

Centre de Suivi Ecologique

Entité Nationale de mise en œuvre (NIE) du Fonds d'Adaptation (AF) et du Fonds Vert pour le Climat (GCF)



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND 2020 NIE VIRTUAL COUNTRY EXCHANGE VISIT IN SENEGAL

Report of Session 2

Exchange webinar between project stakeholders and NIE participants (Virtual country exchange in Senegal with drone)

December 3rd 2020



Centre de Suivi Ecologique

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Pour la gestion des ressources naturelles

Introduction

At its thirtieth meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board approved the Fund's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) by decision B.30 / 42. The medium-term strategy should be implemented within the framework of 3 strategic axes: Action, Innovation and Learning

The objective of the country exchange visits within the framework of the readiness program is to strengthen the capacity of accredited National Implementing Entities (NIEs) to design, develop and implement projects by facilitating interaction and engagement with project stakeholders, and facilitating the benchmarking of these NIEs for an Adaptation Fund project in a sector or model of interest.

It is in this context that Senegal hosted the second country exchange visit. In the context of the health crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the exchange visit was held virtually, as a webinar, in the premises of the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE).

The objective of this virtual exchange visit was to share Senegal's experience in the fight against coastal erosion and disaster risk reduction based on CSE's Adaptation Fund funded project: Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas and a second World Bank project titled: Coastal risk monitoring and soft solutions in Benin, Senegal and Togo which was financed with a contribution from France through the French Environment Fund.

In order to deal with these two issues as exhaustively as possible, the webinar sessions were subdivided into three days (Please see agenda in the appendix). In addition to these live sessions with the various representatives of the national implementing entities which included discussion and question and answer session, a documentary film was produced. The film looked back on Senegal's experience through the CSE in their fight against erosion and the construction of works to rehabilitate the beaches in Saly and to protect housing and socio-cultural infrastructure in Rufisque Thiawlène Est.

1. Course of session 2

1.1 Opening of the session

The second session of the webinar was held on Thursday, 03 December 2020. The webinar started at 12 p.m. GMT for one hour and thirty minutes (1:30). It was mainly to allow the participating NIEs to exchange with the project actors, partners, beneficiaries through the presentations of different agencies working for the management and reduction of risks and disasters and the management of coastal erosion in Senegal.

The opening of the session was made by Mrs. SYLLA Aissata B. Sall, Head of the Climate Finance Unit at CSE. She recalled the general objective of the virtual exchange visit and reviewed the activities planned for this second session.

1.2 Presentations made by the actors of the protection of the coastal area.

- Mrs. Oumy KA, representative of *Haute Autorité chargée de la coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de la Sûreté maritime et de la protection de l'environnement Marin* (HASSMAR)

presented the role and missions of HASSMAR in the management and reduction of marine risks and disasters in Senegal. She reviewed Senegal's maritime profile, the main risks of marine pollution, existing tools, the POLMAR plan as well as major HASSMAR projects.

- ◆ **THE MARITIME DOMAIN**
 - ✧ Approximately 720kms of coast ;
 - ✧ 3 rivers (1.727 km) ;
 - ✧ ZEE : 200 nautical ;
 - ✧ 5 maritime borders ;
 - ✧ Surface area greater than of the land
- MARITIME TRANSPORTS AND FISHING**
 - ✧ Port of Dakar : economic lung,
 - ✧ 04 secondary ports,
 - ✧ Maritime services ;
 - ✧ 200 fishing vessels ;
 - ✧ 22.000 canoes approximately;
 - ✧ More than 600.000 jobs.
- OFFSHORE EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION**
- BEACH TOURISM**
- NAUTICAL LEISURES**

Image: Senegal's Maritime Profile

She stated that HASSMAR has legal tools for preventing and combating marine pollution by oil spills and tools for monitoring and combating marine pollution. Mrs. KA presented the main tool, which is the POLMAR plan, which allows prevention, preparation for the fight and management of the emergency situations.

Questions & Answers :

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers</u>
Emmanuel SECK, ENDA Energie: are climate risks taken into account in the POLMAR plan?	The POLMAR plan takes more account of pollution by oil spills but aspects related to climate change are integrated in the vulnerability mapping that is carried out.
Taibou BA, CSE: does the HASSMAR have marine spatial planning in its plans?	HASSMAR does not have a marine spatial planning tool although the project is underway, but it is not led by HASSMAR.

- Mrs Khadija NDIAYE, representative of Société d'Aménagement de la Petite Côte (SAPCO) presented the activities and mission of SAPCO through these development activities of touristic areas including the Senegalese coast.

She highlighted the missions of SAPCO which are to constitute zones of tourist interest (ZIT), to register the ZIT in the name of the State of Senegal and to manage the tourist resorts by ensuring the maintenance of the equipment, the cleanliness, healthiness, etc. She also presented SAPCO’s commitment to climate risk management, particularly in the fight against coastal erosion.

