

CENTRE DE SUIVI ECOLOGIQUE



“Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas”

Project

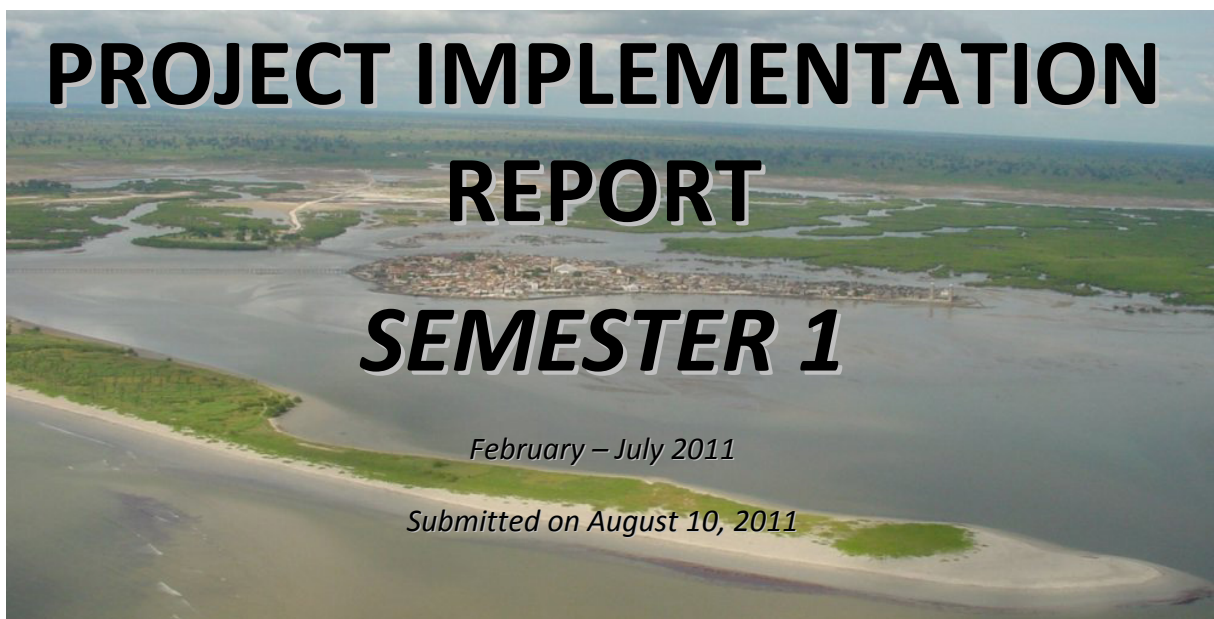
Directorate of Environment and Classified Institutions



GREEN (Environmental Study & Research Group)



Association Dynamique Femmes



ADAPTATION FUND

PROJECT/PROGRAM CATEGORY: COASTAL EROSION

COUNTRY/IES: SENEGAL

TITLE OF PROGRAM: **ADAPTATION TO COASTAL EROSION IN VULNERABLE AREAS**

TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: **CENTRE DE SUIVI ECOLOGIQUE (CSE)**

EXECUTING ENTITY (IES): **DEEC (DIRECTORATE OF ENVIRONMENT OF SENEGAL), NGO GREEN, AND DYNAMIQUE FEMME COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION**

REQUESTED FUNDING: **US\$ 8,619,000** (Equivalent)

PERIOD: January 21st to July 21st, 2011

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1. ACTIVITIES FOLLOW-UP REPORT

1.1. Established/Planned Organization

As planned in the framework of this project (see Appendix 1: Recall of project components), the CSE acts as the project's national implementing entity. This entity has entered into agreements with three executing entities, namely the DEEC (Directorate of Environment and Classified Institutions), the NGO GREEN Senegal and the association Dynamique-Femmes of Joal.

Each of those executing entities has opened a bank account exclusively dedicated to the financial resources of the project where fund transfers are executed by order of the CSE.

Contract award processes are subject to the procedures of the CSE.

A Steering Committee, presided over by the Chairman of the COMNACC (national committee on climate change) has been put in place at national level. Local steering committees have also been established in the three project implementation sites. The local steering committee is chaired by the Prefect of the department, the Mayor of the commune acting as Vice-chairman.

