

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 on Session 3

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

December 10th 2020



Centre de Suivi Ecologique

Pour la gestion des ressources naturelles

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Introduction

At its thirtieth meeting, the Board of the Adaptation Fund 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 in the premises of the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE) in the form of a webinar.

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 being 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. This film looks back on Senegal's experience through the CSE in the 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 3

1.1 Opening of the session

On Thursday, December 10, 2020 was held the third and final session of webinars which was in the form of a knowledge exchange between participating NIEs and the NIE hosting the event. The webinar started at 12 p.m. GMT for two hours (2 p.m.). It involved exchanges of experiences between NIEs in terms of the design and implementation of projects financed by the Adaptation Fund and the presentation of the documentary film produced by the Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE).

The opening of the meeting was made by Mr. Baba Dramé, Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments. He first thanked the Adaptation Fund and all the NIEs for their commitments and their tireless and daily work which gives substance to the principle of direct access. The CSE, which since its accreditation to the Adaptation Fund in 2010, plays a pioneering role in the mobilization of resources for Senegal and other countries in the sub-region. Mr. Dramé also presented the agenda for the last day.

1.2 Presentation by the head of the Environmental Impact Assessment

Abdoulaye Sy, head of the Environmental Impact assessment (DEIE / DEEC) made a presentation on " environmental guidelines: supervision tool for the implementation of projects in coastal areas ». Thus through this presentation, we can retain the following points:

- Environmental Assessments focus on the environmental feasibility and social acceptability of projects;
- In Senegal, through the legal arsenal for environmental protection, there are four (4) supervision tools:
 - The first tool is the Deeper Impact Assessment e (EIA) commonly referred to Study Environmental and Social Impact (ESIA) which is adapted to projects whose impacts are considered significant on the environment and on communities.
 - The second type of tool is the Initial Environmental Analysis (AEI) which is suitable for projects whose impacts are deemed to be controllable or minor.
 - The third tool is the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which is applicable to Policies, Plans and Programs. This is an extremely important study that takes place during the development phase of these.
 - The last tool is the regulatory compliance audit. The latter can be done in the form of a regulatory compliance audit to regularize the activities of an industry that had not been the subject of an (EIA) or in the form of an end-of-life audit. or a cessation of activity audit.
- In addition to these tools, Mr. Sy returned to the following points:
 - Typology of occupations on the coast
 - Strategies and good practices for preventing the impacts of infrastructure projects in coastal areas (management of dredging operations, the quality of marine water and wastewater, waste management, etc.)
 - Operational proposals for supervising the establishment of infrastructures in coastal areas (political, institutional, legal, technical and human aspects, etc.)

Questions & Answers:

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers</u>
BARAZE Abdoul Razak, Niger BAGRI: Could you come back to the 4 types of framing tools?	The 4 tools are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIS Comprehensive Impact Study • The IEA Initial Environmental Analysis • The Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA • The regulatory compliance audit
BARAZE Abdoul Razak, Niger BAGRI: For example, does the solar station that was built in Senegal require the use of one of these 4 tools?	In Senegal, there are 5 solar power plants which have all been subjected to an in-depth Impact Study (IIS). If we are talking about a solar power plant, the type of tool that is used will depend on the energy power supplied by the station.

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers</u>
Ibrahima FALL, GREEN Sénégal: How to make the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) binding because obviously many developers do not comply with the provisions?	With regard to the ESMP, it is important to know that the latter has a contractual value from a regulatory point of view and that the implementation of the ESMP is the responsibility of the project leader. The authorization that the authority issues to the project leader is subject to the implementation of the ESMP.

1.3 Presentation and sharing of experience by AF and NIEs who participated in the virtual country exchange

1.3.1 Presentation by NEMA

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is Kenya’s accredited national implementation entity. NEMA's presentation focused on the project “Integrated Program to Build Resilience to Climate Change & Adaptative Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Kenya”, in particular components 3 and 4 which concern the subject of the exchange visit, namely coastal risk management. These two components are:

- Component 3: Increase the resilience to climate change of the shoreline and mangrove ecosystem in the coastal zone of Kenya;
- Component 4: disaster risk reduction and improved preparedness of vulnerable communities

1.3.2 Presentation by PACT

Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT) is the accredited national implementation entity of Belize. The presentation focused on the development of a project proposal "Enhancing the Resilience of Belize's Coastal Communities to Climate Change Impacts" to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. The 4 components of the project are:

- Component 1. Improvement of coastal land use for resilient housing and sectoral activities
- Component 2. Monitoring of coastal vulnerability
- Component 3. Stabilization of beaches in coastal areas at high risk and
- Component 4. Awareness raising, diffusion of knowledge and strengthening of national capacities

1.3.3 Presentation by KEMITRAAN

KEMITRAAN is Indonesia’s accredited national implementing entity. The presentation of the accredited entity to the AF focused on the project "Community Adaptation for Forest-Food based Management in SADDANG Watershed Ecosystem". The project is in the implementation phase and has just started recently. With the Covid-19 pandemic, many challenges emerge, in particular respecting the planning of activities.

