmosphere ;

- Deforestation: Conversion of a forest into a non-forest area; .

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- Deforestation: Change in land use induced by the movement of the forest by humans for different purposes;

- Land degradation : Reduction or disappearance, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of non - irrigated cultivated land , irrigated cultivated land , rangelands , pastures , forests or wooded areas due to land use or one or more phenomena ,

in particular phenomena due to human activity and its modes of population, such as :

a- soil erosion caused by wind and/or water,

b- deterioration of the physical, chemical and biological or economic properties of soils,

c- the long - term disappearance of natural vegetation .

- Desertification : Degradation of land in arid, semi- arid and dry sub-humid areas as a result of various factors, including climatic variations and human activities ;

- Ecosystem : System of living organisms in interaction, as well as ,their physical environment ;

- Fragile ecosystems : These are sensitive ecosystems with unique characteristics and resources . They include deserts , semi-arid lands , mountains, marshy areas , small islands and some coastal regions. Most of these ecosystems are of regional interest because they span national boundaries ;

- Endemic : Limited OR specific to a place OR a region. In this As it relates to human health , endemic may refer to a disease or agent that is permanently present or generally prevalent within of a population or a geographic area;

- Harmful/negative effects of climate change : Changes in the physical environment or biotopes due to changes climatic and which have significant adverse effects on the composition, resilience or productivity of natural and managed ecosystems, on the functioning of socio-economic systems or on human health and well - being ;

- Energy efficiency: Report of the energy yield of a transformation process or a system to its energy input ;

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- Emissions : Release of greenhouse gases or precursors of such gases into the atmosphere above an area and over a given period;

- Anthropogenic emissions: Emissions of greenhouse gases , aerosols and greenhouse gas precursors or aerosols due to activities human activities. These include the use of fossil fuels , deforestation, land-use changes, *livestock* production, fertilization, waste management and industrial processes ;

- New energy: New generation renewable energy ;- we can cite solar energy, biomass for electricity;

- Primary energy: Energy present in natural resources {chorbon, crude oil, sunlight, uranium, for example) which has not yet been subject to any anthropogenic conversion or transformation;

- Clean energy also called green energy : A source energy whose exploitation produces only negligible quantities of pollutants compared to other more widespread and considered sources as more polluting.

The concept of clean energy is distinct from that of energy renewable: the fact that an energy is reconstituted does not imply that the waste from the exploitation of this energy is disposed of, nor the opposite. The following energy sources are generally cited as clean energy : geothermal energy, high OR low energy; wind energy; energy ... hydroelectric ; solar energy; biomass; tidal energy, energy waves , hydroelectric energy , etc.;

- Non-biodegradable packaging: Packaging that cannot be converted into carbon dioxide or methane, water and biomass by the micro-organisms that use it as a nutrient;

- Renewable energy : Energy source which is constituted or replenished more quickly than it is used. Their exploitation does not in any way lead to the extinction of the initial resource and it is renewable on a human scale.

We can therefore consider as renewable energy : wind energy , hydraulic energy , solar energy, biomass produced by photosynthesis, and part of marine energies. The same is true for energy due to gravity or internal geodynamics;

- Coastal erosion : Process of degradation and transformation of the relief, and therefore rocks, which is also caused by any external agent.

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results from the combined action of waves, wind, currents and flora fixing sand and mud ;

- Human settlements : Place or area of population;

- Exposure : Rhythm and magnitude of climate variability and climate change : change in temperatures/precipitation,
occurrence of heavy rains, strong winds, etc. Assessing exposure will therefore consist of assessing the extent of the climatic variations to which the territory is exposed
will have to face, as well as the probability of occurrence of these climatic variations ;

:-:i+'liriancement structure : Set of activities and products implemented
place to provide financing to economic actors , while reducing risk through the use of complex structures . This *includes :*
subordination of receivables to create senior, middle and equity debt , and better link the effective risk of the receivable to its remuneration. Securitization
also participates in structured financing, by making it possible to transform a non- liquid asset into a liquid security , and therefore by providing new financing to the company ;