The project national communication is taken on by the DEEC in collaboration with the CSE. Each executing entity shall take on its own communication whose components shall be recorded in the national communication.

All produced reports shall be sent to the CSE who aggregates them and elaborates an activity report to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.

1.2. Achieved Activities & Highlights

1.2.1. Project Launch Technical Workshop

The project launch technical workshop was held in Joal on January 21, 2011. This workshop has enabled the national implementing entity (CSE) and the executing entities (DEEC, GREEN and Dynamique-Femmes) to review the project activities, to present and discuss the formulation approach for inception reports to be submitted by the different executing agencies and to clarify contract award procedures.

Following such meeting, the executing entities have elaborated their respective inception reports and annual work plans. A workshop dealing with the approaches to work plans harmonization (see appendix 2) was held on the 10th and 11th of March 2011.

1.2.2. Project Launch National Workshop

This national workshop has been organized in Dakar under the chairmanship of the Senior Minister of Environment. More than one hundred (100) representatives of different categories of stakeholders – government, parliament, civil society, development partners, panels, communities, focal points of the different agreements, economic and social council, local governments, project's executing entities, COMNACC (National Committee on Climate Change), universities and media – took part in this meeting. The different project components have been presented and discussed prior to official launch of the project by the Minister who has expressed the pride of the Government and their gratitude towards the Board of the Adaptation Fund.



Figure 1 : National launch of the project by the Minister of Environment

1.2.3. Steering Committee National Meeting

The Steering Committee has met under the effective presidency of Mister El Hadji Mbaye Diagne, Chairman of the COMNACC, to review the objectives of the project and the consolidated work plan. This plan has been validated by the meeting.

1.3. Activities Implemented in the different Sites

1.3.1. Rufisque

(Result 1: People, houses, economic and cultural infrastructures of Thiawlene (Rufisque-Est) are protected against coastal erosion. Local people are involved)

Main achievements:

- Site inventory: the inventory of the Rufisque-Est zones covered by the project has been carried out from the beginning with a view to target the interventions. It has enabled to characterize the commune in terms of geographical position, demography, events and extent as well as effects of coastal erosion on shoreline populations. Such analysis realized in the different intervention zones has also enabled to produce a video document recounting the current state of coastal erosion in the 3 intervention sites. People affected by coastal area, technicians and other stakeholders have expressed their concern in this video document produced as a prelude to the building of the infrastructure.



Figure 2 : A rudimentary structure to protect the district against sea water encroachment

- Sensitization on the project by GREEN Senegal at Rufisque-Est level:
 - Five (5) meetings have been organized with the mayor, the technical advisors and the stakeholders intervening in the environmental management of Thiawlene to prepare the local launch day.
 - An information, sensitization and communication day has been organized with the participation of the prefect of the department, the mayor of the county boroughs of Rufisque-Est, technical services, local councilors, district representatives, imams, community-based organizations and the population. GREEN Senegal has grabbed the opportunity to present the project's action plan with a view to ensure effective involvement of all the stakeholders.
 - Home visits have been carried out to better sensitize and inform the populations. Such activity also aimed at increasing involvement of the populations in the process in order to achieve better appropriation of the program. During those visits, special attention has been granted to gender mainstreaming.
 - Radio programs have been organized with the Djokko FM radio station of Rufisque where one hour air time per week has been granted to the project to contribute to the sensitization campaign. To date, three (3) radio programs have been produced: (i) the first program dealt with the launch in Rufisque of information and sensitization activities; (ii) the second program was an opportunity grabbed by the coordinator of GREEN Senegal to present the project and the operational plan of the executing agency; (iii) the third program, realized with the technical advisor of the mayor and the information and communication officer of Rufisque, aimed at explaining and clarifying the activities that

GREEN Senegal shall implement in the field as well as the role of the municipality in the achievement of the project.

- Establishment of district committees and of a federative framework to support field activities: three (3) district committees have been put in place in Thiawlene Bouth, Thiawlene Digue and Thiawlene Pouyene in collaboration with the mayor of the county borough of Rufisque-Est, district representatives, community-based organizations and resource persons from the districts. Sensitization activities have been implemented to this effect.
- Innovative partnership framework developed with a view to join the efforts aiming at controlling coastal erosion in Rufisque: the building of the protection dike of Thiawlene (Rufisque-Est) will be carried out in synergy with two other projects relating to the same sector and sharing the same aim, namely the initiative of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the INTAC project. The resources of the 3 projects will be mutualised to construct a protection facility and related works likely to contribute to the achievement of those common objectives. The provision of such resources shall be based on formal agreement between the DEEC and the AGETIP (public works execution agency) who will act as the project owner agent. The maximum expected time allowed to the agency for achieving the works is up to ten months; such prescribed period respects the project deadlines.

