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Senegal

Country case study report

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Independent Evaluation of the GCF's Result Area "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HWFW)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND
INDEPENDENT EVALUATION UNIT

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COUNTRY CASE STUDY REPORT: SENEGAL

01/2025

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AE | Accredited entity |
| AFD | Agence Française de Développement |
| AWB | Attijariwafa Bank |
| BOAD | Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement |
| COMNACC | National Committee on Climate Change |
| COMRECC | Regional Committee on Climate Change |
| CSE | Centre de Suivi Écologique |
| DAE | Direct access entity |
| EE | Executing entity |
| ESMF | Environmental and social management framework |
| ESS | Environmental and social safeguards |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FP | Funding proposal |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GGW | Great Green Wall |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| HWFW | Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security |
| ICS | Improved cook stoves |
| IEU | Independent Evaluation Unit |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IRMF | Integrated results management framework |
| LBA | La Banque Agricole |
| MFDC | Mouvement des forces démocratique de Casamance |
| NAP | National adaptation plan |
| NAPA | National adaptation programme of action |
| NDA | National designated authority |
| NDC | Nationally determined contribution |
| PMF | Performance measurement framework |
| PPF | Project Preparation Facility |
| RA | Result Area |
| RPSP | Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme |
| SCPZ | Staple Crops Processing Zone |
| SnCF | Subnational Climate Fund Global |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

A. INTRODUCTION

This case study was undertaken as part of the independent evaluation of the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Result Area (RA) "Health and Wellbeing, and Food and Water Security" (HFWF). The evaluation was launched in April 2024 by the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit, with the objectives of reporting on the GCF's HFWF results and progress towards targets, while also shedding light on why results have been achieved or not, and how the GCF's interventions can be improved. These objectives fulfil the accountability and learning functions of this evaluation. The evaluation also explores the value addition of adopting an RA approach. To do so, the evaluation has adopted a mixed-methods approach, which includes six country case studies.

The present case study report provides insights from Grenada. This case study was informed by a virtual field visit, undertaken from 22 July to 30 August 2024. The field visit entailed a series of interviews and focus group discussions with the national designated authority (NDA) and government representatives, executing entities (EEs) and accredited entities (AEs), delivery partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and beneficiaries. More specifically, 58 stakeholders were consulted as part of this case study, including through six focus group discussions. Stakeholder engagement was complemented by an in-depth document review of project and programme documents and country-level strategic/policy documents.

B. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. OVERVIEW OF SENEGAL

a. Geography

Senegal is located in West Africa, bordered by Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and the Atlantic Ocean, with 550 kilometres of coastline (United Nations, n.d.). The country is intersected by the Gambia, a narrow country extending along the Gambia River, with the Casamance region of Senegal located to the south of the Gambia. Senegal is relatively flat, with the only elevation points of note in the Cape Verde headland in the northwest, where small plateaus made of hard rock are found, and, in the southeast, where the fringes of the Fouta Djallon are found and extend into Guinea (Camara, Clark and Hargreaves, 2024b). The country is home to four rivers, the Senegal, Saloum, Gambia and Casamance rivers, all of which are subject to a monsoonal climatic regime, marked by a dry season and a rainy season. The Senegal is the longest of the rivers, originating in Guinea and stretching for 1,641 kilometres through Mali and along the Mauritania and Senegal border before draining into the Atlantic Ocean in St. Louis (Camara and James Harrison-Church, 2021). The country experiences a mix of climate, with hot desert and hot semi-arid climates in the northern and central regions and tropical savanna in the southern region, particularly in Casamance (World Bank Group, 2024a). As a result, the north and central regions of the country enjoy a warm and dry climate, and the southern region is marked by hot and humid conditions. Across the territory, precipitation is concentrated during the summer months, occurring between June and October and peaking in August, with a longer rainy season noted in the southern parts of the country (World Bank Group 2024a; Camara, Clark and Hargreaves, 2024a).

b. Demography

Senegal has a population of approximately 17.3 million (Data Commons, n.d.). The country is marked by a growing and young population, with just under half aged under 15 years old and around 70 per cent aged under 30 (Camara, Hargreaves and Clark, 2024c). Slightly over half the population resides in rural areas, although with noted migration trends towards the city for economic reasons. The country's population is of diverse ethnic background, composed of the *Wolof* (around a third of the population), *Tukulor* (around a quarter) and *Serer* (around 15 per cent), as well as several other groups – including the *Malinke*, *Diola*, *Soninke*, *Mauri*, *Lebu* and *Basari*. The main religion practised is Islam, with three primary brotherhoods found: the Qadiri (*Qadiriyyah*), the Tijani (*Tijāniyyah*) and the Mourides (*Murid*, *Murīdiyyah*). There are around 40 languages spoken in the country, including French (an official language) and Arabic. Two main families of African languages are noted in the country: the Atlantic family primarily found in the western region of the country, which includes *Wolof*, *Serer*, *Fula* and *Diola*, and the *Mande* languages spoken in eastern regions, which include *Bambara*, *Malinke* and *Soninke*.

c. Economy

Senegal is considered a lower-middle-income country by the World Bank, with key economic sectors including mining, construction, agriculture and fisheries, as well as tourism and exports, which were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Agriculture is a significant driver of growth in the country (World Bank Group, 2024b), employing around 70 per cent of the Senegalese population (Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, n.d.). While the sector was traditionally heavily reliant on a single cash crop, namely peanuts, the government has sought to diversify production over the years to now include crops such as cotton, rice, corn (maize), cassava (manioc), beans and sweet potato (Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, n.d.). Livestock production is also notable in the country, including cattle, goat, sheep, horses, donkeys, camels and pigs. The fisheries industry leads exports and includes operations in both rivers and the sea.

d. Politics

Senegal is considered one of the most stable countries in Africa. The country gained independence in 1960 and elected its fifth President in 2024, President Bassirou Diomaye Faye. While the country has undergone peaceful transfers of power since 2000, political sensitivities remain evident, including the exclusion of candidates in elections, which creates a tense atmosphere ahead of such elections; a ban on politically sensitive demonstrations, which in some cases has led to deaths following demonstrations in defiance of those bans; and pressure on freedom of the press, with arrests of journalists said to be disseminating “false news” (Freedom House, 2024). Beyond the central government, villages are administered by a chief who can be either traditionally nominated or appointment by the government, with some differences in leadership noted based on ethnic characteristics. Although the country is considered stable, some tensions are noted in the south, particularly in the Casamance region. Conflict in the region broke out in the 1980s between the central government and the *Mouvement des forces démocratique de Casamance* (MFDC), and the latter has called for the independence of the region, largely fuelled by a lack of economic growth and growing political frustration. Over the years, a series of factions have arisen in the MFDC, which has hindered the peacebuilding process.

2. HFWW SECTORS' CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

Variation in climate across the country also means varied climate change impacts. Coastal regions are highly vulnerable to erosion, sea level rise and flooding (Diouf, Sy and Mbungu, 2023). Similarly, the Casamance region's tropical climate makes it highly vulnerable to flooding and heavy precipitation. On the other hand, the Sahelian region of the country is highly vulnerable to extreme and severe drought. As a result, impacts on HFWW sectors and activities vary across the country, albeit remaining highly interconnected.

Agriculture and food security are threatened by changes in precipitation patterns, threatening desertification and land degradation. The agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable given the high prevalence of rain-fed agriculture (Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers, n.d.). Moreover, drought and sea level rise have already led to issues of land salinization affecting the production of traditional crops, which are not salt tolerant. Beyond socioeconomic and livelihood impacts, climate change effects on agriculture and food security pose health risks that have resulted in a rise in malnutrition and related health conditions.

