



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



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June 8-12, 2026

Spring 2026 Partnership Council (PC) Meeting, Proposed Field Visit to Senegal

Draft Agenda

Objective of the visit: To showcase how Senegal is advancing its disaster risk and resilience agenda across systems, investments, and economic sectors, highlighting key challenges and opportunities, and how GFDRR support informs World Bank operations and supports implementation.

Travel times reflect typical conditions and may vary due to traffic; buffers are included to ensure timely transitions between sites

SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 2026 – Arrival DAKAR

Time	Session	Content	Location
Throughout the day	Arrival of Partnership Council members	Arrival in Dakar. Transfers to hotel (Noon)	Dakar
Evening	Informal Dinner (optional)	Informal dinner for early arrivals.	Hotel Noom

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 2026 – Partnership Council Meeting, Framing and Welcome DAKAR

Time	Session	Content	Location
8:30–9:00 am	Arrival and Coffee	Arrival of Partnership Council members.	World Bank Office
9:00 am–12:30 pm	Partnership Council Meeting	Presentation of the FY27 workplan and technical discussions	World Bank Office
12:30–1:30 pm	Lunch	TBC	TBC
1:30–4:00 pm	Free time for bilateral meetings/rest		TBC
5:00–7:00 pm	Welcoming Reception (Embassy and Hotel)	Italy (co-chair) indicated interest in organizing something together with the Embassy	World Bank Office or Italian Embassy Location (TBC)

**TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2026 – Preparedness and Urban Resilience
DAKAR**

Time	Session	Content	Location
9:00–10:30 am	Urban Resilience and DRM Framework in Senegal (meeting with Division Director)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakfast and welcoming remarks from Division Director Overview of urban resilience and disaster risk management engagements. Presentation GFDRR country evaluation and lesson learned Framing of priorities and areas for engagement 	World Bank Office
10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Disaster Risk Management Systems: planning, policies and investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangements and coordination. Priorities to strengthen preparedness and response capacity (Civil Protection) Territorial Development, urban planning and flood risk management (ADM) Mainstreaming resilience in critical sectors (Energy) Climate impacts on power systems and service delivery. Measures to strengthen continuity and integration into sector planning (SONAGED) 	World Bank Office
12:00-12:30 pm	Lunch	Packed lunches	World Bank Office
12:30 -6:00 pm	Senegal Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project 2 (PROGEP2) (P175830)	<p>Site visits and discussions with local government and communities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood-prone areas and drainage infrastructure Socioeconomic impacts and neighborhood upgrading Project design, scaling, and next steps 	Dakar (Various sites)
Evening	Dinner	Free dinner	TBC

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 2026 – Coastal risk, protection measures, and social dimensions
SAINT-LOUIS**

Time	Session	Content	Location
7:30 am – 12:30 pm	Travel time to Saint-Louis	5 hours of traveling time	Leaving from the Hotel
12:30–2:00 pm	Lunch	Check in at La Residence and lunch	Saint-Louis (La Residence Hotel or local restaurant)
2:00–5:30 pm	West Africa Coastal Resilient Project (WACA RESIP, P162337), Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (SERRP) (P166538)	<p>Site visits and discussions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal risk reduction measures Emergency and Preventive Relocation efforts and community impacts Integration into urban planning and financing 	Saint-Louis and Djiougop

7:00-9:00 pm	Dinner	Team dinner organized for participants	Flamingo Restaurant
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**THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 2026- Local capacity, institutions, and community engagement
SAINT-LOUIS**

Time	Session	Content	Location
9:00–10:30 am	Saint-Louis UNESCO World Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood risk in Saint Louis Tour of Saint-Louis UNESCO World Heritage site: challenges and opportunities 	Saint-Louis
10:30 am–12:30 pm	Local Authorities and Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priorities, constraints, and ongoing response Relocation, livelihoods, and community engagement Implementation challenges and capacity constraints 	Saint-Louis Meetings at the Hotel or in the Governor Building
12:30–2:00 pm	Lunch	Lunch	Location TBC
2:00–7:00 pm	Travel time from Saint-Louis to Saly	(5–6 hours, subject to traffic conditions)	
Evening	Dinner	Check-in and dinner	Saly – Hotel Movenpick

**FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2026 – Economic impacts and private sector engagement
SALY**

Time	Session	Content	Location
8:30-9:00 am	Travel time to site visit		
9:00–1:00 pm	Senegal Tourism and Enterprise Development Project (P146469) – closed	Site visits and discussions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal protection and adaptation measures Tourism competitiveness and private investment 	Saly (various sites)
1:00–2:30 pm	Lunch		Saly – Movenpick
2:30 pm–4:00 pm	Closing session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key observations from the visit Priorities and next steps 	Saly – Movenpick
Afternoon - Saturday	Departures	Saly is closest to the airport, so we recommend leaving after the meetings if flights are available or spend an additional night in Saly.	

ANNEX 1 –Linkages to GFDRR Support

Preparedness and Early Warning Systems

- Technical assistance to strengthen preparedness and emergency response systems
- Support to institutional arrangements, including coordination across agencies
- Analytical inputs on early warning systems and last-mile delivery challenges
- Contributions to strengthening system effectiveness and operational readiness

Resilience in the Energy Sector

- Climate resilience diagnostic for the power sector (2025)
- Identification of key vulnerabilities affecting service continuity
- Recommendations to integrate disaster and climate risk into sector planning and investments
- Ongoing uptake of findings by SENELEC to strengthen resilience of energy infrastructure and service delivery

Urban Flood Risk Management – PROGEP2 (P175830)

- Flood risk assessments and analytics to identify high-risk areas and priority interventions
- Support to improved understanding of urban flood dynamics and exposure
- Inputs informing design, prioritization, and scaling of drainage investments
- Contribution to strengthening the evidence base for urban resilience planning

Coastal Resilience and Relocation – WACA (P162337) and SERRP (P166538)

- Support to the establishment of the WACA platform, enabling regional coordination and knowledge sharing
- Technical assistance for participatory relocation approaches and community engagement
- Analytical work on coastal erosion, risk exposure, and long-term risk reduction options
- Inputs supporting integration of coastal resilience into urban planning and investment decisions

Local Authorities and Community Engagement

- Integration of disaster risk considerations into urban and territorial planning processes
- Support to strengthening the resilience dimension of World Bank-financed investments
- Contributions to approaches linking relocation, livelihoods, and community engagement
- Analytical and technical inputs to inform local-level implementation and sustainability considerations

Tourism and Private Sector Development – Saly (P146469)

- Hazard and risk assessments informing coastal protection and adaptation measures
- Support to integrating resilience into tourism development planning
- Contributions to protecting economic assets, infrastructure, and local livelihoods from climate risks
- Analytical inputs supporting identification of opportunities to mobilize private sector investment for resilience

Annex 2 Narrative of the Visit

The visit is structured to present the disaster risk and resilience agenda across **systems → investments → implementation conditions → economic and social outcomes**, showing how these elements come together in practice.

