

ADAPTATION FUND NGO NETWORK BASELINE MAPPING SERIES

Insights from Senegal

by Emmanuel Seck



Brief Summary

The AF Project in Senegal titled “Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas in Senegal” began in January 2011 and was originally expected to run through January 2013. This project specifically aims to implement adaptation measures that will protect Senegal’s coastline, a main goal of the country’s already-developed National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA). Additionally, the AF Project strives to promote and preserve the livelihoods of many Senegalese, especially those of women, in the regions of Joal, Rufisque and Saly. The Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE – Ecological Monitoring Center of Senegal) serves as the NIE for the project. The project has experienced some delays due to late deliveries of needed materials as well as infrastructural problems within the government, but work is currently continuing.

Overall, Senegal has taken significant actions towards addressing climate change, and they have already established the “National Committee on Climate Change” and begun adaptation projects throughout the country. In regard to the Adaptation Fund (AF) Project specifically, civil society has been involved throughout the project’s process; however, some report that the level of engagement does not suffice. Despite this, many workshops, seminars and events were held for all involved parties with the support of ENDA, the AF NGO Network, UNESCO and the EU. USD 1,381,000 still remains allotted for Senegal from the AF, and ENDA has been involved in extending the call for proposals from CSOs as well as the selection process.

Imprint

Authors: Emmanuel Seck

Layout: Katrin Fillies

Publisher: ADAPTATION FUND NGO NETWORK
c/o Germanwatch e.V., Kaiserstr. 201, 53113 Bonn, Germany

Phone: +49 (0) 228 60492-0, Fax -19

E-mail: junghans@germanwatch.org

Internet: www.af-network.org

November 2014

This publication can be downloaded at: www.af-network.org

Supported by:



**Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety**

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

Germanwatch is responsible for the content of this publication.

Content

1. The Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund NGO Network..... 4

2. Overview of the AF Project in Senegal 5

3. Current Status of the Project 6

4. Challenges of the Project 7

5. The Role of Civil Society..... 7

6. Broader Climate Change Adaptation Landscape in Senegal 8

7. Measuring Progress 9

1. The Adaptation Fund and the Adaptation Fund NGO Network

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was established by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The AF is innovative in the way it is funded, managed and governed: Developing countries have a majority in the Adaptation Fund Board (AFB), the governing body who manages and supervises the AF. Moreover, the AF is financed with 2% of the Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) issued for projects of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Lastly, the AF offers the opportunity to access to its resources through direct access, which is a unique approach in the realm of international climate finance.

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network is a coalition of NGOs and interested stakeholders following the development of the Adaptation Fund and its funded projects. It strives to provide a sustainable and dynamic influence on politics and promote the engagement of civil society. It believes in the great chance to contribute to a successful implementation of projects funded by the Adaptation Fund (AF) in developing countries, especially for the benefit of people and communities particularly vulnerable to climate change. The Network directly supports NGOs in a number of developing countries, with a focus on AF direct access countries, by increasing their capacity to escort all relevant issues around the implementation of the project throughout the implementation period.

The Adaptation Fund NGO Network was established in 2010. The first phase lasted from 2010 to 2013, and the second phase is currently running until 2016. The Network is a supporting facility forum for NGOs in developing countries. Through this channel, developing countries can follow the development of the AF and specifically observe direct access and the implementation of the projects through National Implementing Entities. This approach aims to enable multi-stakeholder participation in the AF procedures. Through this open exchange and participation, the Network assists its NGO partners to contribute to a successful outcome of the funded projects in their own countries. Their participation during all stages of the project – from its design to its implementation – is in the interest of improving the conditions of those less privileged and most vulnerable to climate change.

Currently, the Adaptation Fund NGO Network is comprised of ten active partners in their respective countries: Fundación Vida in Honduras, Panos in Jamaica, ENDA in Senegal, Indigo in South Africa, Forum CC in Tanzania, Practical Action in Kenya, The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement in Benin, Association pour la Conservation de la Nature in Rwanda and NGO Forum in Cambodia. In addition to these active members, the number of Adaptation Fund NGO Network members is constantly growing. To date, there are more than 115 member organizations that associate themselves with the Adaptation Fund NGO Network.

This Baseline Mapping has been produced by ENDA, our Adaptation Fund NGO Network partner in Senegal. It aims to inform the climate adaptation and climate finance community about the Adaptation Fund project in Senegal as well as to provide insight into the overall climate change policy landscape and civil society's perception on climate change issues in the country.

