



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Senegal National Adaptation Plan		
Country:	Senegal	GEF Project ID: ¹	6991
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5428
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and sustainable Development	Submission Date:	Oct. 20, 2014
		Resubmission Date:	Nov. 24, 2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:	n/a	Agency Fee (\$)	276,806

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²:

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Outcome 2.2: Improved scientific and technical knowledge base for the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	875,000	1,500,000
Outcome 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	400,000	900,000
Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	LDCF	1,100,000	4,300,000
Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened	LDCF	400,000	1,600,000
<u>Project Management</u>	LDCF	138,750	700,000
Total Project Cost		2,913,750	9,000,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Strengthen the capacity of sectoral Ministries and local governments to better assess the implications of climate change and to adjust existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures					
Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP	TA/INV	Develop technical and functional capacities of climate and hydrological monitoring centers (ANACIM, DGPRE), research centers (LPAOSF/UCAD, CSE,	LDCF	1,875,000	5,000,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, [Focal Area Results Framework](#) which is an Excerpt from [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

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Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
process		<p><i>ISRA</i>) and decisions makers (<i>staffs from relevant ministries and target councils/ Departments</i>) to better utilise available information on historical and future climate, biophysical, social, environment and economic to plan short and long term adaptation strategies through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. The generation and use of climate, geophysical, geotechnical and socio-economic data by climate and hydrological monitoring centers (ANACIM, DGPRE) and research centers (LPAOSF/UCAD, CSE, ISRA) to support the projection of climate risks (approx. US\$600,000);</i> <i>ii. The establishment of data collection/production, information and communication platforms (approx. US\$275,000);</i> <i>iii. The design and institutionalization of training kits and programmes to improve decision maker's skills (approx. US\$400,000);</i> <i>iv. The identification & categorisation of adaptation options to address priority vulnerabilities in target national and sectoral policies (approx. US\$600,000).</i> 			
2. Adjusting policies for long term resilience to climate changes	TA	<p>Prioritize and mainstream adaptation and related budgets within national and subnational development and sectoral planning instruments (<i>e.g. National Strategy for Socioeconomic Development, Agro Sylvo Pastoral Orientation Law, IWRM Policy, Drinking Water & Sanitation policy, local development plan, National Health Development Plan (NHDP) etc.</i>) with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. Relevant national and local development plans reviewed and budgets appropriately adjusted in support of effective adaptation (approx. US\$300,000);</i> <i>ii. A climate readiness strategy developed and implemented to ensure that necessary funds will be in place to support the adaptation options identified (approx.</i> 	LDCE	900,000	3,300,000

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Project Component	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
				GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
		US\$200,000); iii. An effective monitoring, evaluation and communication systems designed and operationalized (approx. US\$400,000)			
Subtotal				2,775,000	8,300,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴			LDCF	138,750	700,000
Total Project Cost				2,913,750	9,000,000

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Please include confirmed co-financing letters for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	200,000
Recipient Government	Ministry of finance and Planning	Grant	6,500,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	2,300,000
Total Co-financing			9,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS A)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	LDCF	Senegal	Climate change		2,913,750	276,806	3,190,556
Total GEF Resources					2,913,750	276,806	3,190,556

a. No need to fill this table if it is a single Agency, single Trust Fund, single focal area and single country project.

b. Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$1 mil; \$100k for PF up to \$3 mil; \$150k for PF up to \$6 mil; \$200k for PF up to \$10 mil; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

UNDP	LDCF	Senegal	Climate Change Adaptation	N/A	100,000	9,500	109,500
Total PPG Amount					100,000	9,500	109,500

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate. N/A

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Project Overview

A.1. Project Description

On February 2014, the Government of Senegal presented to the Donor Conference in Paris the first four years of the 10-year “Plan Sénégal Émergent”. This plan underpins Senegal’s ambitions for becoming an emerging economy by 2035. The plan is the basis for directing financial support to key economic sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, mining and tourism. However, analysis of decade or longer climate shifts suggests a substantial negative effect on economic growth in the country. This is likely to jeopardize the intended aspirations underpinning the Senegal Emerging Plan.

There are a number of channels through which Senegal’s development aspirations are being undermined by climate change. Sea level rise is significantly affecting the coastline of Senegal through coastal erosion and saline intrusion; changing upwelling systems (a result of changing water temperature profiles) and increased water temperatures is impacting the fisheries sector; and 3) changes in rainfall patterns, seasons and temperatures is adversely affecting the agricultural sector. As a result, Senegal’s food security is likely to be reduced, freshwater supplies will be impacted; and a change in disease profiles (specifically an increase in the incidence of malaria and meningitis) impacting on human health is anticipated.