Questions & Answers:

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers</u>
Ibrahima SY, CSE: what are the types of data used by SAPCO at the sites identified for the realization of tourist developments?	SAPCO, with its new unit which is interested in environmental assessment, uses the reference data to update existing on the site and works with APIX which, in the context of certain studies or achievements, brings its expertise to the realization of the project.

After this presentation by Mrs. NDIAYE, Mr. Ernest Dione returned to the importance of collecting data at the project sites but also on the need to draw on the experiences of other projects carried out in the intervention area. Thus, carrying out environmental studies is essential before starting development activities, particularly in the coastal zone.

1.3 Question & Answer session

The NIEs participating in the country exchange first asked questions that fall within the framework of a better understanding of coastal management and project management, and secondly took into account the environmental and social aspects and gender.

How to effectively manage your project governance?

- **Aïssatou Diagne CSE**, the most important is the monitoring and coordination of activities. The first step is to set up a steering committee at the national level which will above all involve all national structures and implementing agencies to ensure the sustainability of the project. A team must be set up within the accredited entity to be able to monitor the activities of the project. The establishment of a project management unit is important because it acts as a link between the accredited entity and the beneficiaries. This unit is usually field-based and made up of a project coordinator, an administrative and financial assistant, a monitoring and evaluation manager and a procurement manager, etc.

How to implement Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) and gender? Examples and challenges

- **Mrs. Marième Soda Diallo, CSE**, taking as an example the second project financed by the AF in the Saloum Islands more particularly in Dionewar, the environmental aspects were taken into account at various levels. The 1st level is the undertaking of an environmental and social impact study to be in line with the regulations in force in Senegal but also to verify compliance with the principles of the Adaptation Fund in terms of environmental and social protection. The second level of integration of

environmental and social considerations is the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) resulting from the impact study, and in this plan, we find all the mitigation measures. Elimination or mitigation of project impacts. The third level is the actual implementation of the ESMP, the main provisions of which are incorporated into the Requests for Tenders (DAO). These environmental clauses must be respected by the companies intervening at the project level and highlighted in the agreements binding the accredited entity and the executing agencies. And finally, at the level of the overall project monitoring plan, indicators for monitoring the implementation of environmental and social protection measures are defined.

- **Mrs. Aïssatou Diagne CSE**, in relation to gender, the most important thing is to carry out a Baseline or an initial state assessment, a gender analysis to be able to identify what are the inequalities in terms of gender in the area of intervention of the project and to define the roles and responsibilities of men, women and young people also in all income-generating activities but also in all activities that will be implemented by the project. It also makes it possible to define either mitigation or enhancement measures to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities. This will then allow the establishment of monitoring indicators included in the project monitoring and evaluation plan. In the case of the 2nd project with the AF, we have defined quite a few gender-sensitive indicators which are monitored annually by the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Manager.

What is the main challenge you faced as an NIE for the implementation of the 2 projects? How did you solve the problem?

- **Mrs. Sylla Aissata Boubou Sall CSE**, the main challenge of the 1st AF project in Senegal entitled "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas" is that in 2010 the CSE had just been accredited by the AF and it was essential to become familiar with the fiduciary standards and all AF governance policies. Therefore, the main problem the CSE was facing was the establishment of a control framework for the 3 project executing agencies. It was necessary to put clauses at the level of the agreements in relation to the disbursements since these were large amounts. The second challenge was with regard to technologies because it was a pilot project, and it was the first time that Senegal had put in place infrastructures of this size. It was necessary to succeed in this challenge and ensure the sustainability of the project by integrating the sectoral departments, academics but also companies in order to promote local expertise while having good quality. The change of political regime in 2012 had an impact on the project activities, however the CSE with all the executing agencies were able to adapt and permeate the new regime of project activities.

How do you share the role between government and non-government in managing the project?

- **Mrs. Sylla Aissata Boubou Sall, CSE**, the "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas" project was initiated by the Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés (DEEC) which involved the Centre de Suivi Ecologique in the development

phase of said project. These two organizations subsequently decided to involve an NGO in the implementation of the project to take charge of the social engineering component. It is in this context that the NGO GREEN Senegal, which has experience in the field of the environment and social mobilization, was chosen as the executing agency. As part of the project activities taking place in Joal, the Association Dynamique Femmes de Joal was involved in the implementation of the project through the capacity building component. In the end, for the project we had a national management, a local NGO and a local association. Thus, the diversity of the actors involved in this project allowed the success of the project but also to ensure the sustainability of the activities.

How was the CSO involved in the process? What was the greatest importance of CSO participation? How did they help the projects? To what extent did your intervention participate in this project?