1.3.2. Saly

(Result 2: People, houses, economic and cultural infrastructures of Saly are protected against coastal erosion. Local people are involved)

Main achievements:

- Site inventory: a diagnostic study has been carried out in Saly to characterize the commune in terms of geographical position, demography, events, socioeconomic activities, sanitation issues, extent and effects of coastal erosion on shoreline populations as well as implemented adaptation strategies.
- Sensitization on the project by GREEN Senegal at Saly level:
 - o Two (2) meetings have been organized with the municipal secretary, the chief deputy mayor and women groupings involved in fish processing to present the project components and the activities to be implemented in Saly and to set the date for launching the sensitization campaign at local level.
 - o The launch day organized on May 14, 2011 has enabled to inform and sensitize all the local stakeholders on the objectives of the program regarding the commune of Saly. Local and administrative authorities, community-based organizations, hotel operators, district representatives, district heads and executing agencies have taken part in this event.
 - o Home visits have been carried out to better sensitize and inform the populations and increase their involvement in the implementation of the project.

- Radio programs have been organized with the SUD-FM radio station of Mbour where one hour air time per week has been granted to present the project to the populations of Saly. Two (2) radio programs have been produced to date: (i) the first program dealt with the presentation of all the aspects of the project, including the different components and planned activities; (ii) the second program aimed at presenting the specifications of the fish processing infrastructure project, the different planned developments of such project and feedbacks from the beneficiary populations.
- Establishment of district committees to support field activities: two (2) district committees have been put in place in Saly Koulang and Saly Niakhniakhal on representativeness and diversity basis while taking into account stakeholders' plurality. The district committee members include municipal councilors, local development stakeholders, prominent local figures, religious leaders, women's promotion groups, sports and cultural associations, district heads, hotel operators, etc. Coordination and planning meetings are regularly held by both district committees.
- Recruitment of a project owner agent for the protection work achievement in Saly:
 - A call for expression of interest has been initiated.
 - Tenders have then been submitted and evaluated following contract award procedures. CEREQ, the successful bidder, will be in charge of managing the contracts dealing with the construction of the coastal protection work in Saly, supervising the companies' selection process, carrying out designs and works, hiring works control firms and proceeding with the acceptance of the works in collaboration with the project owner and the entity responsible for the fund implementation in Senegal.
- Consultation with companies for the rehabilitation of the fishing dock of Saly: the process has included the following milestones:
 - Approval of the specifications of the project;
 - Validation of the invitation to tender for the consultation with companies aiming at restoring the fish processing area. After that, a restricted meeting has first been held with the office of the municipal council. Then, an extended meeting has been organized with local populations (women's groupings, religious and traditional leaders, youth associations, etc.) with a view to present the project and assess the necessary amendments;
 - Launch of the invitation to tender on July 14, 2011 with a view to recruit a company for the achievement of the planned works.

1.3.3. Joal

(Result 3: Rice-growing areas of Joal are protected against salinization. A coastal infrastructure is built for fish processing activities. Shoreline populations are involved in beach cleaning activities and have been sensitized / trained)

Main achievements:

- Site inventory: a diagnostic study has been carried out in Joal to characterize the commune in terms of geographical position, demography, effects of coastal erosion and climate change on promising sectors, sanitation issues, organizational dynamics, fishery issues, etc.
- Information and sensitization on the project by Dynamique-Femmes at Joal level:
 - o A local launch day has been organized in Joal for the promotion of the planned activities. More than one hundred (100) people have attended the event, including authorities from the surrounding areas (Ngueniene, Mbodiene, Ndianda, Fadiol, Ndoffane and Samba Dia) and representatives of the CSE (Centre for environmental monitoring), of the Ministry of Environment and of the other executing entities.



