

**University-Government Collaboration on Climate  
Adaptation Finance**

**SENEGAL COUNTRY PROFILE**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| <b><u>ABBREVIATIONS.....</u></b>  | <b><u>2</u></b>  |
| <b><u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</u></b>  | <b><u>3</u></b>  |
| <b><u>1. INTRODUCTION.....</u></b>  | <b><u>5</u></b>  |
| <b><u>2. COUNTRY OVERVIEW.....</u></b>  | <b><u>5</u></b>  |
| <b><u>3. POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING AND ENTRY-POINTS.....</u></b>   | <b><u>7</u></b>  |
| <b><u>3.1. P&amp;I MAPPING.....</u></b>   | <b><u>7</u></b>  |
| <b><u>3.2. GESI MAINSTREAMING.....</u></b>  | <b><u>13</u></b> |
| <b><u>3.3. ENTRY POINTS.....</u></b>  | <b><u>13</u></b> |
| <b><u>4. ROADMAP.....</u></b>   | <b><u>14</u></b> |
| <b><u>5. NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT.....</u></b>  | <b><u>15</u></b> |
| <b><u>6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WAY FORWARD.....</u></b>  | <b><u>17</u></b> |
| <b><u>REFERENCES.....</u></b>   | <b><u>17</u></b> |
| <b><u>ANNEX 1 : LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (2022).....</u></b> | <b><u>18</u></b> |

## ABBREVIATIONS

| Acronyms   | Definitions   |
|------------|---|
| CCA        | Climate Change Adaptation   |
| CF         | Climate Finance   |
| COMNACC    | National Committee on Climate Change                                |
| COMRECC    | Regional Committee on Climate Change                                |
| GEF        | Global Environment Facility   |
| LDC        | Least Developed Countries   |
| LUCCC      | Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change |
| NFP        | National Focal Point  |
| P&I        | Policy and Institutions   |
| PoC        | Point-of-Contact  |
| TT         | Think Tank  |
| UCAD       | Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar                                |
| UCAD-TT-CF | UCAD Think Tank on Climate Change                                   |
| UNEP       | United Nations Environment Programme                                |
| UNI-LEAD   | LDC University Leadership for Catalyzing Climate-Adaptation Finance |

## Executive Summary

The objective of this country profile is to provide an overview on the status and the opportunities for university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

***The key existing policies to informed strengthening of university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Senegal include:***

- Stratégie nationale de mobilisation des financements climatiques pour les secteurs publics et privé
- Plan National d'Adaptation Pêche (PNA-Pêche)
- Plan National d'Adaptation Agriculture (PNA-Agriculture)
- Plan National d'Adaptation Santé (PNA-Santé)
- Plan National d'Adaptation Inondation (PNA-Inondation)
- Contributions Déterminées au niveau National (NDC)
- Stratégie Nationale pour l'Équité et l'Égalité de Genre (SNEEG 2016-2026)
- Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture (PRACAS phase II)
- Programme National d'Investissement Agricole pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Nutrition (PNIASAN)
- Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE) 2015-2035

***The key existing institutions to be involved in strengthening university-government collaborations for climate adaptation in Senegal are the following:***

- Direction du Changement Climatique, de la Transition écologique et des Financements verts
- Laboratoire de Physique de l'Atmosphère et de l'Océan-Siméon Fongang (LPAO-SF) /École Supérieure Polytechnique (UCAD)
- Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE)
- La Banque Agricole (LBA)
- Fonds de Garantie des Investissements Prioritaires (FONGIP)
- Fonds Souverain d'Investissements Stratégiques (FONSIS)
- Conseil Patronal des Énergies Renouvelables du Sénégal (COPERES)
- Comité National sur le Changement Climatique (COMNACC)
- Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)
- Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur les Énergies Renouvelables (CERER)
- Cadre harmonisé de Suivi-Évaluation des politiques publiques (CASE)

***The constraints/difficulties in accessing climate adaptation finance***

The constraints/difficulties in accessing adaptation financing identified by the stakeholders include among others :

- lack of scientific data (in building climate rationale).
- limited university-government collaborations.
- language barrier (the documents are in English).
- alignment with national development policies.
- length of the procedure to accessing international climate finance (GCF, AF, GEF) for adaptation.
- excessive cost linked to the adaptation full funding proposals development process.
- lack of qualified human resources on the issue of climate financing

- lack of awareness on the different opportunities offered by climate funds
- delay in the preparation of projects due to lack of expertise.