- **Emmanuel SECK ENDA Energie, AF NGO's network, partner of the project** "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas", the involvement of ENDA Energie in the implementation of the project is guided by 2 principles, namely the principle of transparency and the principle of accountability. Our main objective was to link this project to other existing or future projects in such a way as to create continuity and even complementarity. This synergy of action made it possible to support the dynamic women's association of Joal with capacity building and awareness sessions in the face of climate change even after the implementation of the project. The establishment of a platform for the exchange and sharing of knowledge was a source of success for the project in the sense that it brings together the implementing entity, the executing agencies and all the stakeholders of the project.

How did the implementing entities deal with any grievances relating to the implementation of projects? How did the CSE respond to the concerns raised by the EE Environmental Studies, was it timely? What are the major challenges of the implementation of the project?

- **Ernest DIONE DEEC**, for the management of grievances relating to the implementation of the project, we set up a consultation and monitoring committee under the authority of the prefect of the department and in all the areas where the project took place. This committee brought together all the actors, in particular the local communities, for the management of issues in full transparency. The implementation of the ESMP was imperative because the response to any project grievances was already written on it. The project responded to the expression of the needs of local communities, and this simplified the grievance mechanism. The main lesson learned on this project is time management and partnership. The project implementation period (2 years) was very limited given the complexity of the studies and the work to be carried out. The partnership was an essential element because following the reluctance of the World Bank and the European Union to co-finance the project, it was necessary to establish with other institutions to fill this lack of resources. And it is within this framework that the West African Economic Monetary Union (UEMOA) was called upon to continue the

activities of the project. The first challenge of this project is the technical challenge which concerns the control of the works to be carried out. The second challenge is the financial challenge because, given the complex nature of this pilot project, we do not fully measure the unforeseen and the third challenge relates to the administrative, social and environmental domain.

What were the main challenges? How did you manage them?

- **Can you give us some advice on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)?** **Ibrahima FALL ONG GREEN Sénégal**, it must be taking into account that there were 3 challenges. The first challenge was of the participation of actors because they were multiple and plural. It was necessary to see the territorial authorities, the administrative and local authorities, the religious authorities and the local associations. So, the strategy that had been put in place is the Home Visit (VAD) to meet the actors at home in order to explain the project. The second challenge is linked to the appropriation of the project which results in the acceptance of the project by the actors but also that they identify themselves through this project. The setting up of a neighborhood committee in each neighborhood crossed by the project was an essential element.

Regarding the Monitoring-Evaluation, the project adopted a plural system because there was daily monitoring of these neighborhood committees, therefore local monitoring with local actors. There was also a follow-up with the technicians as part of the governance of the project.

Recommendations and advice to executing agencies on the work with beneficiaries.

How were your interests and concerns taken into account when managing the project?

- **Saliou BA, Beneficiary of the project (Dike in Thiawléne)**, given the pressing need for concrete action against the advance of the sea, the local populations, namely associations, notaries and district representatives, were involved upstream from the development phase of the project and downstream in the project implementation phase. In terms of advice, this is more of a plea for the surrounding populations who want the project to be replicated in areas not covered. The project not only met the social and cultural expectations of the population with the dike to protect against the advancing sea, but also had economic benefits for the main activity of the population, particularly fishing.

Was the CSE involved in the execution of the project on the ground?

Mrs. Sylla Aissata Boubou Sall CSE, all the activities were carried out by the implementing agencies on the ground. The CSE did supervision work by suggesting solutions and recommendations in the event of a problem while having legal responsibility for the project.

Conclusion

The second webinar session was closed at 13:30 GMT by Ms. SYLLA Aissata B. Sall, Head of the Climate Finance unit who thanked all the partners, implementing agencies and participating NIEs for their interventions and their holdings. She recalled that a third and final session is scheduled for December 10, 2020 which will focus on the exchange of experiences between NIEs and the presentation of the documentary film produced by the CSE.

Appendix



Agenda: Exchange webinar between project stakeholders and NIE participants

(Virtual country exchange in Senegal with drone)

Thursday – 3 December 2020 (12:00pm – 13:30pm GMT)

Moderator: Mrs. Aïssata Sall, Head of Climate Finance Unit, *Centre de Suivi Ecologique*

- 12:00pm Brief Introduction and presentation of the agenda
Mrs. Aïssata Sall, CSE
- 12:05pm National Risk and Disaster Management Arrangements
Mrs. Oumy Ka, HASSMAR
Q&A session
- 12:20pm Are coastal zone management policies and regulations sufficient and effective?
Mrs. Khadija Ndiaye (SAPCO)
Q&A session
- 12:35pm Questions and answers fair
CSE management team and project staff
Q&A session
- 12:45pm Questions and answers fair
Executing entities
Q&A session
- 12:55pm Questions and answers fair
Beneficiaries
Q&A session

13:05pm Questions and answers fair
NGO (ENDA Energie)
Q&A session

13:15pm Questions and answers fair
The Designated Authority (DA)
Q&A session

13:30pm Summary and conclusion