1.3.4 Presentation by BAGRI

The Banque Agricole du Niger (BAGRI) is the accredited national implementing entity for Niger. BAGRI has not yet developed and implemented projects funded by the AF. However, BAGRI made a presentation on “Inclusive Finance and Climate Change / Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Experience”. This is a project carried out by BAGRI in partnership with Luxembourg cooperation under the project management delegated to the Regional Council by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The specific objective of the project is to enable young people in the Dosso region to benefit from more economic opportunities in trades linked to agricultural sectors. Three main results are sought by this project, they are:

- R 1: “the capacities of public actors and professional organizations at central and regional level are strengthened for the best fulfillment of their mandate”;
- R 2: "regional investment facilities in promising sectors are implemented for the benefit of youth projects";
- R 3: "the offer of supervision, advice and training is better suited to the needs of youth projects".

1.3.4 Presentation by MFEM

The accredited national implementing entity of the Cook Islands is the Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM). The entity’s presentation focused on the “Pa Enuu Action Resilient Livelihoods (PEARL)” project. The presentation focused on the main lessons learned in the implementation of this project:

- Strong training and capacity building are essential for continuity / sustainability after the end of the project;
- Promotion of the use of indigenous climate resistant foods and organic farming - Traditional knowledge and capacity building in Pa Enuu;
- Strengthening existing government and private sector structures for supply chain and networking;
- Bulk purchase of materials needed for the project is more cost effective and efficient.

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers by PACT</u>
BARAZE Abdoul Razak, Niger BAGRI: To be able to draw up emergency plans, over how many years has the climate variation model been designed? And in relation to early warning plans, were they set by type of community or were they set up for the entire intervention area?	We had limited access to the communities but we developed the plans based on online meetings. However, the internet does not always have good speed in villages. For the preparation of the plans, we brought together all the stakeholders at the level of governments, communities and universities. However, there were challenges in formulating projects at the local level.

1.4 Screening of the documentary film

Before the end of the session, CSE screened part of a documentary film illustrating the achievements of the projects "Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas" and "Monitoring coastal risks and soft solutions Benin, Senegal and Togo". The main stakeholders were the beneficiaries, the various implementing agencies and the implementing partners. This documentary film was produced with the aim of highlighting the efforts undertaken in the protection of the coastal zone in Senegal.

Conclusion

The third and last session of webinars was closed at 2 p.m. GMT by Mrs. SYLLA Aissata B. Sall, Coordinator of the Climate Finance Unit who insisted that it was an honor to host this exchange visit which would have been no doubt more engaging had it been done in person and at the same time, she thanked the Adaptation Fund for their support and trust as well as the NIEs, the executing agencies, the partners and the CSE team who had to participate and contribute to the success of the virtual country exchange visit. In this sense, she made it clear that continuous learning through the various platforms, in particular the Community of Practice for Direct Access Entities (CPDAE) would continue.

Appendix



Agenda: Knowledge Fair with NIE participants

(Virtual country exchange in Senegal with drone)

Thursday – 10 December 2020 (12:00pm – 14:00pm GMT)

Moderator: Mrs. Cristina G. Dengel, AFB Secretariat

12:00pm Brief Introduction and presentation of the agenda

Mr. Baba Dramé, Director of Environment

12:10pm Environmental impacts of coastal management and the way in which environmental impact assessments are integrated into coastal zone management plans

Mr. Abdoulaye Sy, Head of the Environmental Impact Assessment Division (Department of the Environment)

Q&A session

12:30pm Sharing of NIEs experiences

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

Protected Areas Conservation Trust (PACT)

KEMITRAAN

Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas (PROFONANPE)

Q&A session

13:00pm Sharing of NIEs experiences

Agencia chilena de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AGCID)

Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (MFEM)

Agricultural Bank of Niger (BAGRI)

Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)

Q&A session

13:30pm Some announcements by the AF
Q&A session

13:40pm Video sharing Senegal 's experience Beneficiaries on fighting against
coastal erosion
Q&A session

13:55pm Summary and next steps (AF)

14:00pm Conclusion (CSE)