### ***Entry points for university-government collaborations***

The adaptation policies and institutional mapping revealed the existing of entry points for university-government collaborations on climate adaptation finance in Senegal.

- First, the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAC) already bring together institutions from the public and the academia including several UCAD researchers working in promoting climate action in Senegal.
- Second, the national strategy for climate finance mobilisation for public and private sector is a key policy document which open the door for partnership between governments agencies and academia in support of climate finance access.
- Third, they are also a potential for collaboration with the national Accredited Entities to GCF including CSE and LBA as well as those in the process of getting the accreditation namely FONGIP and FONSIS by enabling their capacities to develop and implement strong climate projects in the key adaptation sector presented above in the country overview section.
- Fourth, the university can play a key role in generating data for governments agencies to develop evidences-based climate rationale for adaptation projects in strategic adaptation sectors of agriculture, coastal zones, water resources and health, etc.

### ***Actions plan:***

The recently established UCAD-TT-CF in Senegal is an opportunity to strengthening the university-government collaboration for access and implementation of finance for climate adaptation. The Think Tank in order to support strengthening the collaborations and contribute to access to finance for adaptation in Senegal should consider supporting the following actions in the short and medium terms:

- developing high-resolution data for enhanced climate adaptation action in Senegal.
- integrating GESI into their research to answer pressing adaptation questions at the local level in the most vulnerable sectors.
- mainstreaming climate adaptation into the national investment system.
- defining markers and taxonomy of climate change adaptation in Senegal.
- strengthening institutional capacities and governance for access and implementation of domestic and international climate finance.
- supporting the implementation of the climate change finance tracking tool that has been developed in 2023 with the support of GCF through a readiness programme, executed by La Banque Agricole (LBA).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This country profile is a product of the UNI-LEAD project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the benefit of 13 Least Developed Countries (LDC), members of the LUCCC<sup>1</sup> network. The country profile has been prepared for general guidance on the status of university-government collaborations to access finance for climate change adaptation.

The document is part of a series of 13 country profiles produced as part of the UNI-LEAD project. The objective of this exercise is to present the overall situation in terms of collaboration between government institutions (policy makers) in charge of climate actions at country-level and national universities and think thank with the aim of mobilizing domestic and international funding for Climate Change Adaptation.

The country programme has been prepared taking into account four key elements including (i) the best practices guidelines on university-government collaborations in the field of climate change (ii) the country policies and institutional mapping reports, (iii) the reports of various consultation and national stakeholders engagement carried out by the country's points of contacts or the coordination of the established Think Tanks, and finally (iv) expert judgment.

## 2. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Observed and projected climate change risks   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rising sea levels</li> <li>▪ Increased temperatures</li> <li>▪ Heat waves and high humidity</li> <li>▪ Changes in rainfall patterns</li> <li>▪ Shift of the raining season</li> <li>▪ Increased length and intensity of dry spells</li> <li>▪ Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall</li> </ul>   |
| 2 | Observed and projected climate change impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Crop yields and livestock productivity reduction</li> <li>▪ Changes in land-use and land cover dynamics,</li> <li>▪ Conflicts between farmers and breeders</li> <li>▪ Water scarcity</li> <li>▪ Loss of biodiversity, shrinking habitat for wildlife</li> <li>▪ Coastal erosion and submersion</li> <li>▪ Scarcity of fish resources</li> <li>▪ Proliferation of disease vectors such as waterborne diseases, zoonoses, etc.</li> <li>▪ Storm surges</li> <li>▪ Saltwater intrusion and loss of agriculture lands</li> <li>▪ Displacement of communities</li> <li>▪ Loss of livelihoods</li> </ul> |
| 3 | Most vulnerable sectors                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Breeding</li> <li>▪ Coastal zones / Fishery</li> <li>▪ Water resources</li> <li>▪ Health</li> </ul>   |
| 4 | Opportunities for climate adaptation          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, including drought-resistant crops, agroforestry, and</li> </ul>  |