Figure 3 : Launch of the project at local level with the Mayor of Joal

- o Forty-nine (49) home visits have been organized in the commune to sensitize opinion leaders (traditional, religious and political leaders) on climate change's effects and on the objectives of the project.
- o Five (5) advocacy events have taken place with the participation of the fishing dock development stakeholders (fishmongers, fishermen, women involved in fish processing, carters, dockworkers), the "Femmes aux Coquillages" movement, female rice growers, truck farmers, arboriculturists and religious and traditional leaders.



Figure 4 : Advocacy event with fishery stakeholders (Inter-professional EIG)

- A religious evening, organized around the relevant theme “Muslim-Christian dialogue”, has constituted an opportunity to draw the attention of religious leaders (imams and priests of Joal) on the necessity to advocate for environmental protection.
- A traditional wrestling event has taken place in Joal. Traditional wrestling is an entertainment that attracts interest and gathers many people. The organized event has thus constituted a good opportunity to promote environmental protection.
- With a view to deliver strong messages to fishermen about the adverse effects of bad fishing practices, a regatta day has been organized.
- Sensitization has also targeted young people; indeed, an Olympiad day opposing the different schools of the commune has taken place to raise awareness among the pupils.
- In the framework of the project, eighteen (18) sanitation committees have been reactivated out of 25 committees in charge of the management of municipal wastes. The respective district sanitation committees are in charge of beach sand mining, beach wastes and sea dumping control as well as struggling against any other environmentally harmful practice.
- On the occasion of the World Environment Day, sanitation committees, sports and cultural associations and schools have been mobilized for a large-scale beach cleaning day.
- Rehabilitation of the anti-salt dike of Joal:
 - The alignment of the old dike has been subject to field survey carried out by a committee composed of local authority representatives, the DEEC, Dynamique-Femmes, GREEN and resource persons familiar with the area.



Figure 5: Identification of the old dike's alignment

- The 2IE consultancy firm has been selected on the basis of normal procedures for the design of the bidding package.
- The 2IE firm has carried out a feasibility study for the construction of the anti-salt dike in Joal and produced a draft of the bidding package.
- The document has been validated at local level on August 12, 2011 with the participation of all the concerned stakeholders.

1.3.4. Regulations

(Result 4: Regulations exist and cover the entire littoral. The Environment Code is revised; the law on the littoral is adopted. These two documents take into account the climate change dimension. A good communication effort is made to explain those texts.)

Main achievements:

- Revision of the Environment code: the Environment Code revision process is in very advanced stage, both for the act and for the implementing order. This process constitutes a good opportunity to take into account new issues such as climate change. The code chapters dealing with environmental impact assessment have undergone significant changes. Consultants have been solicited and information sharing and pulling together meetings have been held.
- Formulation of the law on the littoral: the elaboration process of the law on the littoral includes the following stages.
 - Bill formulation
 - Bill submission to the Chief Secretary of the government for official commentaries from the administrative technical services;
 - 2-stage review by the technical committees of the Chief Secretary of the government;
 - Delivery of the bill's final version to the Chief Secretary of the government.

1.3.5. Supervision

Following the signature of the project implementation's memorandum of understanding between the Adaptation Fund and the CSE, the latter has been undertaking the execution of the following activities:

- Preparation and signature of agreements between the CSE and the three executing entities (DEEC, GREEN Senegal NGO and Dynamique-Femmes);
- Update of the manual of procedures of the CSE with the inclusion of an annex on "**contracting procedures**";
- Organization of group visits to the sites and of a technical workshop held in Joal;
- Organization of a two-day upgrade meeting on contracting procedures with all the stakeholders of the project;
- Organization of an upgrade meeting with the executing entities on the technical and financial report templates proposed by the CSE.

Apart from those activities relating to the implementation of the project on "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas", the CSE has also undertaken actions dealing with the general operating of the executing entities including:

- Establishment of an office exclusively in charge of monitoring the activities of the implementing entity;
- Development of monitoring tools;
- Development of a website (in progress);
- Formulation of terms of reference for the establishment of a roster of experts.

1.3.6. Other Activities

In addition to those activities, the CSE took part in several meetings to share experience relating to the accreditation process. Indeed, the national implementing entity has actively participated in side events organized in Cancun (Mexico) in parallel with the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (AF Secretariat, ECBI, etc.). The CSE has also received visits of official delegations from the Gambia, Burkina Faso, Republic of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Morocco. Those countries wish to follow the example of Senegal in the framework of applying for accreditation.

2. CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

The only challenges faced are related to the delay in the launch of the project; they affected in particular the choice of meeting dates. On the other hand, the faced constraints related to:

- the taking into account of local contracting requirements in the elaboration of the annual work plan;
- the engagement of local authorities while being as more nonpartisan as possible by considering only the objectives of the project in the interests of the populations;
- the improvement of the communication plan to ensure project visibility at national and international levels;

- the overlapping of the project with other projects (INTAC project, the European Union project, WAEMU project, etc).

Generally speaking, those constraints have been properly handled and there is reason to believe that the stakeholders will overcome them throughout the implementation of the project, in particular when the sites will be established. Such constraints are most often related to the launch of large-scale projects.

3. FINANCIAL REALIZATION

The budget of the project amounts to US\$ 8,619,000 (eight million six hundred and nineteen thousand) and has been distributed to the executing entities according to the following table (Table 1), the national implementing entity (CSE) being charged of management fees as well as control and audit resources. The Adaptation Fund and the CSE have entered into agreement signed on November 11, 2010 in Washington by the Director General of the CSE and the Chairman of the Fund Board.

Table 1: Financial statement

Activities	Total project budget (USD)	1st MoU signature (USD)	Realizations (USD)	Level of realization	Difference (USD)	Expected amount for next semester (USD)	Revised budget for next semester (USD)	Planned amount for the remaining period (USD)
Action 1.1 : Update the technical and detailed feasibility studies for the design of the coastal protection facilities in the areas of Rufisque	20 000	20 000	0	0%	20 000	0	20 000	0
Action 1.2 : Building up of the coastal protection facilities in the areas of Rufisque. The target areas host houses, economic and cultural infrastructure (Fish processing areas, fishing docks, cemeteries, etc.)	2 380 000	900 000	0	0%	900 000	600 000	1 500 000	1 480 000
Action 1.3 : Cleaning up of the channels and connection with the sea (strong involvement of local populations)	100 000	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0	100 000
Action 2.1 : Carry out and validate the detailed technical feasibility studies for the design of the protection facilities of the coastal areas of Saly	100 000	100 000	9 553,98	9,55%	90 446,02	0	90 446,02	0
Action 2.2 : Set up the protection facilities of the vulnerable areas covering hotels, people, poor villages, as well as the fishing docks	2 300 000	460 000	0	0%	460 000	340 000	800 000	1 840 000

Activities	Total project budget (USD)	1st MoU signature (USD)	Realizations (USD)	Level of realization	Difference (USD)	Expected amount for next semester (USD)	Revised budget for next semester (USD)	Planned amount for the remaining period (USD)
Action 2.3: Assistance in the development of the fishing dock and the fish processing area	400 000	230 000	102 889,34	44,73%	127 110,66	170 000	297 110,66	170 000
Action 3.1: Study and achieve the anti-salt barriers in the rice-growing areas of Joal and the other agricultural crops.	700 000	220 000	120 872,56	54,94%	99 127,44	200 000	299 127,44	480 000
Action 3.2: Protect and develop beaches and fish processing areas.	800 000	300 000	10 367,85	3,46%	289 632,15	150 000	439 632,15	500 000
Action 3.3: Restore the cleanliness of the beaches	200 000	80 000	26 464,98	33,08%	53 535,02	40 000	93 535,02	120 000
Action 3.4: Awareness and training program	100 000	70 000	41 768,96	59,67%	28 231,04	30 000	58 231,04	30 000
Action 4.1: Design, fine tune, and strengthen the regulation pertaining to the management of the littoral, by taking into account the CC dimension: Environment Code, other codes and regulations	60 000	40 000	40 878,36	102,20%	-878,36	20 000	20 000	20 000
Action 4.2: Disseminate the elaborated texts	140 000	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0	140 000
Action 5.1: Design and implement the awareness and training program	290 000	90 000	83 786,86	93,10%	6 213,14	45 000	51 213,14	200 000
Action 5.2: Fine tune and share the suitable communication tools	100 000	50 000	24 882,84	49,77%	25 117,16	25 000	50 117,16	50 000