Climate change impacts ranging from drought to flooding and salinization, among others, also pose a threat to water security, as they limit access to safe water. Such impacts exacerbate the water distribution challenges already faced in the country given the variation in the temporal and geographic distribution of precipitation and water resources and threats of overuse as well as groundwater pollution (World Bank, 2022). Risks to water supplies, particularly related to flooding, have also been linked to health challenges, including the transmission of waterborne diseases such as cholera.

Beyond increased risks of malnutrition and waterborne diseases, health risks are also further exacerbated by rising temperature. These include higher risks of heat-related illness as well as the increased presence of mosquitoes that can transmit life-threatening diseases such as malaria. Finally, extreme weather events pose risks to health infrastructure, potentially limiting access to health care. Extreme weather events have already been experienced in the country. Worsening annual flooding, including in the capital city, Dakar, and the Casamance region, has occurred during the rainy season. These events are typically associated with an uptick in waterborne diseases and the presence of mosquitoes and have even resulted in several deaths, while also having impacts on key infrastructure, including health centres (Al Jazeera, 2020; Fall and Kane, 2022). The country location also makes it highly vulnerable to sea level rise, with its impacts already being felt. In certain parts of the country, coastlines have retreated by an average of 2.2 metres per year (between 1954 and 2002) and by up to 3 metres per year between 2014 and 2018, destroying infrastructure and agricultural land and affecting groundwater (de Salamanca, 2022). The country has also been affected by worsening heatwaves, which have resulted in increased consultations in health facilities, increased frequency of certain diseases and even deaths (Sy and others, 2022).

3. CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

A range of climate change policies and other relevant plans have been prepared in Senegal.

The **nationally determined contribution (NDC)** was developed in 2020. The NDC outlines three specific adaptation objectives – namely, (i) strengthening observation and data-collection networks; (ii) strengthening ecosystem resilience and production activities, and (iii) ensuring the health, wellbeing and protection of the population against risks and catastrophes linked to extreme events and climate change.

A **national adaptation programme of action (NAPA)** was developed and published in 2006. It includes an assessment of vulnerabilities and adaptation options for several key sectors, including water resources, agriculture and coastal zones. The NAPA outlines key objectives – namely, (i) increasing the capacities of rural populations, notably to adapt to the negative impacts of climate hazards on their living conditions; (ii) fighting against poverty and improving living conditions through the generation of additional resources; (iii) preserving and protecting ecosystems against climate change and anthropogenic actions; and (iv) promoting natural resource management techniques adapted to changes in the medium term.

The **national adaptation plan (NAP)** is currently under development in the country. More specifically, the NAP process entails the development of a series of sectoral NAPs, which will then be followed by an integrated national NAP. Progress on sectoral NAPs is variable, with only one sectoral NAP published and the publication of remaining sectoral NAPs expected to take place on a rolling basis throughout 2024. A total of nine sectoral NAPs are expected, covering the following sectors: (i) fisheries and aquaculture; (ii) coastal zones; (iii) health; (iv) agriculture; (v) management of risks linked to flooding; (vi) land transportation infrastructure; (vii) water resources; (viii) biodiversity and tourism; and (ix) livestock (Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement durable et de la transition écologique, 2024).

The **Emerging Senegal Plan (*Le Plan Sénégal Emergent*)** outlines Senegal's vision for 2035 along three priority axes: (i) structural transformation of the economy and growth; (ii) human capital, social protection and sustainable development; and (iii) governance, institutions, peace and security. The vision is operationalized through priority action plans, with three developed to date, covering 2014–2018, 2019–2023 and 2024–2028 (Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances, et de la Souveraineté Industrielle et Numérique, 2022). During the first period, the following priority sectors were identified: (i) infrastructure and transport, (ii) infrastructure and energy services, (iii) agriculture and agrifood, (iv) water and sanitation, (v) education and training, and (vi) health and nutrition (Sénégal, 2014). The second period focused on food, sanitation and pharmaceutical sovereignty and an increasingly dynamic national private sector (Sénégal, 2018). The third period focuses on the creation of industries across a range of sectors including agriculture, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, livestock, rural and agro-hydraulics and fishers, among others (Sénégal, 2023).

The ***Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et de Résilience (SNSAR) 2015–2035*** is a reference document to help actors orient and coordinate interventions in the food security and resilience. It is articulated around the following three objectives: (i) establishing the appropriate framework for the coherence of interventions carried out in the area of food security and resilience by providing the State and stakeholders with an instrument for the coordination and management of the policy defined in this framework; (ii) indicating the main strategic directions and priorities in terms of food security and resilience, and building interventions through a set of coordinated initiatives encompassing immediate and direct implementation actions (logic of rapid response) as well as medium- and long-term actions (development logic sustainability); and (iii) taking into account the protection dimension of populations' livelihoods in rural areas through strengthening their productive capacities and resilience in facing shocks (Sénégal, 2015).

Senegal's NDA is housed in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. As of June 2024, the NDA is Ms. Madeleine Sarr, Head of Climate Change Division. The country's portfolio includes 14 GCF projects (six of which are tagged under the HWWF RA) and eight readiness activities. In addition, there are 13 funding proposals and eight Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) proposals in the pipeline. The country has four direct access entities (DAEs),

including two national DAEs – Centre de Suivi Écologique (CSE) and La Banque Agricole (LBA) (formerly Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole du Senegal) – and two regional DAEs – Attijariwafa Bank (AWB) and Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD).

Eight projects have been identified as relevant for this case study, including five HFWF RA-tagged projects¹ and three additional projects, including a flood management project (FP021), a climate-friendly cooking project (FP103) and a rural electrification project (FP138). Projects examined as part of this case study are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Case study portfolio overview

| PROJECT NAME | AE | GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE | STATUS | GCF FINANCING |
|---|---|--|-----------|------------------|
| FP003. Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands | CSE | Senegal | Disbursed | USD 7.6 million |
| FP021. Senegal Integrated Urban Flood Management Project | Agence Française de Développement (AFD) | Senegal | Disbursed | USD 16.2 million |
| FP049. Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risk (R4) | World Food Programme (WFP) | Senegal | Disbursed | USD 10 million |
| FP103. Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) | Kenya and Senegal | Disbursed | USD 41.2 million |
| FP138. ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project | BOAD | Senegal | Disbursed | USD 81 million |
| FP162. The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW) | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | Burkina Faso, Chad, Gambia (the), Mali, Mauritania, Niger (the), Senegal | Disbursed | USD 82.8 million |
| FP183. Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN I): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder | IFAD | Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, | Disbursed | USD 112 million |

¹ The HFWF RA-tagged project that was excluded is FP095 "Transforming Financial Systems for Climate". This is a multi-country project approved in 17 countries but with no activities implemented or planned in Senegal as of the time of writing this case study. The exclusion of this project was determined through exchanges between the evaluation team and the NDA office during the inception phase and field mission planning.

| PROJECT NAME | AE | GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE | STATUS | GCF FINANCING |
|--|-----|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries – Phase I | | Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan | | |
| FP219. Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ): Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains | CSE | Guinea, Senegal and Togo | Pending implementation start | USD 102.8 million |

In addition to these projects, one Project Preparation Facility (PPF) grant and two RPSP grants were identified as relevant. These were the PPF052 “Green Climate Finance Facility for Fostering Climate-Smart Agriculture in Senegal” led by LBA, the readiness project “Developing a Pipeline of Climate-Smart and Resilient Projects Involving the Private Sector and Further Strengthening the NDA” also led by LBA, and the readiness project “Building Understanding of and Enhancing Dialogue across the Forest, Agriculture, Livestock and Land Use Sectors in Senegal to Support Adaptation and Mitigation Interventions, particularly under the GGW [Great Green Wall] Initiative” led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Finally, two pipeline projects were also identified as relevant: “Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa’s GGW” led by FAO, and “Strengthening the Resilience of Senegal’s Vulnerable Communities to the Health Risks of Climate Change” led by Save the Children Australia.

C. KEY FINDINGS

1. RELEVANCE AND RESPONSIVENESS

The GCF HWWF RA and projects under this RA have been highly relevant and responsive to needs, priorities and commitments in Senegal. This was clearly reflected in stakeholder interviews and further evident in a review of project documents and national frameworks. Strong alignment between NDC objectives and the HWWF RA-tagged and HWWF-related interventions in the country are noted. Specific NDC adaptation objectives have been advanced through activities such as FP003 on salinization, which include the restoration of ecosystems and a range of activities to support agricultural production in affected areas, and FP049 on risk reduction to protect smallholder farmers against climate-related impacts on production. NDC adaptation objectives were also advanced through non-HWWF RA-tagged projects such as FP021 on flood management, which strengthened observation and data-collection on weather forecasting to minimize the impacts of extreme events and climate change on populations. Although the NAP is currently under development, project documents indicate alignment with the expected contents of the plan. For instance, project FP049, which uses the R4 approach – an approach to risk reduction that combines risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and reserves – has been identified through the NAP process as a project/programme to support climate change adaptation.

Beyond its alignment with national frameworks, the HWWF portfolio is also strongly aligned with the socioeconomic context of the country, as evident through the agriculture sector focus. Among the five HWWF RA-tagged projects and an additional two projects under development that have also tagged the HWWF RA, six of these projects primarily focus on agriculture and food security, in some cases through land restoration, risk reduction, and resilience and capacity

strengthening. Given its socioeconomic significance, the agriculture sector is of particular importance in the country's climate change adaptation approach. It should, however, be noted that despite a focus on agriculture and food security, interventions also touch on water security – particularly as it relates to agricultural production, including irrigation – as well as health and wellbeing – particularly as a co-benefit (noting that a project focusing on this last sector is under development). HFWW RA-tagged projects also target the “Livelihoods of People and Communities” RA. In this regard, a strong correlation is noted in project tagging, with all projects that have tagged HFWW as an RA having also tagged “Livelihoods of People and Communities” as an RA.

The portfolio development process employed in the country has enabled and ensured a strong alignment between the HFWW portfolio and country needs and priorities, including international commitments. The country portfolio has been developed in alignment with the Senegal country programme, which was itself developed through a consultative process and in alignment with the NDC and other national strategic documents and national frameworks. Project development is also conducted through strong engagement with the NDA and key national climate change structures, including the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNACC) and the Regional Committee on Climate Change (COMRECC). Moreover, project development and design are strongly informed by stakeholder engagement. Engagement at the community level was reported as having taken place across projects to better understand needs and ensure that the products developed and the support delivered were aligned with and best suited to respond to community and beneficiary needs. In one case, it was reported that hundreds of community-level focus group discussions were held.

2. COHERENCE AND COMPLEMENTARITY

A strong degree of coherence and complementarity in HFWW-related work in Senegal is noted, with strong evidence of continuity in the HFWW-related work of various actors.

Projects are usually situated within an ecosystem of existing projects, building on projects, with organizations adding GCF funds to other prior/existing projects and/or mobilizing additional resources based on GCF projects. In several cases, GCF funds were used to scale or replicate piloted interventions, with this largely noted as the GCF's value addition in the country (see section C.4).

For example, the IGREENFIN I project, FP183, was developed in a broader programmatic landscape, as a replication of the IGREENFIN project in Niger (Phase 0, the pilot phase, approved in 2019) and will subsequently be replicated in seven GGW countries (Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Nigeria and Sudan) under Phase II. In addition to these three phases of IGREENFIN, a regional support programme was integrated under IGREENFIN I to support knowledge management and exchange, monitoring and reporting, and the piloting of digital transformation technologies, and to promote private sector engagement across GGW GCF-funded projects.

Strong complementarity is driven by strong coordination conducted by the NDA, the establishment of key national and regional structures, and strong coordination across international and national institutions working in the climate space in the country. The NDA is highly involved in the development of the GCF portfolio as well as that of the Adaptation Fund. This has enabled the country to leverage and engage with both funds strategically, notably resulting in the GCF portfolio focus on agriculture and food security, and the Adaptation Fund portfolio focus on coastal management and fisheries, as per each fund's risk tolerance (see section C.4). Beyond this, the NDA was reported as actively engaging multiple national institutions and key actors in the

climate change space in screening potential projects, notably by sharing proposed interventions with relevant sectoral actors to identify opportunities for complementarities, avoid duplication and ensure overall coherence in the country's response to climate change. Stakeholders consulted expressed a strong degree of appreciation for this practice.

Complementarity was found to be further enabled by key national and regional structures that enable strong coordination across international and national institutions. These include the previously mentioned COMNACC and COMRECC, as well as a donor round-table, which was key in addressing complementarity issues experienced in the FP021 flood management project.

3. EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT

The GCF's performance measurement framework (PMF) includes three Fund-level impact indicators specific to the HFWW RA:²

- A2.1 Number of males and females benefiting from introduced health measures to respond to climate-sensitive diseases
- A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)
- A2.3 Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses

Limited measurable progress on these indicators is noted, with variable likelihood of progress.

This is due to limited coverage and reporting on HFWW indicators. There are currently two HFWW RA-tagged projects that have begun implementation in the country, of which only one (FP049) is reporting on an HFWW indicator (A2.2). This project did, however, report great progress in achieving targets, with midterm and final targets for the number of households that are food secure surpassed as of its annual performance report for 2022. Three additional projects have been approved, with implementation expected to begin in 2025, all of which will contribute to one HFWW indicator (A2.2 for two projects, and A2.3 for one). Currently, no approved project is reporting on indicator A2.1 (see section C.7 for more on the results framework).

While formal reporting provides limited measurable indication of progress, stakeholder consultations and a review of qualitative reporting provide an indication of progress in generating HFWW-relevant results and co-benefits and, in some cases, early signals of paradigm shift. Such impacts are seen in two HFWW RA-tagged projects and two non-HFWW RA-tagged projects, as follows:

- **FP003** has supported the creation of maps of salinized lands to aid decision-making, with consulted stakeholders reporting that the effects of these maps on decision-making are starting to be seen. Significant delays were experienced by the project, across nearly all activities, in large part related to procurement and issues with suppliers. These delays have affected the extent to which results and co-benefits are visible on the ground, although progress on activities is beginning to be noted.
- **FP049** uses an R4 approach to reduce risk and increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities. Notably, the project successfully led to insurance coverage for smallholder farmers, including 20,000 farmers subscribing to insurance with financial support from the project and 21,513 farmers subscribing to cash insurance schemes without financial support from the project but as a result of the communication, awareness and training undertaken.

² Note that only one project, FP219, is structured around the new integrated results management framework (IRMF). This project was approved in October 2023 but not yet implemented.

Stakeholder consultation further revealed subscriptions have continued even following project activities, providing an indication of a shift in risk perception and related behaviour at the community level. The project also included the creation and strengthening of Savings for Change groups, which enable individuals within the community to access loans for various economic or wellbeing purposes (e.g. starting or growing a business, purchasing medication, upgrading living conditions), with some individuals having already benefited from such loans in these ways.

- **FP021** included the construction of basins across vulnerable communities in Pikine Irrégulier Sud to collect storm water, effectively reducing flooding and contributing to wellbeing and the reduction of waterborne diseases. The project also entailed the development of a flood map, which was reported by several stakeholders as having been used for research and decision-making purposes. Most notably, the flood mapping has led to the rezoning of certain areas, where construction permits are now either restricted or no longer granted.
- **FP103** included a range of activities to increase the use of climate-friendly cooking appliances, which also present notable health benefits, particularly through the reduction of smoke and soot generation. The project has successfully increased the production of climate-friendly cooking appliances and strengthened the supply chain, while also increasing demand for these products. Increased use of climate-friendly cooking appliances, which reduce health risks, are reported in the project's 2022 annual performance report. The report states that "ICS [improved cook stoves] sales increased from 267,379 in 2021 to 414,921 in 2022, which is a market growth of 56 per cent. Thus, the ICS sales figures of 2022 are even exceeding the pre-COVID-19 level in 2019 (189,280) by almost 121 per cent".

A key leading factor for success has been the close alignment of the support provided – including the design of products developed and interventions – with the country's socioeconomic context as well as its traditions and culture. This was notably a determining factor in FP103, where the choice of technology was based on traditional, cultural, social and contextual considerations that favoured a strong social acceptability and appeal of the technology selected, while also ensuring the country's infrastructure could sustain market growth. In FP049, the design of insurance offerings was informed by a four-step process that sought to identify the needs and means of target communities and a subsequent validation of the product developed, thereby ensuring that insurance offerings' design, coverage and costs were aligned with community needs and means. In both cases, early signals of paradigm shift were noted, first in terms of market changes, with trends indicating further growth of the climate-friendly cooking market at the national level in the coming years, and second with the behavioural changes in target communities in relation to both risk prevention behaviour and purchasing behaviour.

More generally, there is a high degree of diversity in understandings as to the meaning of "paradigm shift". In some instances, paradigm shift was understood as the creation and dissemination of knowledge to inform decision-making and change behaviour. In others, it was understood as the integration of multisectoral frameworks and institutions in pursuit of project-level impacts, including through increased coordination among national, regional and community actors. In yet other instances, it was understood as the valuing of community-level stakeholder priorities in the pursuit of project-level impacts.

In one case, FP021, unintended negative results were reported whereby the construction of basins led to the introduction of stagnant waters within communities, which have in turn increased the presence of mosquitoes, leading to increased health risks. The construction of basins has also led to issues in the management of waste and wastewater, because communities now dump waste into

the retention basins, creating pollution and, in some cases, foul smells, having unintended impacts on the “quality of life” or “wellbeing” of local populations. Although the project did recognize this as a risk in its funding proposal and included specific actions to mitigate this, such as sensitizing the population and connecting the system to the Hann Bay wastewater treatment plant, the infrastructure and technology adopted is only able to drain water once a certain water level is reached, and therefore drainage does not occur during drier seasons, when the volume of water is lower. Nonetheless, a follow-up project has been developed that will focus on the management of wastewater and is expected to address these challenges. Moreover, efforts are under way to provide mosquito nets for households around the basin areas.

4. INNOVATIVENESS

The GCF is a strong promoter of innovation in the country, with an approach strongly centred around the replication and scaling of innovations that have already been piloted in the country or elsewhere.

FP049 is a strong example of this, whereby the R4 approach, which combines a four-pronged approach (risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and reserve) is considered as an innovative and leading example of how climate risk management can address loss and damage from climate change through integration with social safety nets. This approach was developed by the WFP, in collaboration with Oxfam America in 2011, and is implemented in several countries, including Ethiopia, Malawi and Zambia. In Senegal, the R4 approach was first adopted in a project financed by the United States Agency for International Development. This first project started in 2013 in one community and was subsequently scaled to three regions in 2016. Following these successes, the current GCF project scaled its predecessor, covering five regions, and further sought to help address barriers to scaling and entailed an evolution of the innovative approaches included. A key innovative component of the project includes weather index insurance, through which climate risk is transferred from local farmers to the financial markets. The insurance is notably based on weather markers, with compensation to farmers delivered based on various climate metrics throughout the season rather than through traditional processes (claims, investigation, compensation, all of which are usually at the end of a season).

Innovation is also noted in projects under development, including in the concept note on health and wellbeing prepared by Save the Children Australia, which is importing concepts from elsewhere (Malawi and Laos) and applying them for the first time in Senegal. The project team is planning to pilot project activities in five subregions of the country to test them in areas experiencing various climates and climate-related stresses, ultimately informing a potential scaled-up approach.

GCF-supported approaches and interventions in the country present a low-risk-tolerant profile, which is considered as an appropriate risk profile for the Fund, given the level of financing it provides. This low risk tolerance is evident in interviews with government and EEs. The risk profile of the GCF has shaped its portfolio and in some cases has been the basis for complementarity with other funds, including the Adaptation Fund, from which resources are drawn for interventions that are considered too small and too “risky” for the GCF. The risk tolerance of the GCF was also noted in the choice of innovations to be scaled, whereby exchanges with the GCF at project conception pushed for the scaling of technologies already well proven, with strong social acceptability, and this despite there being “greener” alternatives. While the GCF was reported as exhibiting low risk tolerance, this was not framed as particularly negative but rather was noted as a reflection of the level of resources provided and the ambitions pursued. Interestingly, the GCF risk tolerance profile in the country is misaligned with the GCF’s position on risk taking, whereby it

promotes itself as have a high risk appetite compared to other development organizations and climate funds. In this regard, the *Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund: 2020–2023* notes that the GCF should take risks other funds/institutions are not able or willing to take, with a particular reference to taking “educated risks to support technology development and transfer, first loss positions or participation in higher risk tranches – to demonstrate the viability of innovative approaches and deliver scale” (Green Climate Fund, 2020).

5. SUSTAINABILITY, REPLICABILITY AND SCALABILITY

All HFWF RA-tagged projects have included thinking on sustainability and exit strategies at project conception, as per GCF requirements. While HFWF RA-tagged projects are for the most part under implementation or preparing implementation, signals of sustainability are noted.

Notably, FP049 consulted stakeholders stated that the purchase of weather index insurance has continued even after the conclusion of the activity, indicating awareness-raising activities have been successful in building awareness of the risks and benefits of insurance for producers, while ensuring that the means to acquire such insurance are known and accessible to users.

For FP003, although several initiatives have been implemented to support sustainability and support country ownership, the level of achievement of outcomes was assessed as insufficient to provide a robust assessment. The strongest signals of sustainability that have been noted in the project are in relation to the development of local agreements on natural resource management for a series of communities, developed using participatory approaches and currently being enforced by community structures. As of the project’s annual performance report for 2022, 15 such agreements were reported as having been developed.

Signals of the sustainability of HFWF-relevant projects (and HFWF co-benefits) are also noted, with in some cases the potential for replication and/or scaling. This is notably seen in FP021 where a radar was purchased to provide detailed weather forecasts and reduce risk and damage from climate-related weather extremes. The project team is currently in the process of securing additional financing for the purchase of additional radars to cover additional regions. Similarly, stakeholders involved in FP103 reported that there is potential for scaling and/or replicating GCF interventions, with discussions under way with the World Bank to scale the initiative.

Country ownership and engagement with communities are considered as a leading factor for sustainability in the country, with their achievement variable across levels and the project cycle. In Senegal, country ownership is a concept that manifests at a number of societal levels to be fully operative and effective, including among the national government and institutions, where a high degree of country ownership is noted, and at the DAE level, with the two national DAEs actively engaged in HFWF programming. Ownership at the community level is, however, variable, with strong community engagement at the design stage as well as evidence of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, ensuring communities feel a sense of ownership of the project and have the tools to continuously use the outputs of projects. Despite this, a variable degree of ownership of projects through implementation and nearing closure were noted. This was particularly the case in FP021, which has seen challenges at the grass roots level in terms of country ownership.

6. GENDER AND SOCIAL EQUITY

HFWF RA-tagged projects in Senegal have all considered environmental and social safeguards (ESS) related issues at the project conception stage, with an environmental and social management framework (ESMF) or its equivalent documents developed. ESMFs draw on the GCF's ESS policies as well as the ESS frameworks and procedures of AEs, in alignment with national policies, frameworks and legislature. Mitigation measures presented often include inclusive stakeholder engagement processes, community communication plans and knowledge-sharing, capacity strengthening, and the establishment of grievance and complaint mechanisms. These frameworks also include budget lines and plans for the implementation and monitoring of ESMFs. Such implementation and monitoring are noted in HFWF RA-tagged projects under implementation in Senegal. Both FP003 and FP049 have reported conducting ESS-related training and refresher sessions, conducted screening of activities and established a grievance mechanism, albeit with some variation.

All HFWF RA-tagged projects in Senegal were found to be gender-sensitive and gender-mainstreamed, and this despite gender considerations at design having evolved over time, in line with GCF gender-related requirements. All HFWF RA-tagged projects were found to have developed a gender assessment and gender action plan, with the exception of FP003 given that such plans were not mandatory at the time of its development in the early years of the GCF. The project's documents nonetheless indicate that work was under way in 2023 to develop a gender equality and equity mainstreaming strategy and a gender action plan, with this being a condition for the project's second disbursement. Both projects under implementation have sought to create benefits for and the empowerment of women, with variable degrees of achievement. Challenges are, however, noted in FP003, because its monitoring system was not designed to effectively capture gender mainstreaming during implementation.

Indigenous Peoples are not formally recognized in Senegal, with the country instead referring to local communities/populations. These populations are strongly considered in projects and are often the primary focus. Many of the HFWF RA-tagged projects focus on the agricultural sector and, in particular, smallholder farmers and rural/local communities. These communities are engaged in project conception, with their needs and priorities strongly considered, and project objectives and targeted results are particularly aimed towards these individuals. Moreover, coverage of the 14 regions of Senegal is also noted, selectively, by the different HFWF-relevant projects.

7. EFFICIENCY

The entry point of the RAs in the country happens at a very high level, in the development of the country programme. Senegal's country programme was developed based on consultations to identify needs, while also ensuring alignment with the NDC and with the GCF RAs. Beyond this, the RA approach has limited impact, because RAs have little influence on project conception and implementation. In this regard, RAs are positioned rather as an afterthought than a leading force in project development, with country needs and AEs/EEs' niche area of work leading project conception. As a result, the efficiency and value addition of adopting an RA approach is not clear in Senegal. Senegal's needs as articulated in the country programme clearly drive project conception, development and selection.

The RA approach is notably challenged given the inconsistent understanding of the RAs, what their purpose and selection entails, and the approach adopted to select RAs at project conception. Approaches to selecting RAs (i.e. which RA box/boxes to check) varied from general alignment

between RAs and the AEs/EEs' institutional mandate and areas of work, to considerations for the extent to which robust and measurable reporting of impacts on RAs could be expected. Additionally, the use of terms perceived to be vague and undefined, such as "wellbeing", has led to various interpretations of the scope of the RA, with some understanding this term as general resilience building and others associating this term with economic wellbeing and livelihoods.

These divergent interpretations reflect inconsistencies in the guidance provided by the GCF at project conception and during the accreditation process. Many stakeholders consulted reported having received little to no guidance on the RAs, particularly among teams with approved projects, as well as having received conflicting or repetitive comments throughout the project development stage.³ Inadequate information is also noted on the GCF website, with the HFWW RA page largely focused on agriculture production, with little to no discussion on water security or health and wellbeing. Signals of change and even progress in recent years are noted, however, with project development teams at AEs reporting being aware of and/or having used sectoral guides, further noting that these are a valuable resource and that they help them understand the framing to be adopted when developing the project rationale. The accessibility of these guides is, however, limited given that they are only available in English, which is seen as a problem in Senegal, a French-speaking country.

More generally, the inconsistent understanding of the RAs, inconsistent guidance provided (often resulting in much back and forth with the GCF Secretariat), and heavy procedures and requirements have rendered the project origination process inefficient. Inefficiencies are reflected in long time lapses between the beginning of project design and project approval and implementation, measured in years. Inefficiencies were also reported across modalities, with stakeholders reporting long timelines to develop and receive approval for PPF grants. These inefficiencies can further lengthen the development of HFWW RA-tagged projects, given that PPF and RPSP grants were found to be used to inform the development of HFWW RA-tagged projects. The longer it takes for projects to be approved, the higher the risk of a decreasing project relevance.

On another note, there is general alignment between the RA tagging and monitoring and reporting in the country, whereby projects nearly all report on at least one indicator for each RA selected. The only exception noted is project FP003, which despite having selected all four adaptation RAs, only reports on impact indicators for two of these. Moreover, the previously noted overlap between the HFWW RA and the "Livelihoods of People and Communities" RA is also evident in the monitoring and reporting frameworks, with all except one HFWW RA-tagged project reporting on the "Livelihoods of People and Communities" RA indicator A1.2 "Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)". This is in fact the indicator that sees the highest percentage of HFWW RA-tagged projects reporting.

Challenges are nonetheless noted in reporting, stemming, in part, from RA tagging at project conception. The diverging approaches adopted in RA tagging and, in some cases, conservative tendencies (i.e. AEs steering away from selecting indicators related to "indirect" results⁴) have led to underreporting of HFWW results and related co-benefits. As evident in section C.3, while indicator

³ Whereby conflicting guidance was provided by different reviewers and/or comments that had been resolved in conversations with early reviewers were reiterated at later review stages by different reviewers.

⁴ In some instances, AEs reported selecting RAs, and therefore results management framework (RMF) indicators, in line with the extent to which robust and measurable reporting of impacts could be expected and directly attributed to project interventions. This was notably the case for health-related impacts, which are harder to attribute to a single intervention and can be difficult to measure.

reporting reflects very limited progress on HWWF results, with seemingly no progress in health and wellbeing, GCF projects in Senegal have made important and, in some cases, significant contributions to improving health, wellbeing, food and water security in the country. Indicators included in both the PMF, and integrated results management framework (IRMF) also do not capture the breadth of results in the HWWF RA. For example, the PMF contains only three indicators directly related to the HWWF RA (including one per covered sector); health and wellbeing beyond the introduction of health-specific measures and/or impacts related to improved agricultural production or diversification of nutrition are not captured. In this regard, the IRMF shows improvements, although gaps remain – for example, with current indicators not entirely suited to capture all health and wellbeing results and co-benefits, particularly beyond loss of life. More generally, GCF reporting is widely experienced as complicated and requiring duplications, compared to organization/AE-specific reporting. Monitoring and reporting are done at various levels, including activity-level monitoring conducted by EEs and partners and then used by AEs for project-level reporting to the GCF and other co-financiers. Project-level reporting is then aggregated and used by the GCF and other donors for Board-level and external reporting and is expected to further feed into country-level reporting on international commitments. Reporting costs are borne by the projects and AEs and are included in project budgets. There is evidence that reporting duplications are under way due to obligations stemming from multiple reporting frameworks. Moreover, the meaning of specific indicators and concepts is unclear across donors. Critically, the concepts or definitions of “direct” and “indirect” beneficiaries vary across donors, ultimately leading to methodological challenges in monitoring. At the national level, reporting on international commitments is still under way, with the NDA currently developing an approach to doing so. No reporting on international commitments has yet taken place. The assessment of challenges emerging from alignment between the national reporting approach on international commitments and GCF project monitoring and reporting can therefore not be assessed.

D. CONCLUSIONS

The value addition of the RA approach is not strongly evident in Senegal. There is a notable inconsistent understanding of the RA approach and what the HWWF RA specifically entails, albeit with some improvements evident in recent years, specifically with the development of the sectoral guides.

Despite these challenges, the GCF interventions in the HWWF RA were relevant, complementary and effectively producing results and co-benefits in the HWWF-corresponding sectors. The GCF has also successfully placed itself as a promoter of innovation, with a niche role in scaling and replicating innovative approaches, in line with the Fund’s risk profile – and having done so successfully in many cases. Strong coordination mechanisms and involvement from the NDA has led to significant complementarity across GCF interventions and the interventions of other donors in the country, with strong continuity between HWWF-related interventions in the country.

Where the limited understanding of RAs has had negative impacts is in the efficiency and effectiveness of project development and monitoring, with lengthy project development and underreporting of HWWF impacts. Projects in the country were also developed in alignment with the PMF, with alignment and quality of reporting against the IRMF not visible in the country at this stage, as no projects have yet reported results against the IRMF, which came into effect from B.32 (May 2022) onward.

Appendix 1. PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Table A - 1. Senegal funded project portfolio

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|---|---|------------|-----------|-----|--|--|
| FP003 | Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands | This project aims to address land salinization in delta areas by improving knowledge, promoting appropriate technologies and enhancing local participation. It seeks to build a more integrated and participatory approach involving all stakeholders to ensure sustainability and co-management of activities. Expected outcomes include strengthened resilience capacities among stakeholders and reduced land salinity. | Adaptation | Senegal | CSE | <p>Pipeline: 27 Apr 2015 – 193 days</p> <p>Approved: 05 Nov 2015 – 1,562 days</p> <p>Under implementation: 13 Feb 2020</p> <p>FAA effective: 13 Feb 2020</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 1,915,682 12 May 2020</p> <p>To be completed: 13 Feb 2026</p> | <p>25% disbursed</p> <p>GCF grant USD 7,610,000</p> <p>Co-financing USD 546,000</p> <p>Size: Micro</p> |
| FP049 | Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risks the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative) | <p>This project aims to enhance the climate resilience of 45,000 households (405,000 individuals) in Senegal by scaling up an integrated risk management approach. It provides four key tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk reduction: Community-based water and soil conservation, small-scale infrastructure, and climate services. • Risk transfer: Weather index insurance for compensation during | Adaptation | Senegal | WFP | <p>Pipeline – 19 Jun 2016 – 471 days</p> <p>Approved – 02 Oct 2017 – 835 days</p> <p>Under implementation – 14 Jan 2020</p> <p>FAA effective – 14 Jan 2020</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 2,495,900 – 23 Jan 2020</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 2,415,917 – 30 Mar 2021</p> | <p>96% disbursed</p> <p>GCF financing Instrument amount - Grant USD 9,983,521 Total GCF financing USD 9,983,521</p> |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|---|---|------------|-----------|-----|--|---|
| | | <p>climate shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk reserves: Savings for buffer or income-generating activities (IGAs) and transition to commercial insurance. • Prudent risk taking: Using surplus production as collateral for loans to unlock credit for agricultural inputs or IGAs. <p>The project has maintained and improved food security, increased rice production tenfold, enhanced social cohesion and empowered women's decision-making.</p> | | | | <p>Disbursement – USD 2,519,897 – 07 Feb 2022</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 2,187,614 – 25 Jul 2023</p> <p>To be completed – 14 October 2024</p> | |
| FP021 | Senegal integrated urban flood management project | This project aims to support Senegalese flood risk management policy through disaster risk reduction. It focuses on investing in drainage infrastructure in vulnerable areas of the capital (Pikine Irrégulier Sud) while establishing a national integrated disaster risk management policy. This project seeks to optimize national investments and address risks that cannot be cost-efficiently managed by infrastructure alone. By building flood risk knowledge, | Adaptation | Senegal | AFD | <p>Pipeline – 08 Aug 2015 – 434 days</p> <p>Approved – 14 Oct 2016 – 728 days</p> <p>Under implementation – 11 Oct 2018</p> <p>To be completed – 30 Dec 2026</p> | <p>87% disbursed</p> <p>GCF grant USD 16,094,420</p> <p>Co-financing - Loan USD 53,648,068 - Equity USD 6,437,768</p> <p>Size: Medium</p> |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|---------------|---------------|-----|--|---|
| | | reducing urban vulnerability, reinforcing prevention and addressing trans-sectoral governance, the project will help Senegal lead in flood management policy in West Africa. | | | | | |
| FP095 | Transforming Financial Systems for Climate | This programme aims to scale up private sector climate finance by engaging local financial partners (LFPs) in 17 countries, building on a decade of AFD's Sunref initiative experience. It seeks to overcome market barriers – such as insufficient access to finance, low internal capacity and a limited pipeline of bankable projects – by providing credit lines and capacity development for LFPs and project developers. The programme targets significant greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions (36 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO ₂ e) over 20 years) and enhanced resilience for 200,000 people, with co-benefits including green jobs and business growth for 880 SMEs. The project, with a total cost of EUR 653 million, includes EUR 240 million from the GCF and EUR 413 million from AFD, leveraging an | Cross-cutting | Multi-country | AFD | <p>Pipeline – 11 Oct 2017 – 375 days</p> <p>Approved – 20 Oct 2018 – 374 days</p> <p>Under implementation – 28 Oct 2019</p> <p>FAA effective – 28 Oct 2019</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 536,481 – 24 Feb 2021</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 21,459,227 – 24 Feb 2021</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 38,708,155 – 16 Aug 2022</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 1,770,386 – 18 Aug 2022</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 34,000,000 – 18 Aug 2022</p> <p>To be completed – 28 Apr 2028</p> | <p>37% disbursed</p> <p>GCF financing</p> <p>Instrument amount</p> <p>- Loan</p> <p>USD 224,248,927</p> <p>- Grant</p> <p>USD 33,261,802</p> <p>Total GCF financing</p> <p>USD 257,510,729</p> <p>Co-financing</p> <p>Co-financer instrument amount</p> <p>- Co-financing loan</p> <p>USD 435,622,317</p> <p>- Co-financing grant</p> <p>USD 7,510,729</p> <p>Total co-financing</p> <p>USD 443,133,047</p> |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|---|------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| | | additional EUR 615 million from private sector financing. | | | | | |
| FP099 | Climate Investor One | Climate Investor One is a blended finance facility. The first component of this programme is a development fund, which provides loans in the early stage of a project life cycle. The second component, a construction equity fund, will meet up to 75 per cent of total construction costs in tandem with the project sponsor. Compared with conventional project financing, Climate Investor One removes the need for complex multiparty financing structures, with the potential to thereby reduce the time and cost associated with delivering renewable energy projects. | Mitigation | Multi-country | Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (FMO) | <p>Pipeline – 13 Feb 2017 – 615 days</p> <p>Approved 20 Oct 2018 – 245 days</p> <p>Under implementation – 21 Jun 2019</p> <p>FAA effective – 21 Jun 2019</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 21,487,762 – 10 Jul 2019</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 6,313,903 – 24 Aug 2020</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 3,947,572 – 17 Mar 2021</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 18,340,231 – 17 May 2022</p> <p>Disbursement – USD 49,910,532 – 15 Sep 2023</p> <p>To be completed – 21 Jun 2037</p> | <p>100% disbursed</p> <p>GCF financing</p> <p>Instrument amount</p> <p>Grant USD 100,000,000</p> <p>Total GCF financing – USD 100,000,000</p> <p>Co-financing</p> <p>Co-financer instrument amount</p> <p>- Co-financing grant USD 26,500,000</p> <p>- Co-financing grant USD 75,000,000</p> <p>- Co-financing equity USD 245,000,000</p> <p>- Co-financing equity USD 310,000,000</p> <p>- Co-financing equity USD 65,000,000</p> <p>Total co-financing USD 721,500,000</p> |
| FP103 | Promotion of Climate-Friendly Cooking: Kenya and Senegal | This project aims to accelerate the growth of ICS markets in Kenya and Senegal and significantly increase the level and quality of ICS production and sales, particularly in | Mitigation | Multi-country | GIZ | <p>Pipeline – 20 Mar 2018 – 346 days</p> <p>Approved – 28 Feb 2019 – 393 days</p> <p>Under implementation –</p> | <p>68% disbursed</p> <p>GCF financing</p> <p>Instrument amount</p> <p>- Grant USD 17,713,519</p> <p>- Grant</p> |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|------------|-----------|------|---|---|
| | | remote rural areas. The intended outcome is to triple annual ICS production and sales by project end and achieve a sixfold increase by 2030, thereby supporting Kenya and Senegal to reach their stated NDC targets. The project is estimated to directly benefit 11.23 million people and lead to GHG emissions reductions of 6.47 MtCO ₂ eq during the project lifetime and an additional 24.77 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030. | | | | 26 Mar 2020 FAA effective – 26 Mar 2020 Disbursement – USD 6,511,803 – 21 May 2021 Disbursement – USD 11,201,717 – 29 Nov 2021 Disbursement – USD 10,300,429 – 23 May 2023 To be completed – 24 Sep 2025 | USD 23,445,278 Total GCF financing USD 41,158,798 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 5,774,957 - Co-financing in-kind USD 1,941,405 - Co-financing grant USD 10,086,806 - Co-financing in-kind USD 2,547,542 Total co-financing USD 20,350,712 |
| FP138 | ASER Solar Rural Electrification Project | This project supports the Senegalese government's aim to achieve universal energy access by 2025. The main causes of low electricity usage rates in the countryside are high upfront investment costs and prohibitive operational costs to run remote electricity assets, tied to low and widely dispersed electricity consumption. The GCF will provide the concessional financing needed to mobilize private sector participation in providing rural households with access to modern solar-powered mini-grids in 1,000 isolated villages. Based on a public-private partnership | Mitigation | Senegal | BOAD | Pipeline – 12 Jun 2019 – 437 days Approved – 21 Aug 2020 – 769 days Under implementation – 28 Sep 2022 FAA effective – 28 Sep 2022 Disbursement – USD 414,350 – 21 Nov 2022 Disbursement – USD 23,245,216 – 21 Nov 2022 To be completed – 28 Mar 2028 | 29% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Grant USD 1,954,876 - Loan USD 78,994,883 Total GCF financing USD 80,949,759 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan USD 16,357,190 - Co-financing loan USD 109,866,883 - Co-financing grant USD 6,015,202 Total co-financing USD 132,239,276 |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|------------|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | business model for investing and operating small-scale green mini-grids, it will promote jobs creation and include a green stimulus package to support COVID-19 recovery. | | | | | |
| FP148 | Participation in Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF") | The Energy Access Relief Facility is a concessional debt fund that is intended to provide energy access companies with vital liquidity in the wake of the ongoing economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in the form of low-interest, unsecured junior loans. The GCF will channel its investment into Climate Capital Venture, which in turn will provide Energy Access Relief Facility loans to eligible companies operating in countries that have provided no-objection letters. The aim of these loans is to help companies remain solvent, maintain staff and supply lines, be positioned to drive the post-COVID-19 recovery, and reduce 1.3 MtCO ₂ eq in emissions. | Mitigation | Multi-country | Acumen Fund | Pipeline – 10 Jul 2020 – 127 days Approved – 13 Nov 2020 – 357 days Under implementation – 04 Nov 2021 FAA effective – 04 Nov 2021 Disbursement – USD 20,000,000 – 28 Feb 2022 Disbursement – USD 9,672,000 – 13 Dec 2022 To be completed – 04 May 2026 | 99% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Equity USD 30,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 30,000,000 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan USD 13,150,000 - Co-financing grant USD 3,700,000 - Co-financing loan USD 13,150,000 Total co-financing USD 30,000,000 |
| FP151 | Technical Assistance Facility for the Global Subnational | The Global Subnational Climate Fund aims to foster climate-resilient, low-carbon infrastructure projects at the subnational level. Supported by | Mitigation | Multi-country | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Pipeline – 30 Aug 2017 – 1172 days Approved – 13 Nov 2020 – 159 days Under implementation – | 56% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Grant USD 18,500,000 |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | Climate Fund | the GCF and with technical assistance from the International Union for Conservation of Nature, it seeks to bridge investment gaps through private investments. The Fund targets up to 45 projects in 20 countries, emphasizing scalable and replicable models. The initiative includes feasibility studies, capacity-building and the development of climate mitigation metrics. It aims to integrate nature-based solutions, ensure rigorous safeguards, and align with countries' climate goals, enhancing both economic returns and climate resilience. | | | | 20 Apr 2021 FAA effective – 20 Apr 2021 Disbursement – USD 2,168,375 – 26 May 2021 Disbursement – USD 8,215,480 – 21 Aug 2023 To be completed – 20 Apr 2028 | Total GCF financing USD 18,500,000 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing in-kind USD 1,000,000 - Co-financing in-kind USD 400,000 - Co-financing grant USD 6,000,000 - Co-financing grant USD 100,000 - Co-financing grant USD 1,500,000 - Co-financing grant USD 500,000 Total co-financing USD 9,500,000 |
| FP152 | Global Subnational Climate Fund – Equity | The goal of the Subnational Climate Fund Global (SnCF Global or the “Fund”) is to catalyse long-term climate investment at the subnational level for mitigation and adaptation solutions through a transformative financing model. The SnCF Global business model is designed to attract primarily private institutional investment and to deliver certified climate and Sustainable Development Goal impacts and nature-based solutions at global scale. The | Mitigation | Multi-country | Pegasus Capital Advisors (PCA) | Pipeline – 30 Aug 2017 – 1172 days Approved – 13 Nov 2020 – 159 days Under implementation – 20 Apr 2021 FAA effective – 20 Apr 2021 Disbursement – USD 50,000,000 – 21 May 2021 To be completed – 20 Apr 2040 | 33% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Equity USD 150,000,000 Total GCF financing USD 150,000,000 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing equity USD 600,000,000 Total co-financing USD 600,000,000 |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|---|---|---------------|---------------|------|---|---|
| | | subnational level is key: 70 per cent of known climate solutions are located within the boundaries of subnational authorities. Significant additional investment is needed in this sector to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement. | | | | | |
| FP162 | The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Program: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW) | This programme will build, strengthen and scale up the resilience and adaptive capacities of smallholder farmers and rural communities of seven least developed countries in this region. It will provide capacity-building and institutional development on integrated climate risks management. This includes reducing obstacles to accessing agricultural insurance for governments and smallholder farmers to enhance resilience building, as well as strengthening climate weather information services. | Cross-cutting | Multi-country | IFAD | Pipeline – 12 Dec 2018 – 829 days Approved – 19 Mar 2021 – 936 days Under implementation – 10 Oct 2023 FAA effective – 10 Oct 2023 Disbursement – USD 11,153,467 – 19 Jan 2024 To be completed – 10 Oct 2029 | 13% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Grant USD 82,849,900 Total GCF financing USD 82,849,900 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 30,315,000 - Co-financing grant USD 22,923,000 - Co-financing in-kind USD 7,239,000 Total co-financing USD 60,477,000 |
| FP183 | Inclusive Green Financing Initiative (IGREENFIN D): Greening Agricultural Banks & the Financial | This cross-cutting programme will enhance access to credit and technical assistance for local farmers, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and micro- and small-sized enterprises. This will help them implement climate-resilient and | Cross-cutting | Multi-country | IFAD | Pipeline – 10 Jul 2020 – 628 days Approved – 29 Mar 2022 – 673 days Under implementation – 30 Jan 2024 FAA effective – 30 Jan | 4% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Loan USD 79,368,025 - Grant USD 32,665,438 Total GCF financing |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|------------|---------------|-----|---|---|
| | Sector to Foster Climate Resilient, Low Emission Smallholder Agriculture in the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries – Phase I | low-emission agriculture and agroforestry. This programme covers 11 countries in the GGW, in addition to Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. | | | | 2024 Disbursement – USD 4,539,145 – 25 Mar 2024 To be completed 30 Jan 2030 | USD 112,033,464 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 28,131,748 - Co-financing grant USD 15,873,605 - Co-financing loan USD 12,345,493 - Co-financing loan USD 13,228,004 - Co-financing loan USD 8,818,669 Total co-financing USD 78,397,521 |
| FP198 | CATALI.5°T Initiative: Concerted Action to Accelerate Local I.5° Technologies – Latin America and West Africa | This programme will address the nascent sector's limited technical capabilities and support networks, the lack of "industry standard" tools and frameworks, and the mismatch between the current capacities of climate ventures and what is needed for them to successfully access venture capitalist finance. The CATALI.5°T hubs will foster an enabling environment and provide capacity-building support to local NDAs and government stakeholders, pre-accelerators, accelerators, entrepreneur support organizations, venture capitalist firms and other | Mitigation | Multi-country | GIZ | Pipeline – 29 Jun 2019 – 1210 days Approved – 20 Oct 2022 – 338 days Under implementation – 22 Sep 2023 FAA effective – 22 Sep 2023 Disbursement – USD 7,171,711 – 20 Feb 2024 To be completed – 22 Sep 2029 | 25% disbursed GCF financing Instrument amount - Grant USD 28,798,502 Total GCF financing USD 28,798,502 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing grant USD 10,407,725 Total co-financing USD 10,407,725 |

| PROJECT | PROJECT NAME | DESCRIPTION | THEME | COUNTRIES | AE | PROJECT TIMELINE | FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT |
|---------|--|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | venture investors. | | | | | |
| FP219 | Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ): Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains | The SCPZ project is designed to combat the high proportion of GHG emissions in Guinea, Senegal and Togo that are attributable to the agriculture and forestry sectors (80 per cent of total emissions). The project is focused on the agricultural sector in these countries. It aims to both reduce GHG emissions and enhance resilience by establishing SCPZs. These zones will centralize agroprocessing activities, promoting sustainable agricultural production through the implementation of eco-friendly water management techniques, biogas technologies, climate-resilient agriculture and agroforestry systems. As a result, these zones are projected to curtail land degradation, boost overall soil fertility and potentially lead to a remarkable 50 per cent increase in yields, benefiting not only local farmers but also the surrounding communities. | Cross-cutting | Multi-country | African Development Bank | Pipeline – 26 Mar 2018 – 2040 days Approved – 25 Oct 2023 Approved by GCF Board – 25 Oct 2023 Under implementation To be completed | GCF financing Instrument amount - Loan USD 26,999,831 - Grant USD 75,791,156 Total GCF financing USD 102,790,988 Co-financing Co-financer instrument amount - Co-financing loan USD 85,220,266 - Co-financing grant USD 10,542,371 - Co-financing grant USD 5,000,000 - Co-financing loan USD 17,600,000 - Co-financing loan USD 31,063,890 - Co-financing grant USD 19,486,009 Total co-financing USD 168,912,536 |

Source: GCF Tableau server, as of B.39 [iPMS – General].

Table A - 2. Senegal RPSP portfolio

| ID | PROJECT TITLE | DELIVERY PARTNER/AE | SUBMISSION DATE | COMMITTED AMOUNT (USD) | ENDORSEMENT DATE | APPROVAL DATE | DISBURSED (USD) | AGREEMENT TYPE |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1705-14651 | Strategic Framework | International Finance Corporation | 24-Oct-15 | 600,000 | 13-Aug-15 | 16-Mar-16 | 0 | NA |
| 2307-17594 | Readiness support for the implementation of the IRMF for DAE fast-track | CSE | 11-Jul-23 | 50,000 | N/A | 14-Jul-23 | 0 | General grant agreement |
| 1706-14758 | Direct Access Entity Support | PricewaterhouseCoopers | 28-Apr-17 | 32,999 | 11-May-17 | 17-May-17 | 32,999 | General grant agreement |
| 1705-14638 | NDA Strengthening + Country Programming | CSE | 08-Oct-15 | 300,000 | 16-Oct-15 | 28-Oct-15 | 198,231 | General grant agreement |
| 1706-14734 | Upgrading CSE's accreditation category and strengthening project development and implementation capacities | CSE | 14-Feb-17 | 205,000 | 02-Mar-17 | 10-May-17 | 170,867 | General grant agreement |
| 1709-14897 | Building understanding of and enhancing dialogue across the forest, agriculture, livestock and land-use sectors in Senegal to support adaptation and mitigation interventions, particularly under the Great Green Wall Initiative | FAO | 01-Aug-17 | 325,985 | 23-Nov-17 | 21-Jan-19 | 166,933 | Framework agreement |
| 1909-15940 | Developing a pipeline of climate-smart and resilient projects involving the private sector, and further strengthening the NDA | LBA | 11-Sep-19 | 552,547 | 11-Dec-19 | 07-Feb-20 | 470,000 | General grant agreement |
| 2004-16121 | Linking National and Subnational Adaptation Planning in Senegal | United Nations Development Programme | 19-Jan-22 | 2,835,045 | 23-Feb-24 | 29-Feb-24 | 0 | Framework agreement |

Source: GCF Tableau server, as of B.39 [Readiness Fluxx data].

Appendix 2. CONSULTED STAKEHOLDERS

| LAST NAME | FIRST NAME | POSITION | ORGANIZATION |
|---------------|----------------|--|---|
| Balo akakpo | Olade | Regional Officer | GCF |
| Bamba | Ibrahima | Regional Manager | GCF |
| Boche | Martin | <i>Responsable Pôle Ressources naturelles (agriculture, eau & assainissement, environnement)</i> | AFD |
| Diedhiou | Abdou Aziz | Head of Department and Environment and Climate Focal Point | LBA |
| Diouf | Madeleine | Head | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| Enriquez | Marileth | Portfolio and Project Management Specialist | GCF |
| Gabriel Diouf | Dominique | N/A | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| Gauvrit | Diane | <i>Chargée de Projets Eau et Assainissement</i> | AFD |
| Gilles | Martin | Senior Technical Expert | IFAD |
| Ndione | Basile | Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist | CSE |
| Ngalane | Mamour | Sustainable Development Specialist and Project Coordinator | ONG RADI |
| Rokhaya sall | Ndèye | <i>Assistante technique Finance climatique</i> | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| Seye | El Hadji Ballé | Project Coordinator | CSE |
| Thibon | Thomas | Senior Technical Expert | IFAD |
| N/A | Gabriel | N/A | Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development |
| N/A | N/A | Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist | LBA |

In addition, focus group discussions were held with individuals from the following AEs and EEs:

- Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)
- Agence Nationale chargée de la Promotion de l'Investissement et des Grands Travaux (APIX)
- Agence Sénégalaise d'Électrification Rurale (ASER)
- Cadres Experts Afrique (CADEXA)
- Direction de la Prévention et de la Gestion des Inondations (DPGI)
- Espace de Co production des Offres Populaires pour l'environnement et le développement en Afrique (ENDA ECOPOP)
- ENDA Énergie
- Energizing Development (EnDev)
- Organisation Non Gouvernemental Concept
- Office National de l'Assainissement (ONAS)
- WFP

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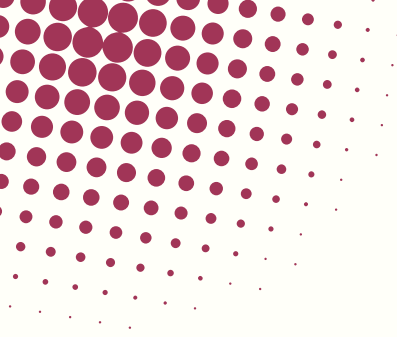
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