



# NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

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## SENEGAL

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## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

### Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

Senegal signed the CAADP Compact 9 – 10 February 2010, and subsequently undertook an Independent Technical Review (ITR) 4 – 9 June 2010. The country held its Business Meeting 14 – 17 June 2010 and also received support in conducting Agriculture Joint Sector Reviews. Senegal received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) to a tune of USD 46 million, aimed at promoting the country's agriculture development agenda.

The processing facilities of Pencuum Women Fish Processes were upgraded and skills of 150 members enhanced in modern smoking technologies, quality and safety standards, and certification.

The Investment Facility Platform (IFP) was launched through APIX (Senegal Investment Board), where Risk Management Tool will be integrated. The facility will bring together Public and Private Institutions to enhance financing into Agriculture sector within the CAADP NAIP.

Food security and agro-processing in-country support has been provided, including the establishment of 5 multi-functional platforms, 5 electric oil presses, 5 electric pellets and 5 tri-cycles

There is anecdotal evidence that the implementation of CAADP in the country is positively impacting the mobilisation of resources for agriculture, which in turn may contribute to an increase in production of cereals, milk, eggs and fish and thereby increase the sector's contribution to GDP. In addition, there are now annual consultations held with all stakeholders including the state, private sector, civil society and farmers' organisations; the creation of a Group for Social and Political Dialogue to improve participation by non-state actors in the implementation of CAADP is noteworthy. Senegal has also seen increased investment by the private sector in agriculture, and measures have been taken to improve the business environment, for example, through the exemption of taxes on agricultural equipment.

### Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

An Agricultural Risk Assessment study is being conducted with the specific objective of complementing the World Bank risk assessment study conducted in 2014. The complementary study will include the areas of livestock and fisheries. These specific dimensions including a Capacity Development component will be integrated into the second generation of CAADP National Investment Plan. Based on the outcomes of the study, together with the specific request from the Government of Senegal for improving the management of post-harvest losses, identified tools and policy instruments will be designed and implemented in the country.

### Climate Change Fund

Support was provided to the national committee on climate change to include fisheries among their priority areas, and to develop proposals for action programmes on fisheries and climate change in the National Adaptation Programmes of Action. Information and awareness-raising sessions were organised on processing areas for fishery products for the benefit of women operating in the fisheries sectors in the country.

About 50 trainers of trainers from ECOWAS 15 Member States and regional institutions were equipped with skills and tools for mitigation and adaptation of climate change. Skills enhancement was made in mainstreaming climate change into countries' National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs).

A study was undertaken and a report published on the state of the environment of seven countries – including Senegal. The report specifically highlights the state of mangrove swamps and coasts of Western Africa and Central Africa. Other countries included in the study were Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroun, Gabon and Republic of Congo.

### TerrAfrica

SLM Knowledge Base: Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), TerrAfrica's Regional SLM Knowledge Base has been generated and disseminated. It contains tools, documents, and practical information to assist in SLWM upscaling at national, regional and continental level. Senegal is in the process of creating a country specific information system.

Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), Senegal has integrated SLWM into the national environmental and agricultural frameworks through the development of SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF). Senegal has completed its analyses on the costs and benefits of SLM options in Mali.

As a result of the development of a CSIF, Senegal has been able to align stakeholders and resources towards the implementation of its Strategic Investment Program (SIP), The Senegal Agricultural Markets and Agribusiness Development Project, which focuses on improving the competitiveness of selected domestic supply chains, increase non-traditional agricultural exports and increase rice production in project areas.

The Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP) contributions to Senegal's Agribusiness plan will increase food production, raise employment and benefit the wider Sahel region. Support received is to the tune of \$ 86M.

Capacities of country-communicators were enhanced in techniques of communicating sustainable

land management practices.

## 2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

### Africa Power Vision

**Sambangalou Hydropower Project:** This project with 128 MW of hydropower capacity, as well as a 185 square km reservoir (4 turbines of 32 MW each), has a 930 km stretch from the mouth of the Gambia River, and targets to supply power to Senegal, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Gambia. The project aims to provide supply of sustainable electricity to the four countries, ensure control of the water level in the river basin, and as well promote peace and stability in the region.

### Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

**Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects** Linking Neighbouring States: The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

### Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

**Dakar-Niamey Multimodal Corridor:** This project is designed to modernise the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, One Stop Border Post, capacity enhancement and implementation of PPP).

**Praia-Dakar-Abidjan Multimodal Corridor:** The purpose of this project is to improve marine transport and the connection between island and mainland countries by creating a new maritime service between regional ports and facilitating this with a modern information system that links the maritime service with ports and road corridor in the Dakar-Abidjan Corridor. This project also purposes to modernize one of the most heavily travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement possibly through PPP).

**West Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme:** This project responds to the future capacity problems in West African ports. It has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion.

**West Africa Air Transport:** The aim of this project is to increase the air transport service levels in West Africa, which are currently limited by the lack of a regional air hub.

**Gourbassy:** This is a multipurpose dam located in Guinea purposed at regulation of the Senegal river.

**Modernisation of Dakar-Bamako Rail Line:** This project is expected to improve connectivity and intra-African trade between Dakar(Senegal) and Bamako (Mali), and other countries, promote regional integration, and help to engender new economic spin-offs/opportunities through rail spurs.

**TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

**Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation):** Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

**Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

**ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

**ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

**Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

### Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, Senegal was one of the 37 out of the 42 African countries that had completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4LL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus. To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services. In Senegal, the SE4All Action Agenda and SE4All Investment Plan are under development.

### 3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

#### African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS) – Next Einstein Initiative

The African Institute for Mathematical Sciences AIMS-Senegal was founded by the partnership of Vincent Rivasseau and Mamadou Sanghare supported by Neil Turok's Next Einstein Initiative.

AIMS-Senegal is a new pan-African institute for post-graduate training and research in mathematical sciences. It was opened in September 2011 in MBour and includes a new research centre. As part of the African Institute of Mathematical Sciences Next Einstein Initiative, AIMS -Senegal implements the AIMS-model to build an international centre of excellence in the mathematical sciences.

The research program at AIMS-Senegal covers pure and applied fields in mathematical sciences. Currently the research directions are: Noncommutative Algebra, Cryptography, Number theory, Partial Differential Equations, Differential Geometry and Mathematical modelling applied to fishery and ecology.

#### African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

**A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa** was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Senegal.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Senegal participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

#### African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

Implementation of the ASTII project commenced in September 2007. Accordingly, the country collected data on R&D core indicators which featured in the 1st African Innovation Outlook (AIO-2010). In addition, both R&D and Innovation indicators featured in the 2nd edition published in 2014 (AIO2014).

The country benefited from regional training workshops organised by the NEPAD/ASTII Team, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the South Africa's Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) and Research Policy Institute (RPI) of the University of Lund that were held between 2008 and 2012 on international survey methodologies (OECD).

Senegal received a grant totalling USD95,000 from SIDA for conducting ASTII surveys for the period 2008 and 2013.

### 4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

#### Capacity Development

To assess effective implementation of CDSF, analysis of country CD assessments is in progress in Senegal.

Advocacy support and strengthening of Negotiation Capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

#### Gender

Through Platform Multifunction project (Mboudaye Serere, Ngueye Ngueye and Ndemene), the NEPAD Spanish Fund equipped economic interest groups of rural women with 5 electric oil presses, 5 electric peelers, and 5 tricycle and mesh machines for building fences.

The Fund also provided financial support to Cooperative PANALE where about 2,500 women from 32 cooperative groups had access to an agro processing equipment with bar codes allowing exportation of cereals and forest products. The products of PANALE have now entered supermarket chains in Senegal.

Additionally, women in the fisheries sector in REPAO received training and were supported in the certification process and marketing.

The Fund also supported the population of GUEDE village to deploy a solar irrigation system and solar pump to enhance production and productivity of the agriculture value chain.