



PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Project:	Strengthening the resilience of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River Basin using a multi-hazard early warning system and enhancing adaptation capacity
Countries:	Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Transboundary water management
Type of Implementing Entity:	RIE
Implementing Entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Executing Entities:	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS)
Amount of Financing Requested:	14,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

1 Project Background and Context:

- The Senegal River Basin covers more than 300,000 km² shared between Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The river crosses different climatic zones and ecosystems. The project area Northern part is located in the saharan and desert bioclimatic zone (average annual rainfall less than 100 mm/year) and its Southern part in the humid tropical bioclimatic zone (average annual rainfall more than 1400 mm and 2000 mm/an around the Fouta-jallon area in Guinea). Its population is estimated at nearly 7 million people² (2.7 million in Mali, 1.9 million in Mauritania, 1.5 million in Senegal and 0.9 million in Guinea), 85% of whom live near the river³.
- The predominant activity of the catchment's communities is agriculture with rain-fed and irrigated practices. Development in the catchment is mainly related to irrigated agriculture which is mostly dependent on the Senegal River resources. Each year, the natural flood cycle inundates vast plains, benefiting the riparian communities that practice flood recession agriculture. The main crops cultivated are rice, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and sweet potatoes. The other sources of income generation in the catchment are fishing, animal husbandry, pastoralism, tourism, etc. The population in the project area still are living below the poverty index. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2019 shows⁴: Guinea US\$ 967; Mali US\$ 887; Mauritania US\$ 1,678 and Senegal US\$ 1,452.
- In addition, the resources provided by the river are strategic for water and food security as well as for energy dependence of each riparian state. Since 1972, the management of the catchment has been organized through the Organization for the



The Senegal River Basin (source: OMVS, 2002)^{4a}

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

² OMVS, 2017a. Analyse diagnostique environnementale transfrontalière (ADT) du bassin du fleuve Sénégal 2016.

³ OMVS, 2009. SDAGE du fleuve Sénégal – Rapport de phase 1 : État des lieux et diagnostic.

^{4a} OMVS (Senegal River Basin), 2002. Pilotes studies a focus on real world examples, prepared for the World Water Assessment Program (WWAP) by AFDEC, pp. 448–461.

⁴ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Index>

Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) whose priority missions include: integrated water resource management; adaptation to climate change; economic development; food self-sufficiency; and ecosystem conservation. The catchment faces major challenges to meet the growing demand for food, water and energy while maintaining the river's ecosystem services in a context of climate change exacerbating anthropogenic pressures.

4. Notably, the Senegal River Basin is particularly vulnerable to climate change due to its high exposure and low adaptive capacity⁵. Warming of between 0.5 and 0.8°C has been observed throughout the region between 1979 and 2010⁶ and studies^{7,8} indicate that : the temperature increase in West Africa between the end of the 20th and 21st century will be between 3°C and 6°C, which will increase the degree of evaporation in the Senegal River Basin; the rainfall regime in the area will be more irregular with significant inter-annual variations (droughts), changes in the timing and duration of the rainy season (shortening) and more intense and frequent rainfall (risks of flooding, erosion and soil degradation). Forecasts also indicate a decrease in average rainfall in the upper streams (Guinean highlands) with a direct effect on the Senegal River's flow rate.
5. These effects of climate change strongly impact the availability of water in the basin and exacerbate already significant anthropogenic pressures with serious consequences for the environment⁹ (massive deforestation, destabilization of rivers, poor water quality, etc.) and the socio-economic balance of the States. The ecosystem services provided by the river are also under threat: inadequate water retention and groundwater recharge; reduced fish stocks and degraded flooded forests areas; and loss of biodiversity. From this perspective, the vulnerability of local communities, especially rural ones, is very high due to livelihoods directly dependent on natural resources (rain-fed agriculture, pastoralism, etc.) combined with limited adaptive capacity and recurrent food crises and water shortages¹⁰. Finally, the catchment's populations are also highly exposed to drought and flooding hazards, which are set to increase with the climate changes observed in the area¹¹.
6. This requires best adapting practices that must involve reducing the vulnerability of human and natural systems, and fall within the continuum between climatic and anthropogenic factors (related to development and essential services). In this frame, the current intervention will mainly address the following priority climate issues in the catchment : (i) flood and drought risk reduction through the implementation of Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS); (ii) strengthening the climate vulnerable communities and hydro-systems resilience through the implementation of various concrete adaptation actions (water, soil and land resources protection, livelihoods strengthening and diversification for vulnerable rural communities); and (iii) building capacities, raising awareness and knowledge sharing.
7. The OMVS has a long term experience in early warning systems, mainly devoted to flood warning. Indeed, this EWS has been initially deployed in the Senegal River valley and two test areas (Mahina-Bafoulabé and Podorlexeiba) between 1992 and 1997. Based on the lessons learned from the first phase of the contingency plan, a second phase was carried out in 2005. It aimed at improving the flood warning system alerts at the local level in the downstream of the Manantali dam as well as the measures to be undertaken to manage the disaster. This proposal will contribute to the updating of managing flood propagation, vulnerability of major structures and strengthen drought management for the deployment of an Early Warning System (EWS) using geospatial technologies to the catchment.

