



Launch of the AWARE Platform and the National Dialogue on Sensitizing Anticipatory Action in Senegal

11th & 12th October 2023
Dakar, Senegal

Mame Henriette Astou Sambou, Andrew
Emmanuel Okem, Mahesh Jampani, Emmanuel
M.N.A.N. Attah and Giriraj Amarnath



INITIATIVE ON
Climate Resilience

Authors

Mame Henriette Astou Sambou¹, Andrew Emmanuel Okem², Mahesh Jampani³, Emmanuel M.N.A.N. Attoh³ and Giriraj Amarnath³

¹ Research Consultant, Dakar, Senegal

² International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Accra, Ghana

³ International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Colombo, Sri Lanka

Suggested Citation

Sambou, M. H. A.; Okem, A. E.; Jampani, M.; Attoh, E. M. N. A. N.; Amarnath, G. 2023. *Launch of the AWARE Platform and the National Dialogue on Sensitizing Anticipatory Action in Senegal, Dakar, Senegal, 11-12 October 2023*. Colombo, Sri Lanka: International Water Management Institute (IWMI). CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience. 30p.

Cover photo: Participants at the Official Launch of the AWARE Platform, Dakar, Senegal

This work is licensed under Creative Commons License CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.

Acknowledgments

We sincerely thank The national agency of civil aviation and meteorology (ANACIM) and the Alliance Bioversity-CIAT for co-organizing this launch workshop. We are grateful to all participating organizations for their contributions.

This work was carried out with support from the CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience, ClimBeR. We would like to thank all funders who supported this research through their contributions to the [CGIAR Trust Fund](#).

CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience

The CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience, also known as ClimBeR, aims to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems and ultimately increase the resilience of smallholder production systems to better adapt to climate extremes. Its goal is to tackle vulnerability to climate change at its roots and support countries and local and indigenous communities in six low-and middle-income countries to better adapt and build equitable and sustainable futures.

Learn more about ClimBeR here: <https://www.cgiar.org/initiative/climate-resilience/>

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared as an output of the CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience and has not been independently peer reviewed. Responsibility for editing, proofreading, and layout, opinions expressed and any possible errors lies with the authors and not the institutions involved.

Summary

In October 2023, IWMI organized a workshop with the National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) and the support of Alliance Bioversity-CIAT on behalf of the CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience, ClimBeR, to launch the AWARE Platform in Senegal. This platform aims to provide early warning, early action, and finance and introduce a dialogue on sensitizing anticipatory action to mitigate climate risks. The workshop brought together 53 key stakeholders, including government officials, local and international NGO representatives, academic staff, and private sector experts. These stakeholders had diverse expertise in food security, nutrition, agriculture, environment, and disaster risk management. The workshop focused on four main sessions, including group activities and case studies, where participants shared their ideas, knowledge, and experiences to help improve the AWARE platform. The workshop highlighted the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration and diverse stakeholder engagement, particularly with government institutions, to mitigate disaster management risks in Senegal.



Participants at the Official launch of AWARE Platform in Senegal

Table of Contents

SUMMARY	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
LIST OF ACRONYMS	6
INTRODUCTION	7
DAY 1 - INAUGURATION AND LAUNCH OF AWARE PLATFORM	8
SESSION I: DEEP DIVE SESSION ON AWARE PLATFORM	9
PRESENTATION OF AWARE RELEVANCE TO ANTICIPATORY ACTION: CONCEPTS AND SIGNIFICANCE	10
DEMONSTRATION OF AWARE PLATFORM	15
CASE STUDIES PRESENTATION: REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES OF SUCCESSFUL ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS IN SRI LANKA	16
COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS ON THE G4R APPROACH	19
SESSION II: TECHNICAL PRESENTATION ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION	19
SESSION III: GROUP DISCUSSION.....	21
CLOSING REMARKS.....	24
DAY 2 - TRAINING ON THE AWARE PLATFORM.....	25
OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING AND STRUCTURE	25
CASE STUDY DEVELOPMENT AND STAKEHOLDER PRESENTATIONS	25
ANNEXURES	27

List of Acronyms

IWMI	International Water Management Institute
ANACIM	The National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology
CLIMBER	The CGIAR initiative on Climate Resilience (climber)
NGO	Non – governmental organization
CGIAR	Global research partnership for a food-secure future
G4R	Governance for resilience
AA	Anticipatory action
CDP	Civil protection department
SE/CNSA	Executive secretariat of the National Food Security Council
DMC	Disaster Management Center
DA	District administrator
COUS	Health Emergency Operations Centre
ARC	African risk capacity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
DGPPE	Water Resources Management and Planning Department
UCAD	University of Cheikh-anta-diop