As part of an early response to the challenges posed by a variable and changing climate, the Government of Senegal (GoS) formulated and published a National Adaptation Programmes for Action in 2006. The NAPA has sought to facilitate capacity building and in particular addressing urgent and immediate adaptation needs. However, while a number of development projects are currently being conducted in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, few take into consideration the complexities and multi-sectoral impacts of climate change. Furthermore, few economic assessments in Senegal showcase the economic impacts of climate change with and without adaptation and as a result there is very little political traction for implementing proactive adaptation responses and climate risk management.

In the absence of systematic action or a strategic framework to guide adaptation over the medium and long-term and without the mainstreaming of climate change responses and climate risk management into national development planning and budgeting processes, climate change will continue to pose a serious threat to hard-won development gains. Given the uncertainties on future climate and economic circumstances and the high risks that need to be accounted for, there is need to start building “country systems” (including capacities, institutions, mandates and information sources) at national and local levels to support medium- and long term planning and budgeting. To do so, the country has to overcome to following barriers:

- **Information Barriers:** Senegal has accumulated some experiences in characterising future climate risks through the work undertaken under the vulnerability and adaptation assessments that are formulated as part of the National Communication. However, the country still faces a challenge in terms of access to finer resolution climate scenarios (that can support planning) and also the integrated use of different socioeconomic parameters together with climate, social and other environmental data in order to more holistically determine vulnerabilities and the effectiveness of alternative adaptation options. There is insufficient institutional and technical capacities in: (i) delineating the individual and combined effects of changes in the climate variables on the agriculture sector in the short- and long-term; (ii) delineating the impacts of climate change on environmental assets, on key productive regions, or on rural versus urban

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period.

settings; (iii) assessing whether sectoral development goals become unattainable owing to climate change. Furthermore, the communication of the implications of projected climate changes information to decision makers remains a challenge. Without appropriate information and climate risk management tools, the identification and formulation of appropriate policy responses will be challenging.

- Leadership and institutional barriers; presently the formulation of policy is fragmented and there is limited consideration of climate change concerns. This knowledge gap is evident for innovations and actions in the different sectors, and is even more pronounced in terms of public awareness of (a) climate change impacts including on how to interpret climate information (b) possible adaptation measures, (c) how human interaction can either diminish (through adaptation and preparedness) or exacerbate climate change impacts, (d) the economic implication of climate changes, and how to integrate and track the effectiveness of climate change concerns issues within planning and budgeting processes;
- Funding and financing: There are budget gaps and insufficient information to guide reallocation of budgets to address climate change adaptation priorities. Alternative financing options and long term financing strategies for adaptation beyond reliance on public funds (be it from international or domestic sources) have not been explored.

With LDCF resources, the capacity of sectoral Ministries, local governments and communities will be strengthened to better assess the implications of climate change, and to adjust existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures. Relevant national policies will be targeted such as: the Strategy Paper on Poverty Reduction III (2013-2017), the National Programme for Local Development (PNDL), the IWRM Plan, the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection's Multiyear Framework of Sector-based Expenses (DPPD) and local development plan. The National Adaptation Plan process offers an opportunity to take a more considered approach, working towards transformational change in country's capacity to increase resilience to climate change. By promoting adaptation investment into key development sectors and territorial plans, it will ensure environmental, social and economic development in a long-term and in a sustainable and resilient manner.

Component 1: Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process

Baseline co-financing initiatives/projects

The LDCF funded project builds on the efforts led by the Government of Senegal to establish relevant climate, environmental and sectoral information. The National Meteorology Agency of Senegal (ANACIM) is operating and ensuring regular maintenance of all weather stations including rainfall stations distributed throughout the national territory. There are also specific databases developed through ministerial departments: Water (managed by DGPRE), environment (managed by the Centre Suivi Ecologique), agriculture (managed by the Institute of Agronomic research -ISRA), health, etc. Academic institutions such as Laboratory of Atmospheric and Ocean Physics at University Cheikh Anta Diop (*LPAOSF/UCAD*) and NGOs have developed their own network and have specific and sometime high-resolution datasets for their own research and demonstration purpose. The expected co-financing associated with target national institutions activities is USD 5 Million during the 5 years cycle of the project, taking into account all investments related to hydro-meteorological and agro-meteorological observation network, existing databases, maintenance, and functional operations. However, there are limited reliable forecasts (which rely on monitoring data for verification and testing) at different timescales (from daily to seasonal) and future projections data (which need observations to correct model biases and/or develop statistical downscaling models). In addition, capacities to detect and monitor the evolution of climate risks and future trends are often limited due to a lack of datasets and suitable and skillful tools. Staffs from ministries and decentralized institutions have currently limited access to reliable information for effective climate risk management. An important prerequisite for informed decision-making on adaptation is that it should be based upon the best available information on the implications of both the current and the future climate in the country. Even when climate change information and guidance material are available, policy makers may not have the professional or technical expertise to determine how these should best be used.