2 Project Objectives:

8. The global objective of the project is to improve climate change resilience of rural communities in the Senegal River Basin through the implementation of multi-hazard early warning system and multi-sectoral adaptation actions that strengthen social and environmental systems and result in resilient and sustainable livelihoods.
9. Its main specific objectives are as follows:
 - Develop and implement a multi-hazard early warning system to reinforce flood and drought risk management and food security in the basin.
 - Support the implementation of Sustainable Land and Water Management measures in order to enhance the resilience of the Senegal River Basin to climate change impacts.
 - Strengthen the livelihood resilience of rural communities in the face of climate change through income-generating activities.
 - Strengthen OMVS capacities and management tools, as well as riparian countries, for climate change adaptation.
10. The project will use a holistic approach and cover the entire basin. However, some actions will be region-specific: flood risk will be addressed downstream of Manantali Dam, drought risk in the northern half of the basin and climate-resilient

⁵ OMVS, 2019. Impacts du changement climatique dans le bassin du fleuve Sénégal : une évaluation spatiale de la vulnérabilité.

⁶ Collins, J.M., 2011. Temperature variability over Africa. *Journal of Climate* 24: 3649-3666.

⁷ Cheikh Bécaye Gaye *et al.*, 2013. Assessing the impacts of climate change on water resources of a West African trans-boundary river basin and its environmental consequences (Senegal River Basin). *Sciences in Cold and Arid Regions*, 5(1): 0140–0156

⁸ Fournet, S., 2018. Caractérisation des impacts du changement climatique dans le bassin du fleuve Sénégal, Volet 1 : États des lieux des connaissances scientifiques et des incertitudes sur la compréhension du changement climatique dans le bassin du fleuve Sénégal et dans son ensemble régional. Rapport Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, 2018.

⁹ OMVS, 2017b. Plan d'action stratégique (PAS) de gestion des problèmes environnementaux prioritaires du bassin du fleuve Sénégal 2017-2037.

¹⁰ OMVS, 2018a. R2 – Rapport de diagnostic d'évaluation de la vulnérabilité.

¹¹ OMVS, 2018a. R3 – Rapport du plan d'adaptation et de renforcement de la résilience du bassin.

agriculture in the delta and the valley. Critical sites for concrete adaptation activities will be identified during the development of the full proposal.