<sup>1</sup> Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change

|   |                                      |  |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
|   | and resilience-building in Senegal   | <p>sustainable land management, can enhance food security and livelihoods in the face of changing climate conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protecting and restoring natural ecosystems, such as mangroves and coastal vegetation, can provide valuable services like coastal protection and habitat for fisheries as well as secure incomes generating especially for women.</li> <li>▪ Implementing water harvesting techniques, such as building small reservoirs, ponds, and rainwater harvesting systems, can help mitigate water scarcity in agriculture and communities. Improved water management practices, including efficient irrigation methods, can enhance agricultural productivity.</li> <li>▪ Enhancing early warning systems for extreme weather events, such as floods and storms, can improve preparedness and reduce the impact on communities.</li> <li>▪ Integrating climate resilience into infrastructure planning and development can enhance the durability of roads, bridges, and buildings and provide healthier habitat for communities.</li> <li>▪ Empowering local communities to identify and implement adaptation strategies that suit their specific needs.</li> <li>▪ Supporting the diversification of livelihoods beyond agriculture, such as eco-tourism and sustainable fisheries, can help communities become more resilient to climate-related shocks.</li> <li>▪ Investing in renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind power, enhances energy security and supports rural electrification.</li> </ul> |
| 5 | Adaptation financing needs           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Senegal’s Nationally Determined Contributions (2020) mentions that between 2020 and 2030 ‘the financing needs for climate change adaptation in Senegal over the specified period amount to approximately <b>\$4.3 bn</b>, with \$1.4 bn in unconditional funding and \$2.9 bn in conditional funding (p.41-42).</li> </ul>  |
| 6 | Climate change adaptation challenges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limited financial resources</li> <li>▪ Poor infrastructure development</li> <li>▪ Lack of effective governance</li> <li>▪ Data and information gaps</li> <li>▪ Limited technical capacities, especially in rural and vulnerable communities.</li> </ul>   |
| 7 | LUCCC University name and address    | Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD)  |
| 8 | Host of the UNI-LEAD Think Tank      | Ecole Supérieure Polytechnique   |
| 9 | UNI-LEAD Point of Contact (PoC) and  | Prof. Amadou Thierno Gaye<br>École Supérieure Polytechnique  |

|    |                                      |  |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
|    | TT Coordination                      | Email: <a href="mailto:atgaye@ucad.edu.sn">atgaye@ucad.edu.sn</a><br><br>Dr. Ibrahima CAMARA<br>École Supérieure Polytechnique<br>Email : <a href="mailto:ibrahima1.camara@ucad.edu.sn">ibrahima1.camara@ucad.edu.sn</a> |
| 10 | UNFCCC National Focal Point (NFP)    | Mme Madeleine Rose Diouf Ep Sarr<br>Directrice   |
| 11 | GCF National Designated Authority    | Direction du Changement Climatique, de la Transition écologique et des Financements verts<br>Email: <a href="mailto:rosemadiouf@gmail.com">rosemadiouf@gmail.com</a>   |
| 12 | Adaptation Fund Designated Authority | Mrs. Mame Faty Niang Ep Seydi<br>DEEC, MEDDTE<br>Email: <a href="mailto:mamefatyniang@yahoo.fr">mamefatyniang@yahoo.fr</a>   |
| 13 | GEF Focal Point                      | Mr. Baba Drame<br>Focal Point<br>MEDDTE<br>Email: <a href="mailto:babadrame@gmail.com">babadrame@gmail.com</a>   |

### 3. POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING AND ENTRY-POINTS

#### 3.1. P&I Mapping

##### Policies mapping:

| Policies   | Types (National, Sectoral) | Year/Period | Description (objective, target etc.)  |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|---|
| Stratégie nationale de mobilisation des financements climatiques pour les secteurs public et privé | National                   | 2022        | Senegal has developed and published in 2022 a national strategy for climate finance resources mobilisation for the implementation of the PSE 2015-2030, the GCF Country Programme 2018-2030 and the NDC and NAP of Senegal.   |
| Stratégie Nationale de Mise en Œuvre de la CCNUCC (SNMO)   | National                   | 1999        | It presents the measures to be taken in different sectors to better integrate the "climate change" dimension, the implementation plan for these measures and the monitoring of the implementation, and finally the different projects to be implemented by Senegal in the area of climate change. It focuses on four strategic areas: energy efficiency in buildings, energy efficiency in industries, the transport sector, and the promotion of new and renewable energies. The SNMO addresses three types of projects: "information, training, |