- Greenhouse gases : Gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, which absorb and emit radiation at
long - specific wavelengths in the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the earth 's surface , the atmosphere and clouds . Water vapor (H20), carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxide (N20), methane
(CH4), ozone (03) are the main greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
There are also greenhouse gases resulting from human activities, such as halocarbons and other substances containing chemide and bromide, which are regulated by the Montreal Protocol. In addition to CO2 , N20 and CH4 , the *Kyoto Protocol* regulates sulphur hexafluoride (SF6),
hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs) , which are also greenhouse gases ;

- Sustainable land management : Adoption of land use systems
land which , through appropriate management practices, enables land users to optimize economic and social benefits.
the land while maintaining or strengthening the support functions
ecological resources ;

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- Integrated coastal zone management : Integrated approach for sustainable coastal zone management, taking into account all habitats and all uses ;

- Risk management : Plans , measures or policies aimed at reducing the probability and/or consequences of risks;

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- Climate change impacts : Adverse or beneficial effects of climate change on natural and human systems . Depending on whether adaptation is taken into account or not, a distinction can be made between potential impacts and residual impacts;

- flooding: Submersion by water overflowing the normal bed of a river or other body of water, or accumulation of water on areas not normally submerged. This term includes river floods, flash floods, urban floods , pluvial floods , sewer overflows , coastal floods and glacial lake outburst floods ;

- Food insecurity : A situation that exists when people do not have safe access to sufficient food and nutrients to ensure normal growth and development and

active and healthy life. It can result from the absence of food, from a power .insufficient purchasing, poor distribution, or poor use of food at the domestic level. Food insecurity can be chronic, seasonal, or transient ;

- Installation: Any fixed source , likely to be a generator of damage to the environment, regardless of its owner ;

- Fight against desertification: Activities which fall within the scope of the implementation integrated value of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas , with a view to sustainable development and which aim to:

a- prevent and/or reduce land degradation,

b- restore partially degraded land,

c- restore desertified lands ;

- Local materials : Locally manufactured materials produced by the community, respecting health, environmental and social standards ;

- Livelihoods : Livelihoods include the capabilities, assets, including material and social resources, and activities required for subsistence.

Livelihoods are sustainable when they can cope with pressures and shocks and recover from them while reducing or improving, today and tomorrow, their capacities and assets, without however reduce the reserve of natural resources ;

- Responsible fishing also called sustainable fishing (old term) : Responsible fishing consists of the application to fishing
principles of sustainable development as recognized by the international community in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It calls on the
dynamics of fishery populations and prescribes capture methods that mitigate overfishing , bycatch and destruction of the seabed ;

- Energy performance : Quantity of energy actually consumed or estimated within the framework of standardized use based on reference values ;

- Rainfall : Study of precipitation, its nature and distribution,
and' techniques used for their measurement. It designates both the rainfall
itself, that is to say the quantity of rainwater that fell on a region
. given, during a given period, and the frequency of these precipitations, as well as the measurement of rainfall ;

·_ Precaution : Measure and strategy of prudence, of careful foresight that we observe to allow the activities of combating the harmful effects of climate change to produce the expected impacts ;

- Sink: Any process, activity or mechanism, natural or artificial, that removes a greenhouse gas, aerosol or recursive substance from the atmosphere.
greenhouse gases ;

- Pyranometer: Thermal flux sensor used for measuring the
-quantity of solar energy in light noh:Jtelle. Used mainly in meteorology, it allows the measurement of the power of total solar radiation in watts per
square meter. It is sensitive in a spectral range of 300 to 2500
nanometers depending on the filter used;

- Reforestation: Planting forests on land formerly
forest, but converted to other uses ;

- Research and development: Activities aimed at developing new production processes or products, associated with analyses and
measures informing potential users of their possible uses ;

- Regeneration: Renewal of forest stands by natural means such as seeds on-site or next to stands
. forests, or deposited by wind, birds or animals, or artificial such as tree seedling plantations or direct seeding;

- Capacity building: In terms of adaptation to climate change , capacity building consists of :

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improve the technical skills and institutional means of stakeholders, in order to enable them to participate in all initiatives intended, in particular, to promote adaptation to climate change
and research on the subject;

