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National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in Senegal



**CHANCE**  
CLIMATE & HEALTH AFRICA NETWORK  
FOR COLLABORATION AND ENGAGEMENT

# NAP PROCESS IN SENEGAL

- The process for developing and implementing NAPs was established at COP 16 in Cancun (Mexico) in 2010.
- COP 17 adopted the LDC guidelines of the LEG

## Strategic and multi-sectoral planning process

- Reduce vulnerability to CC by strengthening their capacity for adaptation and resilience
- Facilitate the integration of CC adaptation into planning and budgeting

# /Senegal has been involved in the NAP process since 2015.

## Senegal's strategic choice for its pna process



➤ **willingness to involve stakeholders**

Train a wide range of decision-makers and stakeholders

02

03

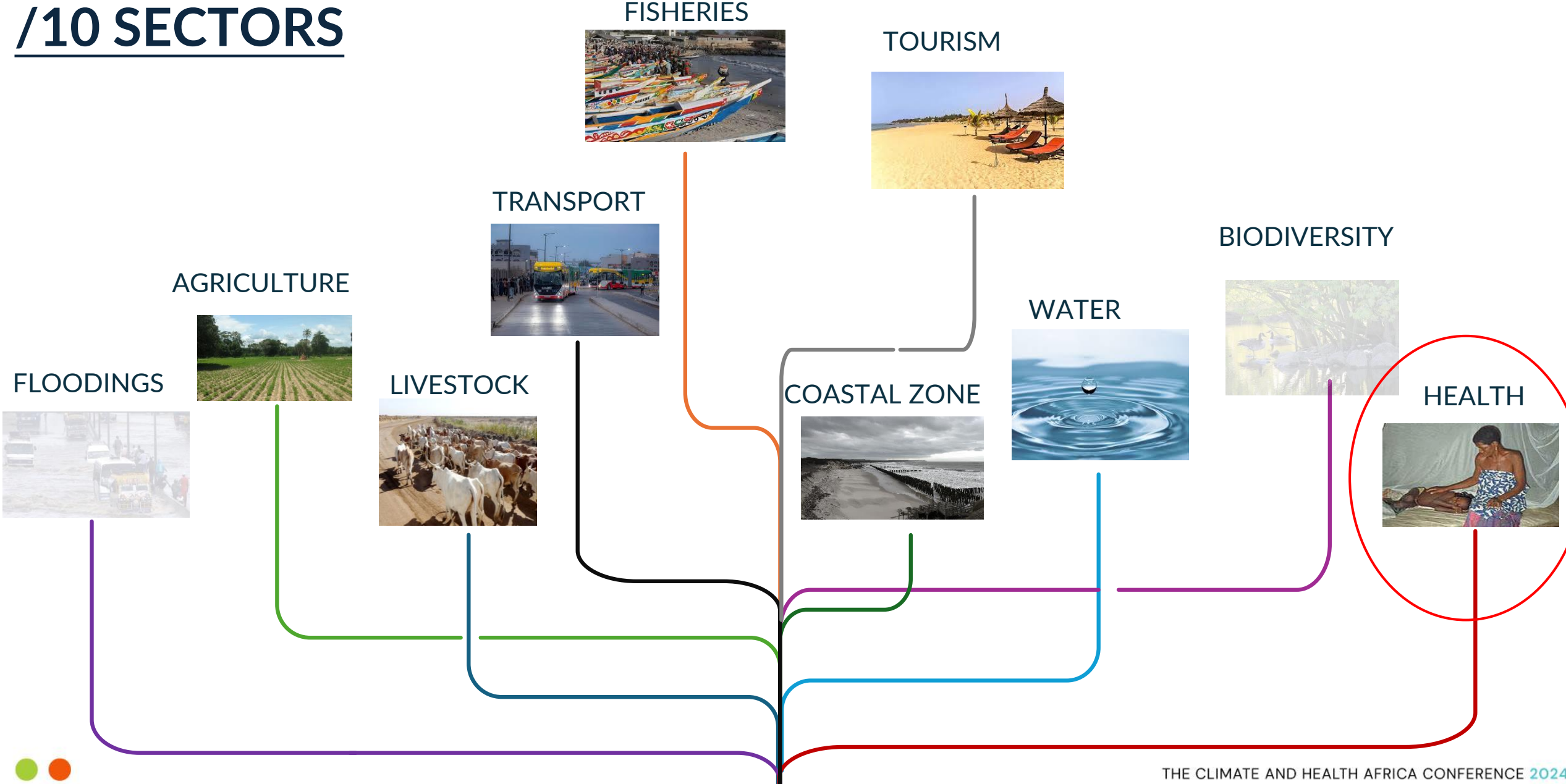
➤ **Willingness to improve its system for collecting and disseminating hydro-meteorological information:**

Support for ANACIM in acquiring new agro-meteorological stations DGPRES: Hydrological stations

01

- **A sectoral approach combined with a territorial approach- 10 priority sectors identified**
- Each territorial unit must have a clear governance structure and the players involved must be trained to implement the NAPs in their territory.

# /10 SECTORS



# NAP PROCESS IN SENEGAL : PNA PROJECTS



To help the country in this process: Several projects

- USAID Comfish Project
- The Climate Change and Integrated Coastal zone Management Project (GIZC)
- NAP-FEM, in partnership with UNDP
- NAP-GCF, in partnership with UNDP

## SYNERGY WITH OTHER PROJECTS

- The Food Security: Adapted Agriculture Project (SAGA);
- The Adapt action project for the implementation of the NDC;
- The Science-based National Adaptation Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa (PAS-PNA)

# NAP PROCESS IN SENEGAL

**1. Vulnerabilities assessment studies** : Local data collection (focus groups, resource person interviews, visits to current and past initiatives)

- Data collection at local level (focus groups, interviews with resource persons, visits to current or past initiatives)
- Co-construction of adaptation options and prioritisation of these options
- Options defined

**2. Local stakeholders capacity building** :

Assessment of capacity-building needs

Delivery of training modules for local authorities, devolved authorities and departments, POs and NGOs on climate risks, climate finance, assessment tools and vulnerability matrices for a territory

# NAP PROCESS IN SENEGAL

- Training of pluridisciplinary working groups (GTP) on interpretation of climate information targeting farmers and development of agro-meteorological bulletins (newsletters);
- Training of farmers organizations on climate finance.

## **3. Supporting adaptation planning at subnational level:**

Supporting to mainstreaming climate change and gender in 10 local development plans (PDC)

Supporting local climate change committee (COMRECC) to develop their action plans : Six AP developed in wish 02 by the SAGA project and 04 by the PNA FEM project

## **4. Support to access climate finance**

03 pilote micro-projects funded

Development of project concept notes – and full project document

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COORDINATION



## National technical committee

Provides technical monitoring of the NAP process. The committee operates not only under the aegis of the COMNACC, but also of its members at regional level, the Regional Committees on Climate Change (COMRECC).



## Steering committee

Ensures the coordination, management and political monitoring of the NAP process at national level. In particular, it ensures that the process of drawing up sectoral NAPs is steered and aligned with the technical guidelines of the UNFCCC, and that the actions carried out in the context of adaptation with the various partners are mutually supportive.



## Sectoral committees

Monitor the development and implementation of sectoral NAPs.

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THANK YOU