|  |          |                   |  |
|--|----------|-------------------|--|
|  |          |                   | awareness", "mitigation" and "adaptation".   |
| Contributions Déterminées au niveau National (NDC) | National | 2020<br>2020-2025 | Senegal's NDC is part of the forward-looking vision, "Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE)", its strategy and development plans as well as sectoral programs for sustainable management of its natural and environmental resources. Senegal's initial NDC was developed by a team of local consultants under the supervision of the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC) of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC). The NDC is based on two components: a mitigation component and an adaptation component. Concerning the first, the contribution foresees a reduction of GHG emissions in 2025 and 2030 in different sectors of the economy (energy, agriculture, waste, industry, forestry), compared to the projected emissions for the same years. Concerning the adaptation component, the objective is to increase the resilience of ecosystems and populations to the impacts of climate variability and change. The specific adaptation objectives is structured around three points: (i) Strengthen the observation networks and collection of climate, ocean and coastal data; (ii) Strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and production activities; (iii) Ensure the health, well-being and protection of populations against risks and disasters related to extreme events and climate change. |
| Plan National d'Adaptation Pêche (PNA- Pêche)      | Sectoral | 2016              | The Senegal NAP for Fisheries sector was developed in 2016. The methodology used for it elaboration is based on the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process developed by the LDC Expert Group (LEG).   |



|   |                   |                   |   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Stratégie Nationale pour l'Équité et l'Égalité de Genre (SNEEG 2016-2026)                           | National Sectoral | 2016 – 2026       | The SNEEG 2016 – 2026 is based on the one hand, on the conclusions of the evaluation of the 2013 mid-term review of the gender reference framework, which expired in 2015, and, on the other hand, on the results of the situation analysis of the various sectors and the orientations and priorities for action of the <i>Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE)</i> . The Strategy guides civil society organizations and bilateral and multilateral cooperation partners in aligning and harmonizing their interventions in the promotion of gender equity and equality with the national priorities and orientations defined in this area.  |
| Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture (PRACAS phase II)                           | Sectoral          | 2014<br>2015-2035 | Food and nutritional security is a pressing challenge facing Senegal in a context of desertification and climate change. With this in mind, Senegal has developed the PRACAS, the agricultural component of the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE). PRACAS aims to build a competitive, diversified and sustainable agriculture. This vision clearly emphasizes the emergence of an agriculture capable of: (i) feeding the population better and sustainably on an endogenous basis, (ii) taking advantage of international trade, (iii) securing and increasing rural incomes, (iv) providing agricultural and non-agricultural employment, (v) managing natural resources sustainably, and (vi) improving the nutritional status of the population. |
| Programme National d'Investissement Agricole pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et la Nutrition (PNIASAN) | Sectoral          | 2018-2022         | The PNIASAN aims to promote "an agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sector, the engine of the country's sustainable socio-economic emergence by 2025." Its objective is to "contribute sustainably to economic development, poverty reduction, and the improvement of food security and nutrition of the Senegalese population." It covers the agro-sylvo-pastoral, fisheries, food   |

|                                       |          |           |   |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---|
|                                       |          |           | and nutrition sectors, the sector's financing system, and the reinforcement of the resilience of vulnerable populations by 2025.  |
| Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE) 2015-2035 | National | 2015-2035 | In 2014, Senegal adopted a new development model aiming at achieving economic emergence by 2035. This strategy, named <i>Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE)</i> , forms the reference framework for the country's economic and social policy over the medium and long-term. This Plan is based on the vision of an Emerging Senegal by 2035. The PSE is implemented through five-year Priority Action Plans (PAP) with its own strategic axes and sectoral objectives. It constitutes the reference document for the State, technical and financial partners, public-private partnership and citizen participation, in the medium term. The PSE is articulated around three strategic pillars: i) structural transformation of the economy; ii) promotion of human capital, social protection and sustainable development; and iii) good governance and rule of law. |

### Institutions mapping:

| Institutions  | Types (Public, Private, CSO, TFP etc.) | Role   |
|---|--|--|
| Direction de l'Environnement et des Établissements Classés (DEEC) | Public                                 | Under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Transitional Ecology (MEDDTE), is the focal point for the UNFCCC and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). In addition, DEEC is the designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). |
| Division Changement Climatique (DCC/DEEC/MEDDTE)                  | Public                                 | Under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Transitional Ecology (MEDDTE), the Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments  |