Alternative

With LDCF resources, it is expected that the climate and hydrological monitoring centers (ANACIM, DGPRE), research centers (*LPAOSF/UCAD, CSE, ISRA*) and decisions makers (*staffs from relevant ministries and target councils/ Departments*) will have the capacity to produce and utilise information on historical and future climate and expected impacts to plan short and long terms responses and adapt to climate change. Following outputs are expected:

- Output 1.1. The capacity of climate and hydrological monitoring centers (ANACIM, DGPRE) and research centers (LPAOSF/UCAD, CSE, ISRA) will be strengthened to generate and use climate, geophysical, geotechnical and socio-economic data to support the projection of climate risks through (i) updated monitoring and assessment tools (e.g. climatological stations, impact models); (ii) analysis of long-term climate trends to understand how current climate-related hazards are changing; and (iii) build up a record of observed data, which when processed appropriately, will provide relevant information for policy and decision-making purpose.
- Output 1.2. Data collection/production, information and communication mechanisms will be established for the NAP through (i) harmonized/standardized indicators, data processing, modeling, projections, vulnerability assessments, use of GIS tools; (ii) support to the strengthening of data collection systems in the case of vulnerable sectors; and (iii) supporting access to climate change information to sectors and other users in the country, in partnership with other institutions and programmes and projects dealing with climate information.
- Output 1.3. Resources will be used to design and institutionalize training kits and programmes to improve decision maker's skills on assessing (i) the effects of changes in the climate variables on agriculture, key economics assets including infrastructure, economic gains, in the short- and long-term; (ii) the impacts of climate change on sectoral development goals, environmental assets, on key productive regions, or on rural versus urban settings. Specific training will also be organised such as climate risk analysis, adaptation economics including cost-benefit analysis, climate finance tracking in partnership with national training institutes and aimed at policy makers.
- Output 1.4. Adaptation options will be identified and categorized at multiple scales to address priority vulnerabilities. This includes: (i) the assessment of climate vulnerabilities and the identification of adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels; (ii) the appraisal of individual adaptation options, including economic, ecosystem and social costs and benefits, to select priority adaptation options in light of their contribution to short- and long-term sustainable socioeconomic development, their net costs/benefits, effectiveness and efficiency.

Component 2: Adjusting policies for long term resilience

Baseline co-financing initiatives/projects

The LDCF funded project will take the opportunity of existing planning process in the country to mainstream adaptation concerns.

- At national level, Senegal is currently implementing its' *Strategy Paper Poverty Reduction III* (2013-2017) which is the framework for economic and social development policies. It focuses on the following strategic areas: (i) Growth, productivity and wealth creation, (ii) human capital and sustainable development, (iii) Governance, institutions, peace and security. Several sectoral policies are also developed such as the Agro Sylvo Pastoral Orientation Law, the IWRM Policy, the Drinking Water & Sanitation policy, the National Health Development Plan (NHDP) for 2009-2018, etc. In addition, the *National Programme for Local Development* (PNDL) is supporting local government to establish well-developed local development plan. These baseline policies and programmes are defined and implemented through domestic budget allocations and can therefore support the integration of adaptation priorities and budget across different government levels. Their contribution to the LDCF funded project is estimated to be 1,5 millions USD.
- The country also recently received support from international donors to implement the *Emerging Senegal Plan* that intends to reverse this downward socio-economic trend by increasing the productivity of

Senegal's economy in the public and private sectors, both of which are underperforming compared to the past and to its peers. With a financing of 1,8 millions, the “UNDP support Programme to Senegal emerging Plan” aims to strengthen national capacity for monitoring and evaluation based on the positive results of development. It will provide highly qualified expertise in the areas of strategic planning, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and communication. This expertise can also be mobilised for the LDCF funded project to support the Ministry of Environment in designing of effective monitoring and evaluation systems to assess progress, effectiveness and updating policies to address emerging needs.