3 Project Components and Financing:

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Supporting the implementation of a satellite-based multi-hazard early warning system (MH-EWS)	1.1. The EWS is used and maintained by the OMVS to reduce flood and drought risks in the basin and enhance a climate-resilient agriculture	1.1.1 The multi-hazard EWS is designed and approved by the OMVS and its member states 1.1.2 The production capacity of satellite-based and in situ data is strengthened 1.1.3 The multi-hazard EWS is operational 1.1.4 Flood prevention and emergency plans are developed 1.1.5 Plans and tools for climate-resilient agriculture are developed	Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and Guinea	3,680,000
2. Community adaptation actions for improved resilience to climate change and variability in targeted areas.	2.1. Water, soil and land resources are protected and sustainably managed	2.1.1 The water quality and quantity monitoring network is reinforced 2.1.2 River banks are stabilized and basin heads are restored 2.1.3 Soils are protected against erosion and desertification	Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and Guinea	6,900,000
	2.2. The livelihoods of climate-vulnerable rural communities is strengthened and diversified	2.2.1 Infrastructures for water uses related to agricultural, fishing and livestock activities are improved 2.2.2 Water and climate-resilient agriculture management tools are reinforced 2.2.3 Gender responsive income-generating activities for the benefit of rural communities are developed and supported through dedicated funds and tools 2.2.4 Sustainable agro-pastoral practices are promoted.		
3. Capacity building, raising awareness and knowledge sharing	3.1. The OMVS and population capacities for climate change adaption and ownership is enhanced and knowledge is shared	3.1.1 The OMVS and national service capacities regarding climate change adaptation and satellite-based tools are reinforced 3.1.2 Communities in targeted areas are sensitized to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction 3.1.3 Lessons learned are disseminated	Senegal, Mauritania, Mali and Guinea	1,203,768
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9.5%)				1,119,458
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				12,903,226
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%)				1,096,774
Amount of Financing Requested				14,000,000

4 Project Duration:

11. The estimated duration of the project is 5 years (60 months).

PART II Project JUSTIFICATION

12. **Component 1: Supporting the implementation of a satellite-based multi-hazard early warning system** (US\$ 3,680,000) will deal with the establishment of an operational and efficient regional Multi-Hazard Early Warning System at the Senegal River Basin. The implementation of MHEWS will help to promote collaboration, data and information exchange and develop an emergency regional response plan. Furthermore, the project will be the opportunity to review and improve existing flood and other climate risk management and response plans in each member country. The implementation plan will involve in addition to OMVS, various actors; national focal point, national agencies in charge of the following sectors: hydrology/water, meteorology, energy, agriculture, forest, environment among others.

13. **Component 2: Community adaptation actions for improved resilience to climate change and variability in targeted areas** (US\$ 6,900,000) will aim at a more rational and sustainable use of the water resource through the strengthening of tools for the management of water withdrawals and adaptation measures for the preservation of water resources (quality and quantity) and related resources, in particular land whose degradation is one of the major problems of the basin. The

proposed project targeting smallholder farmers, fishers and pastoralists seeks to understand the current status of water security by focusing on surface and groundwater resources, soil and water conservation, crop and livestock production, fishing infrastructure and sources of incomes. The competitive small grants scheme will focus on encouraging and rewarding the efforts of the most vulnerable among smallholder farmers and pastoralists such as the women, and youth. The livelihoods improvement will also be based on the development and promotion of IGAs (ecotourism, beekeeping, sisal, and crafts production, energy saving stoves, briquettes and promotion of interlocking bricks for construction).

14. **Component 3: Capacity building, raising awareness and knowledge sharing** (US\$ 1,203,768) will aim to consolidate the project's framework for action and disseminate lessons learned through capacity building, communication and knowledge sharing activities. The project will develop innovative knowledge management mechanisms for: information exchange; experiential training and learning; data creation and analysis; dissemination; and uptake of lessons and best practices. This can be done through an internet platform, published documents, videos, radio shows, exchange visits, personal outreach inter alia. Outputs will include: technical reports; mapping of results; practical manuals; success stories; and lessons learned. The Component also includes the elaboration of communication materials for the target groups including vulnerable communities, women, youth, smallholder farmers, pastoralists, artisans, local government or sub-national and national as well as regional leaders including technical and non-technical in the four selected countries. The technical and institutional capacities of OMVS and countries will thus be strengthened, including regarding the capitalization of knowledge in the basin, the use of management and decision support tools, and skills for processing and valorization of satellite data. Local communities will also benefit from these activities through awareness campaigns on the impacts of climate change (land degradation, desertification, etc.) and adaptation solutions.
15. **Added value of the regional approach**
16. Cooperation/coordination: The transboundary nature of the basin makes the regional approach essential to promote collaboration, data and information exchange, and experience sharing between national partners, the OMVS and other partner institutions at regional level. In particular, exchange of data and information underpins transparent decision-making particularly important to prevent conflicts in competitive usages, notably regarding shared resources of the transboundary basin.
17. Duplication: The regional design will enable coordinated planning and implementation of interventions thereby minimizing duplication of efforts. During the development of the concept note and full proposal, a strong participatory approaches and consultations with all stakeholders working on climate issues in the basin will be undertaken to avoid duplication and overlaps.
18. Contribution to regional frameworks: The project will contribute to the achievement of the Strategic action plan (SAP) for the management of priority environmental problems of the Senegal River Basin (2017-2037).
19. **Consistency with regional and national strategies**: At regional level, it is in line with the OMVS's strategic action plan developed in a mutual agreement with its member countries, based on their different national and regional priorities, including national climate change adaptation plans. The project will contribute to the achievement of some of the long-term objectives environmental quality (LTOEQ) of the Strategic Action Plan, specifically: LTOEQ1: Take urgent action to combat desertification in the SRB and its impacts; LTOEQ2: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water for all; LTOEQ6: Prevent human lives and reduce the exposure and vulnerability of services and ecosystem to climate-related extreme events; LTOEQ7: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change of communities and ecosystem.
20. At national level, the project will be in alignment with the countries' National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), National Adaptation Plans (NAP), water management policies, plans and strategies as well as other relevant sectorial strategies (agriculture, health, etc.).
21. In Guinea, the project will contribute to the NAPA and to the following identified key adaptation needs: Promotion of agroforestry; Valorization of positive endogenous knowledge and practices; Protection and restoration of fragile ecosystems; Promotion of the development and integrated management of small hydraulic works; Promotion of income-generating activities.
22. In Mali, the project will contribute to the national policy on climate change, in particular for the following orientations: Strengthening actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change; Prevention and management of risks and natural disasters; Strengthening research for the development, Extension and transfer of technologies, and the generation of appropriate information and data; Information, public awareness, training and strengthening of the capacity in climate change; Promotion and strengthening of international and sub-regional cooperation. The project will also strongly support the implementation of various actions of the country Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.
23. In Mauritania, the project will contribute to the NAPA for Climate Change, particularly with regard to the Senegal River Valley and access to water, as well as to the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP, 2016-2030), the National Strategy for Sustainable Access to Water and Sanitation (SNADEA) for 2030, and the Rural Sector Development Strategy for 2025.
24. Senegal is committed to the NAP process from 2015 onwards, adopting a sectoral approach. Among the seven priority sectors identified, the project will contribute to habitat and health, fisheries, agriculture, soil and farmland, biodiversity and

ecosystems, and water reserves. In addition, the project will contribute to various sectoral plans including the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), the National Strategy for Food Security and Resilience (SNSAR, 2015-2035), and the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan (PAGIRE, 2017-2025).

25. **Innovation:** The different project activities are underpinned by the strengthening of knowledge which is a prerequisite for the implementation of an efficient adaptation strategy. Indeed, the rational and sustainable management of the water resource and common dams for the satisfaction of the different needs and uses in a context of increasing anthropogenic pressures and decreasing resource availability requires the provision, sometimes in real time, of reliable information (flows, rainfall, flood wave propagation, water consumption by sector of activity, water quality, etc.). However, decision-makers and operators often come up against an information deficit due to insufficient or declining hydrological and environmental monitoring tools. It is therefore essential that complementary solutions be provided to enable optimized and enlightened management of the basin, a condition for its resilience to climate change. In this context, satellite images represent a relevant and relatively inexpensive data source for observing, assessing and monitoring changes in the territory both historically and in real time. The Sentinel, SMOS, GRACE and soon SWOT satellite missions frequently provide high-resolution, large-scale and sustainable data with multiple possible applications. The implementation of the project components therefore takes advantage of these technological innovations to put satellite data at the service of adaptation to climate change in the Senegal River basin, in a collaborative innovation approach with stakeholders and a "Living Lab" spirit where the need of stakeholders is at the heart of the reflection. Through this project, the Senegal River basin aims to be an innovation territory demonstrating the potential of satellite technologies to support the different governance levels for a better resilience to climate change.
26. **Cost-effectiveness:** The adaptation measures mainstreamed by the project (supporting income-generating activities of vulnerable communities, promoting sustainable agro-pastoral practices, implementing water and soil protection measures) are confirmed to be cost-effective solutions for developing long-term resilience. Early Warning Systems are also cost-effective solutions to reduce disaster risk. The participative approach, including in the design of monitoring and management tools (living lab methodology), and the use of free satellite data (Copernicus) also contribute to making the project cost-effective. Finally, the operational structure embodied by the OMVS makes the project efficient as it permits concertation with the four riparian countries making communication and collaboration considerably more efficient.
27. **Consultative process and compliance with environmental and social standards, policies and safeguards:** The design of the pre-concept note was informed by long-term presence (+50 years) of the executing organization (OMVS) in the basin and conducted in close collaboration with the SOGED as the operational structure in the delta and the valley. At national level, an initial consultation was conducted with relevant agencies and the ministries. During full proposal development, a consultation process will be conducted with local authorities, communities, women groups and vulnerable groups for the identification of concrete project activities and indicators. Project design and implementation at all levels will comply with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of OSS and the Adaptation Fund, as well as with national environmental legislation in each of the participating countries. Also, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESRMP) and Gender Assessment will be undertaken for the proposed project with inputs from the national authorities and the respective executing entities, hand in hand with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory as the project's implementing entity. In addition to all identified beneficiaries and targeted population at local and national level, vulnerable groups and gender considerations will be taken care of in compliance with the ESP at all levels of the project at all scales.
28. **Outcome sustainability:** Commitment to sustainability will drive the implementation of the project activities aiming at both environmental, social, and economic benefits, and the OMVS capacity building will ensure the sustainability of results. The project will favor a user-centered, iterative, and open-innovation approach for the development of proposed tools to achieve the ownership and sustainability objectives. Additionally, the project will valorize and reinforce existing knowledge, competencies and tools. The participative approach used in the implementation of concrete adaptation activities complemented with sensitization campaigns will also contribute to the project sustainability.
29. **Knowledge management:** In order to share the knowledge capital generated by this project with all beneficiaries and various stakeholders, the following approach will be developed. It will be and refined during the project development phase. Knowledge management and dissemination of lessons learned will be key activities of component 3. At project start-up, a knowledge management strategy aiming to capitalize on existing climate-related information, facilitate information sharing between stakeholders, and disseminate project results will be built. The knowledge shared should be relevant, linked with strategic objectives, practical, replicable, and accessible. Existing tools as the OMVS Archives and Documentation Centre and the African Water Information System (SADIEau) will be used and the dissemination of lessons learned will include the diffusion of web-based information and communications in national and regional forums. Knowledge materials will be developed and disseminated and made available, responding to demand and need of different stakeholder groups; a web-based platform will be functional; advocacy briefs will be developed and publicly available; data and information generated by the project will be systematically shared on this web platform as well as on the project main implementing partners websites, particularly OMVS, OSS, and OIEau; and interaction and best practices exchanging between the countries will be facilitated. At community-level, the 28 Comités Locaux de Coordination in the basin which ensure the mobilization of

local stakeholders and facilitate the implementation of OMVS programs will be central hubs for information gathering and sharing. An appropriate budget will be allocated to ensure the proper implementation of the knowledge management activities.

PART III Implementation arrangements

30. The institutional arrangement for the project management will be as follows

❖ Implementing Entity

31. The project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) who will serve as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and will be in charge of all financial, monitoring and reporting aspects to the Adaptation Fund. The OSS will also provide administrative and management support to the regional executing entity as well as technical guidance. As the four targeted countries (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) are members and partners of the OSS, this will facilitate the exchange with the key national partners and enable the sharing of data and information among the executing entities.