|   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
|   |          | (DEEC) is responsible for the implementation of the government's policy on the environment, including the protection of nature and people against pollution and nuisance. It acts as the focal point for the UNFCCC and the GEF with the DCC, which is in charge of coordinating the government's policy on climate change. In addition, the Climate Change Division acts as the Designated National Authority for the Green Climate Fund.  |
| Comité National sur le Changement Climatique (COMNACC)  | Public   | created by ministerial decree number 1220 of March 7, 2003, has evolved following its establishment by decree number 2011-1689 of October 3, 2011. It is a framework that brings together all actors involved in climate change issues (administrative technical services, private sector, NGOs, civil society, research structures, Universities, etc.). COMNACC plays an essential role in providing scientific and technical advice, training, awareness-raising, and monitoring and coordinating the activities carried out in the framework of the implementation of the convention. At the decentralized level, the regional climate change committees (COMRECC), which are the regional counterpart of COMNACC, have been created. |
| Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)  | Public   | It is the national focal point for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)   |
| Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE) <sup>2</sup>   | Public   | A national entity for the implementation of the Adaptation Fund (AF) and the first entity of Senegal accredited for Direct Access (DA) to Green Climate Finance (GCF).  |
| La Banque Agricole  | Private  | It is the second entity of Senegal accredited for Green Climate Finance (GCF).  |
| Laboratoire de Physique de l'Atmosphère et de l'Océan-Siméon Fongang (LPAO-SF) /École Supérieure Polytechnique (UCAD) | Academia | ESP-UCAD Research laboratory in the fields of climate, atmosphere and oceanography.   |
| Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur les Énergies Renouvelables   | Academia | It plays the role of designated national authority for the UNFCCC technology transfer mechanism.  |

<sup>2</sup> The Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE) was created in 1986 by the Senegalese government with the support of the United Nations Programme for the South Sahara Region (UNSO) and the funding of the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). The creation of this centre highlighted the necessity to study desertification in this region, to provide data and information for natural resources, and to monitor Biomass. Today, the Centre is an association subordinated to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Senegal, the Senegalese State, the funds of PNUD/UNSO, the private sector, local collectivities and the personnel of the Centre. Its main activities include collection, capturing, processing, analysis and dissemination of data and information relating to the resources natural in the territory of Senegal; with the aid of space technology.

|   |        |   |
|---|--------|---|
| (CERER)   |        |   |
| Cadre harmonisé de Suivi-Évaluation des politiques publiques (CASE) | Public | The CASE as harmonized framework is responsible for developing and coordinating all of the State's mechanisms and instruments for monitoring and evaluating public policies. The framework federates the information and monitoring-evaluation systems developed by the Presidency of the Republic, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning (MEFP), the Operational Office for Monitoring the PSE and the Bureau <i>Organisation et Méthodes (ex-Direction générale à la réforme de l'État et à l'Assistance technique)</i> . In concrete terms, this involves monitoring the implementation of public policies as well as the plans, projects, programs and reforms that underpin them; periodically evaluating public policies by analysing their effects and impacts on the population and the environment; and collecting, sharing and disseminating the results of public policies. |
| Fonds de Garantie des Investissements Prioritaires (FONGIP)         | Public | The fund was created to improve the financing conditions of economic operators working in priority sectors in order to increase their productivity in the long term. To this end, it must be seen as an instrument at the service of private initiative and be integrated into the new system articulated around the Sovereign Strategic Investment Fund (FONSIS) and the Bank dedicated to SME financing: National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE). The FONGIP acts in complementarity with these entities as a leverage effect to mobilize public and private financial resources intended for SMEs by bringing a better comfort to financial institutions. FONGIP is currently in the process of getting the GCF Direct Access Accreditation.   |
| Fonds Souverain d'Investissements Stratégiques (FONSIS)             | Public | FONSIS is a limited company created by the State of Senegal to operate under the same conditions as the private sector. Its mission is to contribute to the economic and social development of Senegal by promoting the investor state. It is thus the partner and the complement of the actors of the private sector (companies and investors). FONSIS is currently in the process of getting the GCF Direct Access Accreditation.   |

They are also some technical and financial partners that supports Senegal efforts to adapt to climate change impacts, including, among others, the **French Agency for Development**

**(AFD), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), USAID and IUCN, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).**

They are also policy institutes, research centers and think tanks which conduct research in the field of climate change adaptation. These include among others, the **West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD), Laboratoire de Physique de l'Atmosphère et de l'Océan, Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement, Laboratoire d'Océanographie, des Sciences de l'Environnement et du Climat et du Climat (LOSEC), Océanographie, Atmosphère, Climat et Chimie de l'Eau (OA2C), Institut Universitaire de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (IUPA), L'institut des sciences de l'Environnement (ISE), Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) and the Initiative Prospective Agricole et rurale (IPAR).**

### **3.2. GESI Mainstreaming**

Climate change impacts affect Senegalese men and women differently. Because of the differential access to resources, knowledge and technologies resulting from traditional social role and structural barriers, women are more vulnerable with limited capacities to responses to climate change impacts. In this context, Senegal has made significant strides in integrating gender and social inclusion perspectives into its climate policies.