Senegal has established a policy environment to better plan the socio-economic development of the country, but climate change is not presently being factored into development activities and investment decisions (including Government budgetary allocations) in different economic sectors. This is mainly due to the weak institutional capacity of decision makers to extract/use climate, socio-economic & environmental data and information to adjust policy and investment planning for CC risk management. There are budget gaps and insufficient information to guide reallocation of budgets to address climate change adaptation priorities. Alternative financing options and long term financing strategies for adaptation beyond reliance on public funds (be it from international or domestic sources) have not been explored. Given the uncertainties on future climate and economic circumstances and the high risks that need to be accounted for, there is need to start building “country systems” (including capacities, institutions, mandates and information sources) at national and local levels to support medium- and long term planning and budgeting.

Alternative

With LDCF funding, adaptation actions and related budgets will be prioritized and mainstreamed within national and subnational development and sectoral planning instruments (*e.g. National Strategy for Socioeconomic Development, Agro Sylvo Pastoral Orientation Law, IWRM Policy, Drinking Water & Sanitation sectoral policy, local development plan, National Health Development Plan (NHDP), etc.*). Following Outputs are expected:

- Output 2.1. Review of national and local development plans and budget to incorporate adaptation. With LDCF resources, an assessment of target development plans will be realising to identify gaps and shortfalls. Meetings with ministries & councils staffs will be convened to discuss how the results of the climate vulnerability and cost effectiveness should be used to adjust regulations and policies. For each policy, it will be developing and implement a roadmap for adjusting policy and budget to include adaptation. The roadmap will be a technical document guiding processes to secure investment and financial flows from governmental and nongovernmental actors and agencies for the implementation of priority integrated climate and sustainable development activities. The roadmap will include short-/medium-/and long-term priorities, associated public policies and financing strategies, institutional and operational framework for implementation, and monitoring and evaluation processes. This step involves also bringing together potential public and private partners, supported by relevant technical and financial experts, to jointly assess and develop the roadmap. Towards this end, a gradual and phased approach will be adopted and will be entirely country driven and dictated without prescribing at the outset whether national, sub-national plans and sectoral policy making should incorporate within existing development plans or framing sub-set of adaptation priorities as an adaptation plan. Various options for achieving this results will be carefully weighed with the national and sub-national institutions, gauging what is the most appropriate approach within the national and sub-national planning context. In any case, a comprehensive understanding of the policy processes will be developed, including (a) the steps in policy formulation, planning and resource allocation, (b) timelines and key milestones, (c) key deliverables, and (d) plan of involvement of key stakeholders who must be engaged as part of the country driven process to mainstream climate into planning and budgeting.
- Output 2.2. Develop and implement a climate readiness strategy to ensure that necessary funds will be in place to support the adaptation options identified. Capacity will be developed to (i) blend and combine climate finance resources allows access to a wider range of types of financing at the national and international levels; (ii) deliver climate finance ensuring that climate finance contributes to effective and transformative actions at the national level; and (iii) to monitor, report, and verify (MRV) financial flows, expenditures, and results.

- **Output 2.3.** The Ministry of Environment and sustainable development (MEDD) will be supported to design of effective monitoring and evaluation systems, including for overall coordination of work at the national or sectoral levels, definition of objectives and targets, selection of indicators and means of verification, identification of data sources and collection methods, support to data and information management, undertaking of special assessments, and the facilitation of reporting and review. Under its department of Communication, MEDD will develop and deploy communications, education, public awareness raising and outreach programme on adaptation and the facilitation of public access to information on climate change adaptation. The knowledge on impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation will be captured and managed to build up a decision support system for future adaptation planning, including through the development of knowledge bases and expert or rules-based systems.

A.2. Stakeholders

As GEF focal point, the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable development (MEDD) will facilitate the project preparation (PPG) process, organisation of preparatory inception, consultation /validation meetings, support consultants with key information and views that are critical for finalising the UNDP-GEF compliant project document. The Ministry will also support with the securing of co-financing letters.

MEDD will commence a comprehensive consultations process involving government actors (head of state’s office, environment, finance and planning bodies, sector and sub-national bodies, political parties and parliament, national statistics office and judicial system), non-governmental actors (civil society, academia, business and industry, general public and communities, and the media) and development actors

Relevant partners such as multilateral (WB, AfDB, EU) and bilateral cooperation (US, Luxembourg) and also regional platforms will be engaged in the consultations and technical support.

A.3. Gender considerations

Integrating a gender perspective into the NAP process can help to ensure that there is equal participation of men and women in the decision-making processes, as well as in the implementation of adaptation activities. Furthermore, it can help to ensure that the NAP process and the activities it entails will not exacerbate gender inequalities. It can lead to better adaptation, and more resilient communities.