❖ Executing Entities

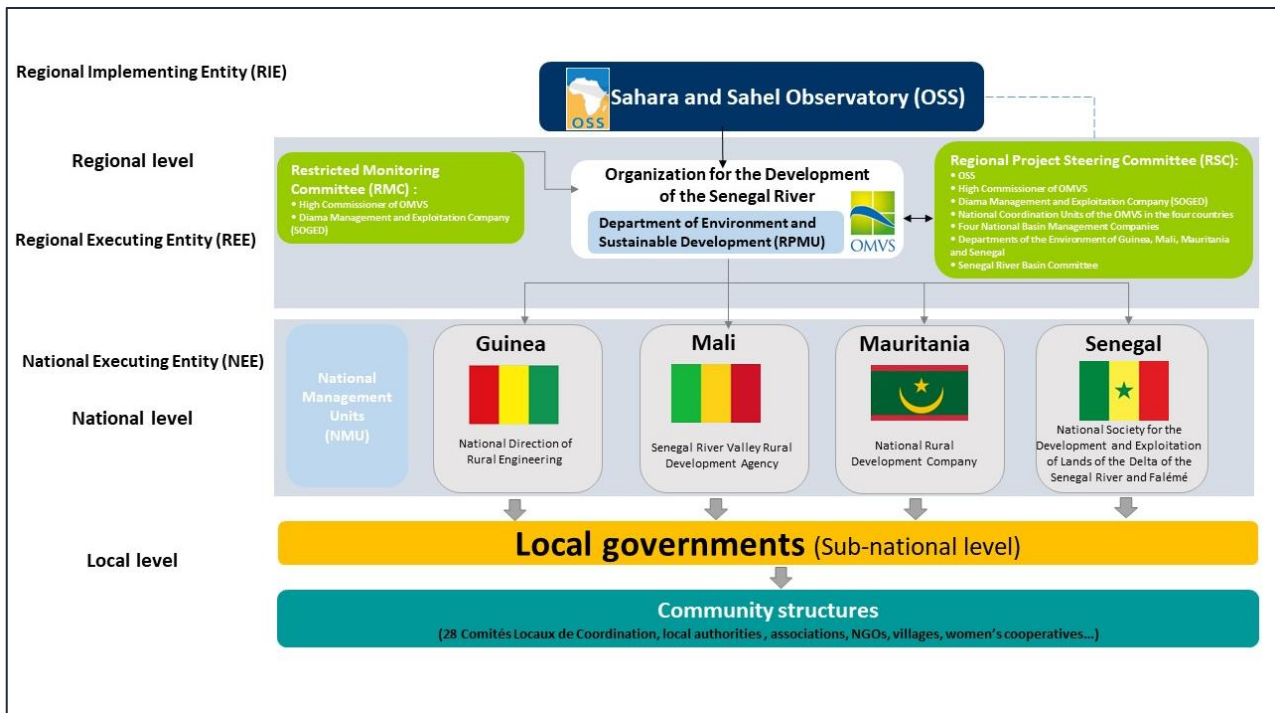
32. The project execution will be led at the regional scale by the OMVS. A Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU) will be established under the OMVS' Department in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development. The RPMU will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the partners, for implementing the project components and activities, and for day-to-day coordination and stakeholder engagement. For internal supervision of the RPMU's activities, the OMVS plans to set up a Restricted Monitoring Committee (RMC) consisting of the High Commissioner (OMVS' chief executive) and the SOGED.

33. At national level, the RPMU will be supported by "National Management Units" (NMU) hosted by the National Department in charge of water in each of the four countries. Since the project has important activities which are national and local in scope, the NMUs will involve actors from various sectors (water, environment and agriculture) and will lead activities implementation at local level through various NGOs and the beneficiaries groups (socio-professional organizations), women cooperatives, etc..

❖ Regional Project Steering Committee (RPSC)

34. The PSC will be composed by representatives from i) the OSS ii) the High Commissioner of OMVS, iii) the Diama Management and Exploitation Company (SOGED), iv) the National Coordination Units of the OMVS in the four countries, v) the four National Basin Management Companies vi) the Departments of the Environment of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal; vii) the Senegal River Basin Committee. The PSC will provide guidance for an effective project management; and will periodically evaluate the degree to which project results meet forecasts.