- Reservoir: One or more constituents of the climate system that retain a greenhouse gas or a greenhouse gas precursor ;

- Resilience: Capacity of social and economic systems · OR environmental to deal with a disturbance, a trend or a dangerous event, allowing them to react or reorganize themselves way to preserve their essential function , their identity and their structure, while keeping their faculties of adaptation, learning and
transformation;

- Ecological resilience : Degree to which disturbances can be absorbed by a system before it moves from one state to another.
other. Stability is the other related concept, defined as the tendency of a system to return to an equilibrium position after a disturbance;

- Social resilience: Capacity of groups or communities to .. adapt and learn to cope with external stresses and disturbances of a political, social, economic or environmental nature;

- Renewable energy resources : Energy sources which, within a short time frame relative to the earth's natural cycles, are sustainable and include carbon-free, energy-based technologies.
solar, hydroelectric and wind, as well as low -carbon technologies carbon-neutral; such as biomass; •

- Risk : Probability and magnitude of occurrence of a disturbance or stress in a region at a given time;

- Climate risk: Interaction of three components: climatic hazard , exposure of populations, environments and activities to this oil and the vulnerability. Climate hazard is an event likely to occur and which can cause damage to populations, activities and environments. These are either climatic extremes or more or less long -term developments . As for vulnerability to climatic hazards, it characterizes the
degree to which a system can be negatively affected by the effects of these oils. _The impact of a climate risk is the measure of the consequences of the manifestation of a climate risk on a given territory and/or sector;

- Sensitivity: Proportion to which climate change a system exposed to the is likely to be affects, favorably or

unfavorably, by the manifestation of change. It describes the natural or physical environment of the territory and depends on multiple parameters, such as population density , demographic profile, land use, land development , etc. The exposure and the

sensitivity to the potential impact of climate change occurring without regard to the ability of the local population to adapt to the effects;

- Mitigation scenario : A plausible description of the future climate , based on an inherently consistent set of

climatological relationships , established for the explicit study of the possible consequences of anthropogenic climate change, and a frequent component of impact models .

. Climate projections are often the raw material for climate scenarios, but in general, these scenarios require additional data such as actual climate data . A " climate change scenario" is the difference between a climate scenario and the actual climate ;

Drought: A period of abnormally dry weather long enough to cause serious hydrological imbalance ;

- Source: Any process or activity that releases into the atmosphere a greenhouse gas , an aerosol or precursor of a greenhouse gas ;

-- · Climate · system : ·• Set · encompassing · the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the biosphere and the geosphere, as well as their interactions;

- Emissions tax : Charge imposed by a government on each unit of CO2 equivalent emissions from a source subject to tax;

Environmentally sound technologies : Technologies that protect the environment, are less polluting, use all resources more sustainably, recycle a greater proportion of their waste and products , and treat residual waste in a more acceptable manner than the technologies they have replaced , and that are compatible with nationally defined socio-economic, cultural and environmental priorities . They are understood as mitigation and adaptation technologies , hard and soft technologies ;

- Drip technique also called "micro-irrigation": Irrigation method used in arid areas. It reduces the use of water and fertilizer to a minimum . Water drips slowly towards the roots of the plants either by flowing on the surface of the soil or by directly irrigating the rhizosphere through a system of pipes; this is the buried drip.

Drip irrigation can also use devices called micro-spray heads that spray water over a small area; this is called micro - sprinkling. Micro-irrigation is used almost exclusively with potable water because regulations generally prohibit spraying non-potable water ;

- Energy transition : Transformation phase which must allow a gradual transition from an energy system based essentially on
fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, radioactive materials, which are by nature limited, to less centralized, diversified and renewable energy sources : wind,

solar, hydraulic; geothermal, tidal, 0 em0sse,...etc-;-

- Climate variability : Variations in the mean state and other climate statistics at temporal and spatial scales beyond individual climate phenomena . Variability may be due to

natural internal processes within the climate system, internal variability , or variations in external anthropogenic or natural processes, external variability ;