Integrating gender considerations into the NAP process could entail a number of activities. These include:

- Assessing what information is available regarding particularly vulnerable groups including women, and further researching on this topic in the country;
- Harnessing the potential of women as agents of change within their communities, and investing in this potential as part of the NAP process;
- Tailoring and implementing the NAP activities based on an understanding of gender dynamics and the potentially disproportionate impacts of climate change on women;
- Ensuring the participation of the most vulnerable groups, including women, in the NAP process. This includes integrating the perspectives of women and drawing on their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies when formulating the NAP;
- Undertaking outreach to ensure that different stakeholders understand the gender dynamics of climate change;
- Monitoring and reporting on the integration of gender considerations into the NAP process;
- Evaluating the integration of gender considerations into adaptation and making improvements if necessary.

A.4 Risk.

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Weak coordination mechanisms and duplication of efforts with on-going processes	M	Broader state and non-state stakeholder engagement will be build with key consultative mechanisms established at policy-decisions, level, reinforced by related consultative processes from the local (e.g., private sector round-tables and local community and village meetings) to the national

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Lack of interest from sectoral ministries to environmental issues	M	A communication strategy and stakeholders involvement plan will be developed and implemented to ensure the understanding of challenges and the contribution of sector in the process.
Capacity of target ministries and local government on climate changes adaptation	M	The project intends to develop capacities of the technical structures supporting NAP process regarding climate change, some prerequisites, in terms of institutional capacities, will form the basis of good implementation of institutional measures.

A.5. Coordination.

The NAP process will build upon the achievements and lessons learned from GEF financed initiatives in Senegal, namely: IFAD: Climate Change adaptation project in the areas of watershed management and water retention, World Bank -Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilient Development Project & UNDP “The enabling environment for ecosystem based adaptation measures is strengthened in the Niayes and Casamance regions of Senegal”. Wherever possible, lessons from the ongoing Adaptation Fund financed project - Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas will also be taken into account. Overall, the Ministry of Environment established the National Climate changes Committee (COMNACC) as an exchanges platform for stakeholders intervening in climate changes. COMNACC will ensure that relevant coordination and collaboration measures will be undertaken for better synergy and complementary.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 *Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?. Which ones and how: NAPAs, ASGM NAPs, MLAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:*

The project is anchored in the National Strategy for Socioeconomic Development for 2013-2017 (which substituted the previous Strategies for Poverty Reduction), framework that contributes to lifting the challenges identified. It focuses on the following strategic areas: (i) Growth, productivity and wealth creation, (ii) Human capital and sustainable development, (iii) Governance, Institutions, Peace and Security. The project will contribute to reduce impacts of climate changes on local development strategies by promoting appropriate adaptation technologies and involving all users in the formulation of priorities for local development (contributing to the Strategic Axis 3).

The proposed project is also consistent with the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection’s Multiyear Framework of Sector-based Expenses (DPPD), based on three strategic orientations: (i) Improve basic knowledge in environment and natural resources; (ii) Intensify the fight against the current rate of degradation of the environment and natural resources in line with international conventions hereunder; (iii) Build the actors’ institutional and technical capacities in the implementation of environment and natural resources preservation. The project complies with Senegal’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). The NAP process will build upon the achievements and lessons learned from the NAPA process. This includes the institutional arrangements and capacity that have been built, awareness-raising efforts and assessments that have been undertaken.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is consistent with LDCF eligibility criteria and financing strategy. It is in-line with following LDCF/SCCF focal area objectives:

- CCA-Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation. Under the component 1, climate and hydrological monitoring centers (ANACIM, DGPRES), research centers (LPAOSF/UCAD, CSE, ISRA) will be supported to generate and use relevant climate information data to and establish information platforms (CCA- Outcome 2.2). Decisions makers will be provided with skills for planning and implementing adaptation and for integrating climate change adaptation into national, sectoral and local development planning processes (CCA-Outcome 2.4).
- CCA-Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes. Under Outcome 2, relevant national, sectoral and local policies (e.g. National Strategy for

Socioeconomic Development, Agro Sylvo Pastoral Orientation Law, IWRM Policy, Drinking Water & Sanitation sectoral policy, etc.) will be reviewed to integrate adaptation options and budget adjusted (CCA-Outcome 3.2). A monitoring and evaluation system of adaptation needs and measures, and plans will be established to iteratively address emerging needs (CCA-Outcome 3.3).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

- A. Record of Endorsement⁸ of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(s): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms Mariline Diarra	Director of Environment	Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	20 OCT, 2014

B. GEF Agency Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP/GEF		Nov 24, 2014	Ms. Mame Dagou DIOP	+221 77 635 9185	mame.diop@undp.org

⁸ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

⁹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF