



REHABILITATION OF THE ANTI-SALT DIKE FOR RICE GROWING IN JOAL

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Context



Rainfall



Frequency and intensity of extreme weather events



Livelihoods and fragile and sensitive ecosystems



Effective strategies and effective adaptation plans to climate change and climate variability;



Adaptation measures





Country: Senegal

National Implementing Entity: Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE), accredited in March 2010

Executing Entities: Directorate of Environment, NGO "Green Senegal" and Association "Dynamique Femme"

Focus: Adaptation to coastal erosion in vulnerable areas

Budget: 8 619 000 USD

Localities: Rufisque, Saly, Joal

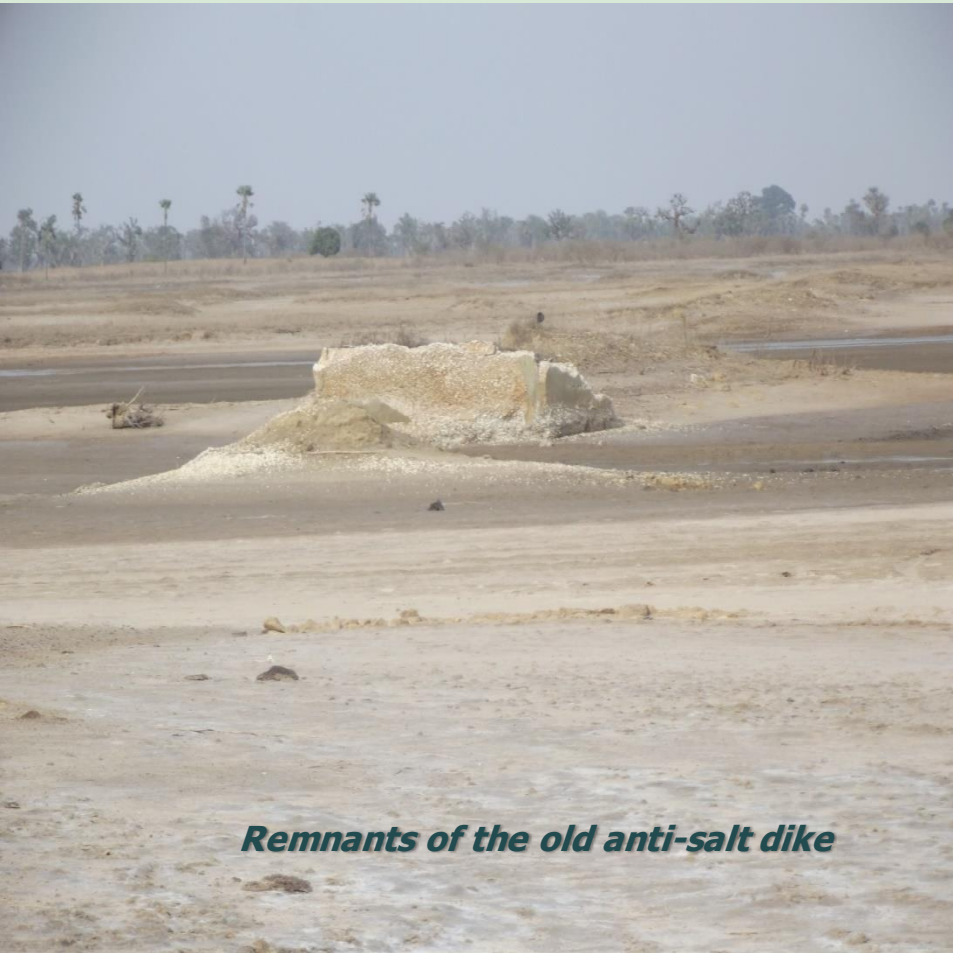
Duration: 2 years (2011-2013)

Salinity affected paddy fields thus for over a decade we can no longer practice rice growing. We hope that the rehabilitation of the dike will allow us to revive this activity”.

- Anna Ndiaye, responsible of women association, Joal-Fadiouth-



Rehabilitation of the anti-salt dike



Remnants of the old anti-salt dike



Rehabilitated anti-salt dike





UPSTREAM

A wide, muddy river or estuary flows through a landscape. The water is a brownish-tan color, and the banks are composed of similar sediment. In the distance, a dense line of green mangroves stretches across the horizon. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The foreground shows a grassy bank with some dirt and debris.

DOWNSTREAM

Reclamation of rice fields



Reclaimed land



Rice growing



Conclusion

- *Involvement of research institutes (agricultural, soil) to advise on the best species of rice to grow*
- *Promoting income generation activities (fish farming, gardening, saltworks, processing).*
- *Development of adaptation strategies for land restoration in the Saloum Delta to increase agricultural production*



THANK YOU !