Gender has evolved relatively well in Senegal, despite persistent constraints related to the advancement of women in terms of rights satisfaction, duties and social and economic empowerment. The country has adopted a National Gender Equity Strategy (SNEEG) in 2003, which has been updated in 2016. The Senegal 2016 National Gender Equity Strategy is a comprehensive plan aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the country. It outlines a set of objectives, strategies, and actions to address gender-based inequalities in various sectors, including education, health, employment, and politics.

There are also efforts for preparation of a gender budget document accompanying the Finance Act. The gender budget document accompanying the Finance Act in Senegal is a crucial tool for ensuring that public resources are allocated in a way that promotes gender equality. It involves analyzing the budget to identify how resources are distributed between men and women and assessing the potential impact of budget allocations on gender equality.

The 2006 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) of Senegal does not explicitly address gender, it does recognize the vulnerability of certain groups, including women, to climate change. It is noted that for the implementation policy framework “a particular focus will be on the gender approach”.

In the Senegal Nationally Determined Contribution, gender is considered a crosscutting issue to be taken into account in programmes and projects. Among the options identified in the mitigation measures is “the use of modern forms of energy in homes to reduce the workload of women”. Also in all approved Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects for Senegal Gender action are incorporated. Gender consultations also organized in the process of developing the sectoral adaptation plans.

Despite the country's progress in institutionalizing gender, climate change strategies still do not adequately integrate the gender dimension as a response. They are opportunity for university-government collaboration in strengthening the integration of gender in climate adaptation finance and action.

### **3.3. Entry points**

The P&I mapping revealed the existing of entry points for university-government collaborations on climate adaptation finance in Senegal. The national strategy for climate finance mobilisation for public and private sector is a key policy document which open the door for partnership between governments agencies and private sector including academia in support of climate finance access.

They are also a potential for collaboration with the national Accredited Entities to GCF including CSE and LBA as well as those in the process of getting the accreditation namely FONGIP and FONSIS by enabling their capacities to develop and implement strong climate projects in the key adaptation sector presented above in the country overview section.

Since access to climate data and information has been identify as gaps in accessing climate finance at country level, the university through the think tank on climate adaptation finance can play a key role in generating data for governments agencies to develop evidence-based climate rationale for adaptation projects in strategic adaptation sectors of agriculture, coastal zones, water resources and health.

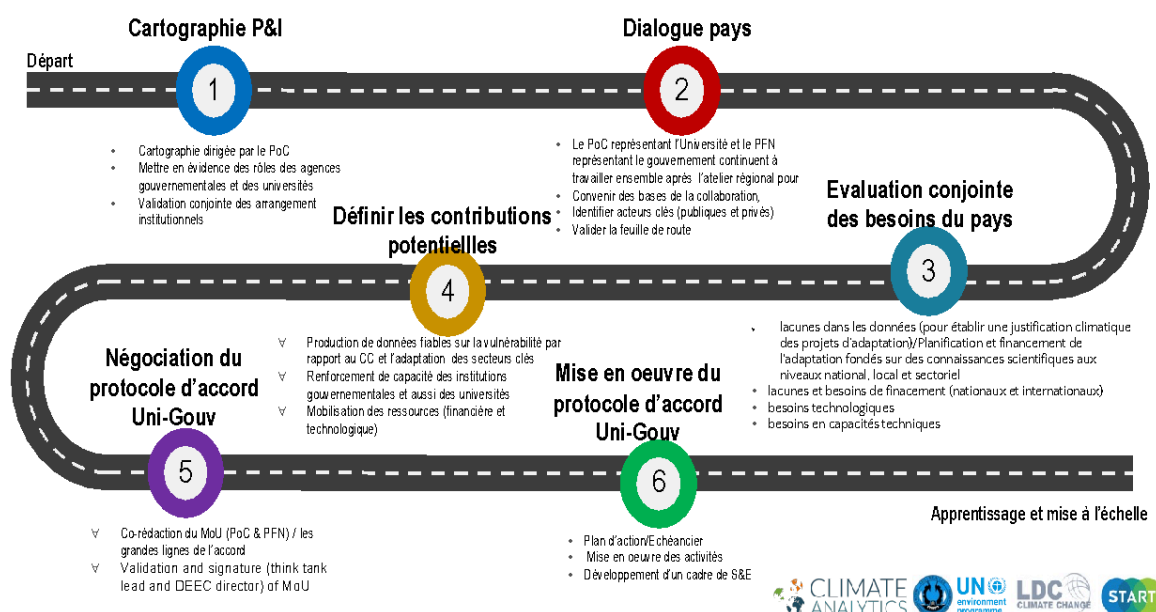
Another important entry point is the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC). Indeed, the UNI-LEAD established think tank coordination and several other UCAD researchers are members of COMNACC, and have already established collaboration with the Climate Change Division (DCC) and other public actors involved in climate action at national and subnational (COMRECC) levels in Senegal.