- **Day 1 (June 8) – Dakar: GFDRR PC Meeting and Welcoming Reception (see separate agenda)**
- **Day2 (June 9) – Dakar (AM): Preparedness and response systems, urban planning and resilient infrastructure:** Preparedness and response systems remain fragmented and uneven, with limited capacity for coordination, early warning, and last-mile delivery. Discussions with civil protection authorities focus on how these systems operate in practice, including coordination across agencies and the use of early warning information, and what Senegal is doing to scale up its preparedness and response capacity. Discussions with ADM (Agency for Municipal Development) focus on policy reforms connected to the Urban Code and its implementation, including planning and territorial development. Discussions also use the energy sector as an example to illustrate how resilience considerations are being integrated to strengthen reliability and continuity of service (with Senelec). The session highlights the importance of the institutional framework to enable resilience in productive sectors.
- **Day 2 (June 9) – Dakar (PM): Urban flood risk and drainage investments and resilient urban planning:** Senegal’s cities are growing faster than their infrastructure can absorb, and Dakar shows both what targeted investments and improved urban planning achieve and where gaps remain. Drainage infrastructure under PROGEP and PROGEP2 has reduced flood exposure in flood-prone areas, protecting homes and livelihoods and maintaining economic activity during heavy rainfall while reducing health impacts (PROFEP, P128137, and PROGEP2, P175830). Integrating flood risk maps and drainage plans into urban plans is helping cities to grow without exacerbating flooding. At the same time, rapid urban growth, informal settlements, and drainage management continue to constrain impact and require sustained planning and investment.
- **Day 3 (June 10) – Saint-Louis: Coastal erosion, protection measures, and social dimensions:** Saint-Louis faces high exposure to coastal erosion and flooding, placing significant pressure on infrastructure, housing, and livelihoods. Preventative resettlement of people facing extreme exposure is reducing vulnerability (SERRP, P166538), as are initial efforts to protect shorelines (WACA RESIP P162337).
- **Day 4 (June 11) – Saint-Louis: Local capacity, institutions, and community engagement:** Coastal risk is affecting the historic urban fabric and surrounding communities, including the UNESCO World Heritage site. A participatory approach with deep community involvement was critical for making preventative resettlement feasible. The day combines site-level observations with discussions with the Governor, local authorities, and communities on ongoing response measures, relocation, and livelihood impacts. These discussions highlight how institutional capacity, coordination, and community engagement shape the implementation and sustainability of infrastructure investments, as well as gaps in planning and financing that affect longer-term outcomes (SERRP, P166538).
- **Day 5 (June 12) – Saly: Economic impacts and private sector engagement:** Climate risk is affecting tourism assets, private investment, and local livelihoods in a key economic area. Resilience measures supported the protection of infrastructure and economic activity, safeguarding jobs and catalyzing

investment. (Tourism and Enterprise Development Project, P146469). Coastal tourism will continue to face climate risks, and will require careful consideration to develop long-term strategies and solutions. During the visit, linkages to GFDRR support will be highlighted, showing how analytics and technical assistance have informed these activities and where there are opportunities for further engagement.

ANNEX 3- Background Information

Portfolio in Senegal

Urban Resilience and Flood Risk

- Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation Project 2 (P175830)
- Municipal and Agglomerations Support Program (P157097)
- Senegal Municipal Solid Waste Management Project (P161477)

Coastal Adaptation

- Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (P166538)
- West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (P162337)

River Basin and Food System Resilience

- Senegal River Valley Development and Resilience Project (P179449)
- Agriculture and Livestock Competitiveness Program for Results (P164967)
- West Africa Food System Resilience Program Phase 3 (P180244)

Preparedness and Systems

- Adaptive Safety Net Project (P176544)
- Senegal: Integrated Water Security and Sanitation Project (P178673)

Country Context

- Senegal faces high exposure to climate and disaster risks, including recurrent urban flooding in Dakar, coastal erosion and flooding in Saint-Louis, and increasing climate variability affecting river basins and food systems
- Flooding is the most frequent hazard, with major events affecting 200,000+ people in 2020 alone and causing significant damage to housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods (Government of Senegal, World Bank)
- In Dakar, over 30% of the population lives in flood-prone or low-lying areas, reflecting rapid urban expansion and insufficient drainage capacity (World Bank, GFDRR diagnostics)
- Coastal erosion is severe, with parts of the coastline retreating by 1–2 meters per year, and in some locations in Saint-Louis exceeding 5 meters per year, threatening homes, infrastructure, and the UNESCO World Heritage site (World Bank, WACA, UNESCO)
- Climate change is expected to increase temperatures by 1.5–3°C by 2050 and intensify rainfall variability, raising flood and drought risks (World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, IPCC regional projections)
- The country has made strong progress in scaling investments, particularly in urban flood management and coastal resilience, which are central to the field visits
- However, key challenges remain, including strengthening preparedness systems, improving coordination across institutions, and addressing capacity constraints at the local level
- There is also a need to better integrate resilience across sectors, including energy, urban development, and economic activities such as tourism