- Vulnerability to climate change : The degree to which a system is likely to experience or be adversely affected by the negative effects of climate change , including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability depends on the character, magnitude and rate of climate change to which a system is exposed, as well as its sensitivity and adaptive capacity ;

- Current vulnerability : Assessment of known risks , with the objective of reducing hazards and identifying risk mitigation and risk management actions ;

- Future vulnerability: Assessment of known and potential risks with the aim of estimating dangers and identifying adaptation capacities and actions;

- Wetland also called "wetland": Region where the main factor influencing the biotope and its biocenosis is water. It can be coastal or marine. According to Article 1 of the Ramsar Convention in 1971, " wetlands are areas of marshes, fens,

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peat bogs or natural or artificial, permanent or temporary waters, where the water is stagnant or flowing, fresh or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres .

- Residential area: Urban area belonging to a district or housing is the predominant function and where public space is designed to be supported by the perspective of a real coexistence of different categories of users. Pedestrians have priority and children's games are authorized;

Article 2: This law applies to continental, coastal and marine ecosystems as well as to related waters and human settlements falling under the sovereignty of the State.

The provisions of this law are applicable to all actions , activities, measures and initiatives within the framework of the fight against climate change and its negative effects and consequences .

Article 3 : This law is also applicable to the areas of the following activities:

1- agriculture and land management;

2- electricity production and energy efficiency ;

3- integrated management of water resources;

4- forest management ;

5- the management of natural and fragile ecosystems;

6- land , sea, river and air transport;

7- industries ;

8- prevention and control of environmental pollution and public health;

9- prevention and fight against coastal erosion;

l 0- sustainable land management;

l l- management of wetlands, coastal ecosystems and marine resources;

13- climatic risks and natural disasters ;

14- human settlements and infrastructure ;

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15- commercial exchanges .

CHAPTER II

GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 4: This law aims to combat climate change and its negative effects and consequences and to increase the resilience of living communities. It allows, among other things, to take effective response, adaptation and mitigation measures by setting specific objectives for sustainable economic and social development, energy security and efficiency , in accordance with the specific provisions of national and international legal instruments relating to climate change.

Article 5 : The environmental objectives set herein prescriptions include :

1- the protection of human beings and establishments , animals and plants against global threats such as : greenhouse gases , alteration of the ozone layer , loss of biological diversity, management of pastoral areas and associated conflicts, deforestation, deforestation, desertification and drought ;

2- Jutte against pollution of the air, soil, sea water and continental suP, erf! lk ; uterraines;

3- ecologically rational management of non-resources renewable and all types of waste ;

4- disaster risk reduction .

Article 6: The State, as guarantor of the right of populations to a healthy environment, ensures in all initiatives relating to climate change , respect for the following principles:

1- preserve the climate system against changes •• climate and their negative effects and consequences on all fragile and vulnerable economic and social sectors ;

2- take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or mitigate the causes of climate change and limit its negative effects and consequences ;

3- take all measures to adapt to the new climatic context ;

4- c ::work for sustainable development by integrating into national development programs and projects measures intended
to address climate change ;

5- hold responsible, directly or indirectly, the author or authors of any act or activity likely to cause climate disruption with negative effects and consequences .

CHAPTER III

OBLIGATIONS TO TAKE CHANGES INTO ACCOUNT CLIMATIC IN STRATEGIES AND PLANNING NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL

Article 7: All development policies and strategies and their implementation at national, departmental, municipal and local levels integrate the climate change dimension without ignoring environmental sustainability and the reduction of natural disaster risks .

Existing strategies and plans at national and subnational levels are revised to integrate the climate change dimension .

Regulatory provisions are made with a view to integrating the conclusions and modalities provided for in the National Adaptation Plans into the low -carbon and climate- resilient development strategy .
climate change .

Article 8 : The State adopts integrated policies and strategies focused simultaneously on the promotion, in partnership with various research centers , of studies for the development of climatic scenarios for the different agro-ecological zones , the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems , the regeneration of plant cover , the improvement of

productivity of degraded lands and the progressive change in production and consumption patterns leading to the reduction of waste and
Improving the living and working environment at all levels , particularly at the level of grassroots communities or local authorities.