## **4. ROADMAP**

Following the mapping of the adaptation policies and institutions in Senegal, and with the entry points identified for potential university-government collaborations to enhance access to climate finance for adaptation in Senegal, a draft roadmap was co-developed with all the national stakeholders during the regional workshop organized in Dakar from May 6 to 8, 2023 between the four West African countries, namely Senegal, Burkina Faso, Gambia and Liberia.

After the regional workshop, a national dialogue was held in October 2023 to engage all the stakeholders from public, private and CSOs in the validation process. The following figure summarize the validated roadmap at national level to strengthening university-government collaborations for climate adaptation finance access in Senegal.

# FEUILLE DE ROUTE POUR LA COLLABORATION UNI-GOUV: SENEGAL



## 5. NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

Since the establishment of the UCAD Think Tank on Climate Finance (UCAD-TT-CF) in Senegal, several actions have been undertaken by the national coordination to mobilize university and government actors in strengthening collaborations for financing adaptation.

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been negotiated between the Cheikh Anta Diop University (UCAD) and the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MEDDTE).

A Country Dialogue has been held on October 24, 2023. It bring together key stakeholders from governments agencies, universities but also from the private sector and Civil Society Organization to officially launch the Think Tank and discuss the establishment of a national science-policy platform for access to climate finance for adaptation.

During the country dialogue, three groups of stakeholders were formed during this national workshop to work on making recommendations with a view to strengthening university-government collaborations for financing adaptation.

| Group 1: Private sector + civil society  | Group 2: Sectoral players   | Group 3: Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DEEC)  |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ La Banque Agricole</li> <li>▪ CSE</li> <li>▪ Enda Energie</li> <li>▪ IED Afrique</li> <li>▪ GAIA</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Direction de l'Agriculture</li> <li>▪ DAPSA</li> <li>▪ Direction des pêches maritimes</li> <li>▪ Direction de l'Élevage</li> <li>▪ Direction de la santé</li> <li>▪ Direction de la Prévention et de la Gestion des Inondations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DCC/DEEC</li> <li>▪ DGL/DEEC</li> <li>▪ Cellule Développement durable</li> <li>▪ ISRA</li> <li>▪ CSE</li> <li>▪ ANACIM</li> <li>▪ COMNACC</li> </ul> |



Group photo of the national country dialogue on climate adaptation finance in Senegal, October 24, 2023, Dakar

After the country dialogue, bilateral consultations were held with key partners that had attended the country dialogue from the private sector and civil society organizations to discuss their needs. A meeting was held with La Banque Agricole of Senegal, a private Direct Access Entity to the GCF, which is implementing a couple of Readiness Programme in Senegal, to access the window of collaboration and working together toward accessing financing for adaptation.

The constraints/difficulties in accessing adaptation financing identified by the stakeholders consulted during the country dialogue and the bilateral consultations and meetings include among others :

- lack of scientific data (in building climate rationale).
- language barrier (the documents are in English).
- alignment with national development policies.
- length of the procedure to accessing international climate finance (GCF, AF, GEF) for adaptation.
- excessive cost linked to the adaptation full funding proposals development process.
- lack of qualified human resources on the issue of climate financing
- lack of awareness on the different opportunities offered by climate funds
- delay in the preparation of projects due to lack of expertise.

Since then, the small grants program is providing the new established Think Tank in Senegal with small grants to building a strong institutional framework and business plan for the institution (Phase 1), and also to design and implement small pilot projects as case studies of products and services that strengthen capacities for access to climate adaptation finance (Phase 2).