Activities	Total project budget (USD)	1st MoU signature (USD)	Realizations (USD)	Level of realization	Difference (USD)	Expected amount for next semester (USD)	Revised budget for next semester (USD)	Planned amount for the remaining period (USD)
Action 5.3: Inform, sensitize, and train people on the adaptation techniques to climate change in coastal areas	60 000	20 000	12 575,21	62,88%	7 424,79	10 000	17 424,79	40 000
Action 5.4: Train the different target groups on the new regulations on adaptation	60 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	60 000
Action 6.1: Monitoring/ Follow up	200 000	90 000	87 894,99	97,66%	2 105,01	25 000	27 105,01	110 000
Action 6.2: External Evaluation and audit	90 000	0	0	0%	0	45 000	45 000	90 000
Action 6.3: Control of realization	100 000	35 000	20 702,20	59,15%	14 297,80	15 000	29 297,80	65 000
Program document formulation	90 000	90 000	90 000	100%	0	0	0	0
Translation into English	4 000	4 000	4 000	100%	0	0	0	0
Program cycle management fees charged by the N.I.E.	325 000	125 000	125 000	100%	0	50 000	50 000	200 000
								=
	8 619 000	2 924 000	801 638,13	27,42	2 122 361,87	1 765 000	3 888 240,23	5 695 000

The rationale behind the absorption rate (up to 27.42%) is that major works had not yet started at that point. Despite the emergency linked to the duration of the project (2 years), it was necessary to observe strict compliance with existing procedures so as to meet contracting transparency and equity requirements. To date, the calls for expression of interest have been published and the invitations to tender constituted for most of the major projects. The works shall be launched from September 2011; planned resources shall be mobilized very early. This accounts for the fact that unused resources of the first semester are reallocated to the second semester.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Recall of the project components

FIELD/AREA	PROGRAM COMPONENTS	ACTIONS
1. Rufisque :	<i>Achievement of the infrastructure of protection and cleaning up of rainwater drainage channels</i>	<p>Action 1.1: Update the detailed technical feasibility studies for the design of coastal protection facilities in the areas of Rufisque</p> <p>Action 1.2 : Achievement of the infrastructure of protection</p> <p>Action 1.3: Cleaning up of the channels and connection with the sea</p>
2. Saly:	<i>Achievement of the infrastructure of protection and fitting-out of the fishing dock and of the fish processing area</i>	<p>Action 1.2: Update the detailed technical feasibility studies for the design of coastal protection facilities in the areas of Saly.</p> <p>Action 2.2: Setting up of the protection facilities in the vulnerable areas covering hotels, populations, poor villages and fishing docks.</p> <p>Action 2.3: Support for the fitting-out of the fishing dock and of the fish processing area.</p>
3. Joal :	<i>Achievement of the anti-salt dike, littoral protection, fitting-out of the fish processing area and environmental sensitization & training</i>	<p>Action 3.1: Update and validation of the detailed technical feasibility studies for the design of anti-salt dikes in the rice-growing areas.</p> <p>Action 3.2: Build anti-salt dikes in the rice-growing areas</p> <p>Action 3.3: Protect and layout beaches and fish processing areas.</p> <p>Action 3.4 : Sensitize and train women on environmental management</p>
4. Regulations	<i>Strengthening of the regulations on littoral protection and climate change adaptation, communication on those regulations</i>	<p>Action 4.1: Design, fine tune, and strengthen the regulations on the management of the littoral: Environment Code, the law on the littoral, and other codes.</p> <p>Action 4.2: Regulations, with a strong communication component</p>
5. Information/ Sensitization/Training/ Communication:	<i>Information and sensitization on the project, training of the different targeted groups on new regulations and adaptation, elaboration, dissemination and sharing of communication tools</i>	<p>Action 5.1: Design and implement a sensitization program for local populations on new adaptation to climate change in coastal areas.</p> <p>Action 5.2 : Design and implement a training program for local populations on new adaptation to climate change in coastal areas</p> <p>Action 5.3: Design and disseminate adequate communication tools.</p>
6. Monitoring-Evaluation	<i>Monitoring & Evaluation</i>	<p>Action 6.1: Ensure the follow-up and supervision of the activities of the program.</p> <p>Action 6.2: Ensure the evaluation of the performances of the program.</p> <p>Action 6.3: Ensure control and audit of the activities of the program.</p>

FIELD/AREA	PROGRAM COMPONENTS	ACTIONS
Management		Translations Controls & Audits Administration

Appendix 2: Year 1 Work Plan

(See attached document)