Project Idea Coastal Zone – TT Senegal

1. Project Title	**Sustainable Management of Shellfish and Shrimp from the Islands of the Saloum Delta in a Context of Climate change: focus on Bétinti, Niodior, Falia, Djirnda**
2. Climate Justification	The Bettenty Islands (also known as Bétanti or Bétenty) are situated approximately 250 km south of Dakar, along the Petite Côte in the Saloum Delta, is an archipelago is bordered by the Biomboss to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the classified forest of the Saloum Islands to the east, and The Gambia to the south. The islands are part of the Saloum Delta Biosphere Reserve (RBDS) and remain vulnerable to coastal hazards, particularly in the context of climate change. Fishing and shellfish harvesting (mainly mollusks) are the primary livelihoods for the local communities in the Saloum Delta. These activities, especially mollusk collection and fish processing, are predominantly carried out by women. However, field observations and recent research have highlighted intense anthropogenic pressure on marine resources, unregulated and illegal occupation of island land, declining fishing communities, and worsening living conditions (Weissenberger et al., 2016). For instance, as early as 2009, CRODT's assessment (State of Senegalese Fisheries Resources 2009) warned of overfishing of cymbiums and recommended a reduction in fishing intensity. Moreover, shellfish production (such as oysters, cymbiums, and murex) is being negatively affected by ocean acidification, a consequence of carbon absorption by the sea. Under the Uni-LEAD project, long-term coastal monitoring has revealed consistent erosion along the Bettenty shoreline, with rates ranging from -0.16 to -3.05 meters per year. According to Bruun's Rule (1962), the coastline is projected to retreat by approximately -88.47 meters by 2026, reflecting an average erosion rate of -2.46 meters per year. Additionally, studies on marine submersion predict varying sea-level rise scenarios by 2060 – ranging from 4.31 to 7.91 meters depending on storm surge intensity. These levels could result in severe environmental and socio-economic impacts, including: ● Destruction of residential areas ● Loss of some agricultural lands

	● Damage to or loss of power infrastructure ● Decline in biodiversity
3. Objectives and Expected Results	
3.1. Main Objective	The main goal of this project is to support the sustainable management and use of shellfish and shrimp resources, while enhancing the incomes of key stakeholders – particularly fishermen, fish vendors, women involved in processing and marketing, and youth.
3.2. Specific Objectives (Outcome)	▪ Sustainably manage shellfish and implement a management plan ▪ Support research and strengthen knowledge about shellfish and shrimp ▪ Coordinate and manage the project
3.3. Expected Results (Outputs)	▪ Shellfish are sustainably managed, and a management plan is implemented. ▪ Research is supported, and knowledge about shellfish and shrimp is strengthened. ▪ The project is coordinated and managed.
4. Alignment with National and Sectoral Priorities	▪ Senegal's economic and environmental transition is guided by Vision Senegal 2050, which serves as the strategic framework for public policy. Within this vision, the fisheries and aquaculture sector are identified as a key pillar for local development and food sovereignty through increased access to animal protein. ▪ The project is aligned with national commitments such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the National Adaptation Plan for Fisheries (PNA-Pêche), the Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PLACC), and the Sectoral Policy Letter for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (LPSDPA). These frameworks collectively promote: ▪ The sustainable and responsible management of marine and coastal resources ▪ The development of aquaculture ▪ The enhancement of fishery production ▪ The modernization of the merchant marine sector

5. Responses to Climate Investment Criteria (used the 6 GCF criteria)	This project is well aligned with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) criteria, particularly by enhancing the livelihoods of vulnerable individuals and communities through the sustainable management of marine ecosystems and the ecosystem services they provide. In doing so, it will help build the resilience of coastal populations. It also aligns with national policy priorities, including the Fisheries Action Plan (NAP) and the Sustainable Development Plans for the Conservation of Natural Resources (PLACC). Given that shellfish harvesting is a primary activity for many women, the project will contribute significantly to reducing their vulnerability. Lastly, the initiative will strengthen the capacities of local institutions such as the Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs).
6. Proposal for an Institutional Arrangement	Steering committee (CSE, UCAD, UAM, DA, DCCTEVF) UGP : CSE, UCAD, DPM, DCCTEVF, CLPA AE : CSE IE : CSE, UCDA, DPM Implementing partners: UCAD, DPM, UAM, CLPA, final beneficiaries (e.g. women processors)
7. Target groups	The exploitation of shellfish (Cymbium, Murex oyster) and shrimp in Senegal constitutes an important source of income for the population. The target groups are: Women processors Fishermen (young, adult, and old), Fishmongers, and Local Artisanal Fishing Committees (CLPA)
8. Final Beneficiaries	Women processors and CLPA agents
9. Duration of Implementation	**5 years**
10. Location	**Bétinty Islands in the Saloum Delta**
11. Total cost	**15 000 Dollars Américains**