In January 2024, The UCAD-TT-CF mobilized in Dakar diverse profiles of researchers from UCAD and partners research institutions including WASCAL to discuss the products/services the new Think Tank should consider in supporting the country filling the knowledge and



capacities gaps to access finance for adaptation and resilience in Senegal. An online training have been also promoted among the TT members by the coordination team, inbuilding the team capacities on the basis of climate finance and trends. An advisory Board was put in place to support the TT in its efforts and in developing a strong Business Plan for the coming few year.

## 6. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The recently established Think Tank on climate adaptation finance in Senegal within the UCAD is an opportunity to strengthening the university-government collaboration for access and implementation of finance for climate adaptation. The historic contribution of the UCAD climate change scientists to the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) and the needs to enabling access to climate data and information's for designing adaptation projects, together with the recent national strategy for climate finance mobilization for public and private sector are entry points for strengthening such collaboration.

As final recommendations, the UCAD Think Tank should consider:

- Developing high-resolution data for enhanced climate adaptation action in Senegal.
- Integrating GESI into their research to answer pressing adaptation questions at the local level in the most vulnerable sectors.
- Mainstreaming climate adaptation into the national investment system.
- Defining markers and taxonomy of climate change adaptation in Senegal.
- Strengthening institutional capacities and governance for access and implementation of domestic and international climate finance.
- Supporting the implementation of the climate change finance tracking tool that has been developed in 2023 with the support of GCF through a readiness programme, executed by La Banque Agricole (LBA).

## REFERENCES

MEDD, MPEM, 2016. Plan National d'adaptation du Secteur de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture face au Changement Climatique Horizon 2035.

MEDDTE, La Banque Agricole, GCF, 2022. National Strategy for Climate Finance Mobilization for public and Private Sector. 119p. UNI-LEAD, 2023. Adaptation Policies and Institutional Mapping report : Senegal

République du Sénégal, 2020. Contribution Déterminée au niveau National du Sénégal. 47p. url: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDNSenegal%20approuv%C3%A9e-pdf.pdf>

République du Sénégal, 2018. Plan Sénégal Émergent. Plan d'Actions Prioritaires 2019-2023. URL : [https://www.sentresor.org/app/uploads/pap2\\_pse.pdf](https://www.sentresor.org/app/uploads/pap2_pse.pdf)

UCAD-TT-CF, 2023. Rapport du Dialogue Pays sur le financement de l'adaptation face au changement climatique au Sénégal.

UNI-LEAD, 2023. University-government collaborations best practices guidance manual.

UNI-LEAD, 2023. Adaptation policies and institutional mapping report: Senegal

République du Sénégal, 2016. Stratégie Nationale pour l'Egalité et l'Equité de Genre.  
Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/sen163892.pdf>

## **Annex 1 : List of stakeholders consulted in the development of the national climate finance mobilization strategy (2022)**

1. Assemblée Nationale
2. Conseil Économique Social et Environnemental (CESE)
3. Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
4. Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
5. Programme Alimentaire Mondial (PAM)
6. Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO)
7. Banque Mondiale (BM)
8. Fonds de Garantie des Investissements Prioritaires (FONGIP)
9. Fonds Souverain d'Investissements Stratégiques (FONSIS)
10. Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)
11. GIZ
12. MEDD
  - Directeur de Cabinet
  - DEEC
  - COMNACC
  - Cellule Genre MEDD
  - Direction des Eaux et Forêts Chasses et Conservation des Sols (DEFCCS)
  - Direction des Partenariats et des Financements Verts (DPFV)
  - Direction de la Planification et de la Veille Environnementale (DPVE)
  - Direction des Parcs Nationaux (DPN)
  - UGP – Plan National d'Adaptation – FEM
13. Direction de l'Agriculture
14. Direction de l'Élevage
15. Direction de l'Électricité
16. Direction du Redéploiement Industriel
17. Direction Générale de la Santé
18. Direction des Pêches
19. Direction des Routes
20. APIX
21. Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE)
22. Direction de l'Ordonnancement des Dépenses publiques (DODP)
23. Direction de la Coopération Économique et Financière
24. Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement (ISE)
25. ANACIM
26. Direction de Gestion des Inondations
27. IED Afrique
28. ENDA
29. UICN

Mariam CAMARA  
Jon Padgham  
Ibrahima CAMARA  
Amadou T. Gaye

The **UNI-LEAD** project is funded by the GEF, implemented by UNEP and executed by START International