The State ensures the adoption and implementation of tax measures ·incentive and credit policy aimed at producers and consumers with a view to promoting and supporting investments in

the field of technologies, processes and products with low greenhouse gas emissions .

The State ensures the implementation of energy efficiency plans as well as the development and use of clean energy sources and alternatives to fossil fuels.

Article 9 : The State and local authorities shall ensure the integration , in policies, strategies , budgets and municipal development plans , of measures for adaptation to climate change and

their negative effects and consequences or aimed at mitigating said effects.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 10: The State shall take all appropriate measures to safeguard ecological processes and biological systems , preserve biological and genetic diversity, and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.

It protects and preserves rare or fragile ecosystems , rare and threatened or endangered species of fauna or flora and their
habitats.

It takes all appropriate measures aimed at promoting and strengthening collaboration and cooperation at the sub-regional levels,
regional or international in order to ensure the preservation and improvement of the management of natural resources of biological and geological systems .

It supports local authorities in taking all measures aimed at increasing the resilience of local populations.

Article 11 : Any natural person living permanently or staying temporarily on the national territory, or any legal person having established its registered office there, has the duty to develop activities resilient to climate change which guarantee the preservation and safeguarding

of human, animal and plant life .

CHAPTER II

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

Article 12 : The State adopts appropriate policies and strategies for the prevention, reduction and control of the effects of climate change and natural disasters. In this context, it associates itself with all necessary national and international authorities .

Article 13: The State and local authorities adopt and implement implements a special program aimed at the rehabilitation of areas degraded by the effects and consequences of natural phenomena and human actions.

TITLE III

POLICIES AND MEASURES

CHAPTER ONE

POLICIES

• **Article 14:** The State, with a view to prevention and protection, takes measures to :

1- the acquisition of specific meteorological, climatological, agro-climatological, hydrological, oceanographic and biological measuring equipment ;

2- the provision of specialized personnel for the maintenance of said equipment, the acquisition and management of data for the purposes of development planning;

3- the protection of sensitive data linked to climate change;

4- the production and periodic updating of reports on the priorities and needs for implementation and support, climate- related projects and measures to be integrated into national planning development;

5- systematic consideration of the dimension of changes climate in environmental and social impact studies .

CHAPTER II

MEASURES

,.:**Article 15 :** The State takes measures to protect the climatic system by adopting strategies and measures for the reduction of greenhouse gases of anthropogenic origin inherent in the industrialization model,
of urban, agricultural and pastoral development.

It implements specific adaptation measures to protect
The environment.

Article 16 : The State takes measures to:

1- preliminary assessment and publication of facts, incidents, phenomena or scourges noted, in particular the probable or existing effects of climate change ;

2- informing, as soon as possible, the competent sub-regional, regional and international organizations of facts, incidents, phenomena or scourges linked to climate change observed in the notional territory ;

3- the determination at the national level of effective measures to deal with the facts, incidents, phenomena or scourges observed, as well as
any assistance that may be necessary;

4- consultation, if necessary, of other States or competent bodies to determine the measures to be taken and the means to be deployed to deal with the situation observed.

Article 17: The State promotes endogenous knowledge, know-how and capacities:

1- strengthening the capacities and skills of human resources ;

2- further mobilizing financial and material resources devoted to training and research in the field of the environment, in particular climate change ;

3- creating and/or strengthening hydro-climatic, meteorological, oceanographic and environmental data production services
and biological for better dissemination of technologies;

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4- supporting the training of extension workers and members of civil society organizations , including those of peasant organizations, in participatory methods of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources ;

5- encouraging the use and dissemination of endogenous knowledge, know- how and practices , and adapting technologies
ecologically rational and agricultural and land management methods compatible with national socio-economic conditions ;

6- adopting and implementing eco-citizenship programs as well as training programs adapted to the use of sources
alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy sources, and providing adequate technologies to reduce or even eliminate dependence on fuelwood and charcoal ;

7- also adopting appropriate formulas to promote new means of existence or subsistence, including training for the acquisition of new skills in, inter alia, management, collection and analysis of data, dissemination and use of information on climate change provided by early warning systems and the production of food crops.

Article 18 : In taking measures to prevent, reduce, combat and control the negative effects of climate change , the State shall refrain from transferring, directly or indirectly, the harm or risks of its
anthropogenic activities from one department to another, from one municipality to another and not to substitute one type of pollution, of greater or equal magnitude, for another.

TITLE IV

COMMITMENTS

CHAPTER ONE

OF SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Article 19 : The State maintains cooperation links in the areas of scientific, technical and technological research, monitoring and exchange of data and other endogenous, scientific information within the framework of the application of this law.

It adopts and implements research and monitoring programs and projects in order to strengthen and consolidate, among other things, its capacity .

e1 his aptitude in the fields of anticipation and compatibility . response

It supports the establishment of notional networks of research centres and institutes and specialist application laboratories to support exchanges with the outside world in these areas.

Article 20: The State encourages, supports and strengthens activities which:

1- help to better understand the processes that lead to climate change as well as the impact and respective role of the natural and human factors that cause it ;

2- facilitate the development of national adaptation, mitigation and precaution policies and strategies ;

3- aim to meet the specific needs of populations affected by climate change and to discover and apply solutions
likely to improve living and working conditions in fragile , degraded and vulnerable areas ;

4- can promote endogenous knowledge, know-how and practices ;

5- pay particular attention to participatory socio- economic research , and take into account the relationships between poverty and migration due to ecological factors and
clir:natic changes .

Article 21 : The State grants annual budgetary allocations for research and development - for the purposes of strengthening national capacities for research, experimentation and popularization of
existing or future laboratories, centers and institutes , with a view to acquiring appropriate technologies and tools for combating climate change and its negative effects and consequences .

It finances the establishment of a database on the climate system, the digital system of information on climate change , environmental protection and risk reduction .

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CHAPTER II

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OF RESEARCH, SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Article 22: The State and local authorities adopt and implement an annual plan for providing precise warning of phenomena resulting from or related to climate change .

They create, strengthen and sustainably ensure the operation of meteorological, climatological, hydrological and oceanographic observation and monitoring equipment and systems.

The State develops, adopts and implements a national program to improve knowledge and skills in this area .

Article 23: The implementation of any policy , strategy ,
Any plan , program or development project likely to harm the environment is subject to a study
environmental and social impact that integrates climate change.

CHAPTER III

OF EDUCATION, TRAINING AND OF COMMUNICATION

Article 24: The State ensures information , awareness and education
of the public and the strengthening of the capacities of the actors with a view to the participation of any person residing on the national territory in the
resolution of environmental problems and awareness of the threats and risks associated with the negative effects of climate change.

The State and local authorities adopt and implement a strategy of consistent training of human resources and generalized education in the area of protection and integrated management of water resources with a view to the success of national and local policies for integrated management of water resources .

Article 25 : Education relating to climate change , a
the environment and the reduction of climate risks and natural disasters is integrated into the training programs and curricula of
all educational and training institutions, from kindergarten to
- the university: ...

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The State integrates the rational management of water resources into the teaching , training and research programs of all levels of formal and non- formal education .

TITLE V-

OF ADAPTATION

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INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Article 26 : The State and local authorities ensure access and fair distribution, sufficient supply , use balanced and efficient and sustainable exploitation of all resources in water.

To this end, they shall take the necessary measures for the planning and management of water resources , including the development and implementation of master plans for water development and management .

They mobilize surface waters for the purposes of adaptation to climate change by building appropriate structures .

They also ensure the maintenance and upkeep of equipment and hydraulic works to ensure the health safety of consumers.

Article 27: The State and local authorities ensure the implementation policies, strategies, programs and projects for the protection and integrated management of water resources.

They carry out periodic updates of the regulations in matters of protection and integrated management of water resources for the purposes of adaptation to demographic dynamics and changing needs in water.

Article 28: The State and local authorities shall take the necessary measures to promote the recycling and use of waste water and to fight against the exploitation and abusive use of water resources, particularly in vulnerable in and drought-prone areas .

Article 29 : The State and local authorities shall, periodically, to the inventory of the impact of climate change on *all* water resource development programs and projects .

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