



ADAPTATION FUND

Adaptation Story

SENEGAL



A few years ago, hotel manager Pathé Dia despaired as he watched the sandy beach in front of his hotel in Saly Portudal disappear into the sea. Local efforts to stop the encroaching waters consisted of piling large rocks along the vanishing shoreline, a stop-gap measure that would not last. Women who cultivated rice in Joal worried about their livelihoods as the rising seas sent salty ocean water into their rice fields, making it increasingly difficult to grow crops. In Rufisque, hundreds of homes were threatened by coastal erosion.



Joal. ©CSE

These are just a few effects of the changing climate that are being felt along the West African coast and other coastlines worldwide.

Senegal's Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) took on the challenge of putting the coastal towns of Saly Portudal, Joal and Rufisque on a strong path forward in adapting to climate change.

The CSE applied to the Adaptation Fund to become an accredited implementing entity. In 2010, the CSE was accredited as a national implementing entity (NIE) of the Fund and was then eligible to directly access climate adaptation financing. In 2010, the Adaptation Fund Board approved its proposal for an integrated multi-year project in the three seaside towns, and work began in 2011.

PRIMARY goals

- combat coastal erosion
- protect livelihoods of fishermen, fish processors, rice farmers, and tourism merchants
- improve understanding among residents about climate change and adaptation
- build adaptive capacity of all residents
- spur private sector investment in tourism, fishing and agriculture



Joal. ©CSE



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Thiawlene, Rufisque. ©CSE

“We’re happy with the Adaptation Fund project, which has given us such a beautiful gift. With the coastline eroding, the fishing boats could no longer dock here, and that was a big problem. Now, with the breakwaters that are being built, we have much hope.”

—Ndeye Fari Niang, *fish products processor, Rufisque*

PROJECT activities

- constructing seawalls and underwater berms to slow coastal erosion and build sandy beaches
- rebuilding fishing docks to support the commercial fishing industry
- establishing dikes to protect rice-growing land from salination
- cleaning coastal zone canals to restore ecosystem services
- increasing awareness among residents about climate change and adaptation strategies
- reducing use of firewood in fish processing facilities
- developing coastal zone management policies and regulations



Joal. ©CSE

BY THE NUMBERS

3,000

TOURISM AND FISHING JOBS DIRECTLY PRESERVED

3.3km

ANTI-SALT DIKE

9,000

JOBS INDIRECTLY MAINTAINED

730m

SEAWALL PROTECTING 6,000M² URBAN AREA

5,000

FOOD PRODUCERS BENEFITED BY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

1.4km

UNDERWATER BERMS

17ha

RICE FIELDS RECLAIMED

100 FEMALE FISH SELLERS AIDED BY REHABILITATION OF FISH DRYING INFRASTRUCTURE

\$8,600,000

IN GRANT FINANCING

3

PARTNER AGENCIES

1,500 ha

LAND RECLAIMED, ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY OF MORE THAN 5,000 PRODUCERS

100s

OF RESIDENTS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART ADAPTATION

104

LOCAL RADIO SHOWS ON CLIMATE CHANGE



UNFCCC Momentum for Change Lighthouse Activity