2. Overview of the AF Project in Senegal

The MOU of the project "Adaption to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas in Senegal" was signed in November 2010 in Washington, D.C., between CSE (the National Implementing Entity) and the Executive Secretariat of the Adaptation Fund. This two-year project began in January 2011 and was originally expected to run through January 2013.

The Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE - Ecological Monitoring Center of Senegal) was accredited in March 2010 as the Senegalese National Implementing Entity and is, among other organizations, responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of environmental/climate adaptation projects within the country. In addition to the Directorate of the Environment, two other executing entities play an important role in coastal management in the beneficiary localities of this project including the NGO "Green Senegal" and the local association "Dynamique Femme".

The "Adaption to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas in Senegal" project is in line with Senegal's national priorities as identified under the National Adaptation Program Action (NAPA). The NAPA for Senegal identified and prioritized three vulnerable sectors to climate change including water resources, agriculture, and coastal areas.



Photo 1: Anti-Salt Dike in Joal

This project aims to help vulnerable communities better adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Specifically, it aims to:

- Implement actions to protect the coastal areas of Rufisque, Saly, and Joal from erosion, with the aim to project houses and the economic infrastructures threatened by the erosion including fish processing areas, fishing docks, tourism, significant cultural possessions, and restore lost or threatened activities

- Implement the actions to fight against the salinization of agricultural lands used to grow rice in Joal, with the construction of anti-salt dikes
- Assist local communities in the coastal area of Joal, especially women, in handling fish processing areas of the districts located along the littoral and to conduct awareness programme and training related to adaptation and its adverse effects
- Communicate on the adaptation, sensitize, and train local people on climate change adaptation techniques in coastal areas and on good practices, to avoid an aggravation of the various situations encountered
- Develop and implement the appropriate regulations for the management of coastal areas



Photo 2: Rice growing upstream of the anti-salt dike in Joal

3. Current Status of the Project

The implementation of the project was originally expected to last two years. However, there were two successive extensions related mainly to the late delivery of needed infrastructure. The end of the project is now expected to be July 21st, 2014.

The delay experienced by the project is essentially linked to the institutional instability and political change with a new Environmental Minister. The procurement process has taken much longer than expected.

4. Challenges of the Project

The challenges associated with the Senegal project are mainly operation, financial, and institutional. In Joal, the rehabilitation of the anti-salt dike, in relation to resources available, covers 3.3km. This created a circumvention of the Joal's anti-salt dike by seawater, and it may raise the concentration of salt water downstream of the dike and threaten the mangrove ecosystem. The challenges with institutional instability are causing delay of the completion of the installation of the Saly (tourist area) breakwater as well.

The upscaling and ownership of project achievements by the Government and local authorities in particular is another challenge because these should be extended to other localities and mainstreamed into development strategies. Administrative procedures from policymakers have caused delays in the vote of the Coastal Act.

5. The Role of Civil Society

The project "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas of Senegal" was implemented in a favorable environment of participation and partnership. Before the beginning of its implementation, ENDA had published papers warning about the responsibility of Senegal to succeed in this project as the first country on which the relevance of the Adaptation Fund would be referred. Several meetings with the NIE were held, among these were workshops organized by ENDA as a AF NGO network member. These meetings were platforms of information and exchange on the project. They allowed progress to be monitored and involved partners in the fields other than the executing entities. In Joal, ENDA worked with the local association "Dynamique Femme" in building their capacities on environmental and project management and advocacy. The partnership with Directorate of Environment was mainly focused on mutualizing different initiatives in Rufisque to build the seawall.

The involvement of the CBO and NGO ("Dynamique Femme" and GREEN-Senegal) was a positive sign of openness of the government for the sake of adaptation to climate change in Senegal. However, the mechanisms set up for management of the project did not involve enough civil society.

The national steering committee did not include representatives of civil society other than those of the executing agencies to at least ensure downstream implementation, monitoring, and evaluation or sustainability of the project. In this regard, it was possible to build upon existing platforms (CNCR, CONGAD).

The coordination units have established a local steering committee in each locality. It could work with the existing local consultation framework, which may improve the participation of local stakeholders in the implementation of the project and even in the monitoring, exchange of information and experience.

6. Broader Climate Change Adaptation Landscape in Senegal

Senegal is a poor country whose population is highly affected by climate change, which ultimately limits means of action. For this reason, Senegal realized the urgency of developing a National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) to address negative impacts including:

- The encroachment of the sea, coastal erosion, loss of beaches;
- Desertification, reduction of mangroves and other spawning areas, the loss of arable land and other pastures;
- Water salinization, reduction or inadequate availability of water for irrigation and other productive activities.



Photo 3: Breakwater in Saly

This elaboration of the NAPA contributed to the establishment of the National Committee on Climate Change which includes all actors (government, CSOs, university, private sector, CBOs, etc.) working on this issue. NGOs have developed many initiatives which focused on evaluating people's vulnerabilities and increasing public awareness. Their advocacy and partnership in building capacity of Member of Parliament allowed the establishment of the National Parliament Network on Climate Change. Recently, the Senegalese President has extended the Economic and Social National Council to Environment with a real focus on Climate change issue.

The Ministry of Environment is in charge of adaptation to climate change portfolio and coordinates the main national programmes on the issue. It is a wider ministry that deals with environment, forest, water, parks and contains the Directorate of the Green Funding. However, other departments like the Ministry of Agriculture, the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (Senegalese NIE) developed adaptation programs as well as some NGOs like ENDA who led AfricaAdapt project.

Senegal with the support of UNDP has started preparing its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and has developed a roadmap including sectorial meetings with relevant ministries, elaboration of a strategy of response to climate by each key ministry, validation at national and local level of these strategies, analysis of interrelation between sectorial programs, budgeting, and prioritizing programs.

However, ENDA recommended the UNFCCC National Focal Point to build on the experience of adaptation project and generally the NAPA because it should enable Least Developed Countries to have most effective NAPs.

Adaptation projects cover the whole country; but they are mostly concentrated in the coastal zone, the pastoral zone, the Senegal River, the Saloum Delta, the groundnut basin, and forest region of Casamance. Bilateral and multilateral partners, decentralized cooperation, intergovernmental institutions, banks, funds, and NGOs are the main donors of adaptation to climate change in Senegal.

With the policy of decentralization in Senegal, the integration of the climate change issue is raised at the local development level. ENDA has had worked with the National Programme for Local Development to better consider energy issues and adaptation to climate change in its strategies.

ENDA, through different programmes, has contributed to increasing awareness around the Adaptation Fund and other opportunities related to adaptation to climate change. The AF NGO network programme allowed organizing workshops on the adaptation projects and its possible impacts for communities and environment. Additionally, ENDA has developed a programme with UNESCO to train Community radio on Climate Change issue. The EU recently supported ENDA to increase public awareness around coastal erosion and with the possibilities of adaptation.

For the remaining fund (approx. USD 1,381,000) of Senegal in the Adaptation Fund, ENDA was involved in extending the call for proposal to CSOs and in selecting those who will benefit from this fund.



Photo 4: Seawall protecting the houses (Saly)

7. Measuring Progress

In the process of monitoring and implementation of projects financed by the Adaptation Fund, civil society organizations played a role by supporting and accompanying populations in facilitating the achievement of results. In the case of Senegal, ENDA has invested in awareness raising, support and advice, monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation to coastal erosion project in vulnerable areas in Senegal through studies, workshops, meetings with implementing and executing entities, field visits, etc.

One of the studies focused on the identification of relevant and objective impact indicators to better appreciate the impact of the project on people and on coastal ecosystems affected by coastal erosion. Potential indicators identified can be classified according to institutional and environmental economic, social dimension.

<i>Institutional Indicators</i>	<i>Social indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Environmental Management Committees • National steering committee • Network of coastal stakeholders • Regional committees on climate change (COMREC) • Promotion of gender and women's leadership (management of processing areas) • Journalists specialized on adaptation to CC and Coastal issue • A Coastal Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholders trained on adaptation to climate change • Number of people sensitized on climate change impacts • Number of people benefiting from infrastructures established • Number of houses and hotels protected by the seawalls • Number of producers whose food security was enhanced • Number of women trained on entrepreneurship
<i>Economic Indicators</i>	<i>Environmental indicators</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Rice plots developed • Number of Vegetable plots developed • Processing sites and storage of fish functional and equipped with modern ovens, warehouses and shops • Number of processing areas electrified with solar • Number of tourism and fishing jobs created and or preserved • Number of women aided by the rehabilitation of fish drying infrastructure • Number of fishing docks renovated and protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of infrastructure build • Area of land reclaimed • Urban area protected • Regeneration of biodiversity • Size of beaches protected



Supporting the most vulnerable to climate change.