Project implementation arrangement



PART IV Endorsement by governments and certification by the IE

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government¹²

<i>Mrs. Oumou DOUMBOUYA Ingénieur Environnementaliste Ministère de l'Environnement des Eaux et Forêts (GUINEA)</i>	Date: <i>January, 13 ,2021</i>
<i>Mr. Seydou KEITA Conseiller Technique, Chef du Programme "Mise en Oeuvre de la Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Environnement (PNPE)" Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Assainissement et du Développement Durable (MALI)</i>	Date: <i>January, 7 ,2021</i>
<i>Mr. Sidi Mohamed OULD EL WAVI Directeur du Climat et de l'Economie Verte Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable (MAURITANIE)</i>	Date: <i>January, 18 ,2021</i>
<i>Mrs. Dior Alioune SIDIBE Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement durable (SENEGAL)</i>	Date: <i>January, 15 ,2021</i>

¹² Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (SAP, SNSAR, PAGIRE, NAP, NAPA, NDC...) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Mr Nabil BEN KHATRA - Executive Secretary of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as the Implementing Entity Coordinator



Name & Signature



Date: **January 13,2021**

Tel.: **(+216) 71 206 633**

Email: boc@oss.org.tn

Project Contact Person: **Mrs. Khaoula JAOUI**

Tel. And Email: **(+216) 71 206 633; khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn**

ANNEX : Endorsement Letters



REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE
Travail-Justice- Solidarité

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
DES EAUX ET FORETS



ADAPTATION FUND

DIRECTION NATIONALE
DES POLLUTIONS NUISANCES ET
CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

Conakry, le 13/01/2021

CONVENTION-CADRE DES
NATIONS UNIES SUR LES
CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

N° 01/MEEF/DNPNC/CCNUCC/FA/2021

Le Point Focal National

Letter of Endorsement by Government

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the "Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River basin" project

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Guinea, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Senegal River basin.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahel and Sahara Observatory and executed by the OMVS.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Oumou DOUMBOUYA
Focal Point Adaptation Fund

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,
DE L'ASSAINISSEMENT ET DU
DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*



REPUBLIQUE DU MALI
Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi
*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*_*

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Bamako, le... 07 JAN 2021

To : The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email : Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax : 202 522 3240/5

Subject : Endorsement for the "strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River basin" project.

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mali, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Senegal River basin.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahel and Sahara Observatory and executed by the OMVS.

Sincerely,


Dr Seydou Keita

Ministry Of Sanitation, Environment
And Sustainable Development
Dr Seydou KEITA Technical Advisor
Designated Authority For Adaptation
Fund in Mali. Bamako / Mali

République Islamique de Mauritanie
Honneur - Fraternité – Justice

**Ministère de l'Environnement et du
Développement Durable**

Direction Climat et Economie Verte



الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية
شرف - إخاء - عدل

وزارة البيئة والتنمية المستدامة

مديرية المناخ والإقتصاد الأخضر

N° : 004/21

Nouakchott, le .. 2021/01/18 أنواكشوط

Le Directeur المدير

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the "Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River basin" project

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Mauritania, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Senegal River basin.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahel and Sahara Observatory and executed by the OMVS.

Sincerely,

Sidi Mohamed EL Wavi
NDA/AFB Mauritania



Copy : MEDD



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

[Government Letter Head]

Thursday, January 15, 2021

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the "Strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River basin" project

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Senegal, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Senegal River basin.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahel and Sahara Observatory and executed by the OMVS.

Sincerely,

Ms. Dior Alioune Sidibe

Technical Advisor to the Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments / Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: January 18, 2021

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Countries: **Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal**

Title of Project: **Strengthening the resilience of climate-vulnerable communities in the Senegal River basin using a multi-hazard early warning system and enhancing adaptation capacity**

Type of IE: **RIE**

Implementing Entity: **Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)**

Executing Entity: **Senegal River Basin Development Authority (OMVS)**

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	Upon Pre-Concept Note approval date
Completion date of PFG	4 months after pre-Concept Note approval date


B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Vulnerability Assessments	Vulnerability Assessment, Institutional Capabilities Analysis Preliminary study on Climate Change impacts and risks in each country complying with the Adaptation Fund ESP and GP Communities and beneficiaries mapping including vulnerable groups and indigenous people	6 000
Workshops	One regional concertation workshops with stakeholders and local communities representatives	7 500
Travel/participation	Travel costs and technical support (Implementing entity)	5 000
Other costs	Management fees	1 500
Total Project Formulation Grant		20 000

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)
Mr. Nabil Ben Khatra, OSS' Executive Secretary		01/18/2021



Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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