Introduction

The CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience (ClimBeR) aims to transform the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems in seven countries: Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Senegal, and Zambia. By building systemic resilience against climate variability and extremes, the ClimBeR initiative mainly focuses on increasing the resilience of smallholder production systems, enabling them to withstand the adverse impacts of severe climate change like drought, flooding, and high temperatures. The Governance for Resilience (G4R) package works closely with partners to tackle vulnerability to climate change at its roots through research on transformative adaptation in four work streams: (1) multiscale governance for climate adaptation, (2) enabling responsiveness through an AWARE platform, to mitigate climate shocks, (3) facilitation planning using climate-smart governance dashboard and (4) champions of change.

Senegal is one of the countries where ClimBeR is being implemented. The country has experienced a history of both flood and drought disasters, which have significantly impacted the country's population, agriculture, and economy. Managing climate shocks through anticipatory action (AA) involves a proactive approach that combines early warning systems, preparedness measures, and timely responses. These actions help mitigate the impact of these extreme events on communities, agriculture, ecosystems, and infrastructure. The CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience established a first-of-its-kind, digitally enabled AWARE (Early Warning to Early Action and Finance) platform for an end-to-end anticipatory action framework to support a proactive approach to mitigating the impact of disasters, crises, and climate-related events by taking measures before their occurrence.

The CGIAR Initiative on Climate Resilience and The National Agency of Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) of Senegal organized a workshop to launch the AWARE Platform on October 11th, 2023, at Hotel Onomo in Dakar, Senegal. The main purpose of the launch was to:

- Officially Launch the CGIAR Climate Resilience AWARE platform for Senegal
- Facilitate awareness of anticipatory action among stakeholders

- Explore the relevance of anticipatory action in the country's disaster risk management mechanisms
- Discuss governance and related mechanisms for anticipatory action
- Discuss options for the uptake and mainstreaming of the AWARE Platform into the country's disaster management and response. Train stakeholders on the use of the AWARE Platform and solicit feedback for improvement to ensure a robust, context-relevant platform.

Overall, the AWARE Platform underscores the interconnectedness and improving accountability among multi-stakeholders in strengthening early warning, preparedness, and timely response, which are essential for saving lives and livelihoods, reducing suffering, and minimizing economic losses.

Participants at the Launch of the AWARE Platform were from relevant Government Ministries such as the Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection Department), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health and Social Action, the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, the executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE/CNSA) and national and regional research organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector. A total of 53 participants attended the workshop (see Annex 1 for the participant list).

Day I - Inauguration and Launch of AWARE Platform

The opening remarks were done by Issa Ouedraogo, Giriraj Amarnath, Ana Maria Loboguerrero, and Ousmane Ndiaye.

Dr Issa Ouedraogo, the country representative of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT, and the CGIAR country convener and focal person of ClimBeR in Senegal, opened the launch by briefly introducing the ClimBeR project in general and the AWARE Platform in particular. He also expressed his gratitude to ANACIM, particularly the Director, Dr. Ousmane Ndiaye, and his staff for co-hosting and planning the event.

Dr Ousmane Ndiaye, ANACIM Director, also pointed out the importance of the AWARE Platform in addressing the impact of climate change and applauded the multi-stakeholder collaboration behind the AWARE Platform. He strongly encouraged stakeholder cooperation to build strong partnerships based on trust, competencies, and complementarity. He stressed that early warning, preparedness, and rapid response are essential for saving lives and minimizing economic losses.

Dr Issa Ouedraogo praised the presence of government agencies, civil society organizations, and other partner organizations who attended the workshop. He pointed out the fact that climate change effects are a harsh reality that demands our immediate attention and the critical role of the AWARE Platform in bridging the gap between early warnings and timely interventions.

Dr Giriraj Amarnath, the project leader of the Governance for Resilience (G4R) work package of ClimBeR, particularly AWARE Platform, thanked all the stakeholders, especially ANACIM, for co-hosting the session and for the workshop preparation on behalf of the CGIAR Climate Resilience initiative. He also applauded the stakeholders' interest and support for the ClimBeR project since the first stakeholder consultation in Senegal in 2022. Dr Amarnath explained that the AWARE Platform is the result of the stakeholder consultation in the region and recalled the importance of early action and early finance in climate risk disaster management. He also highlighted the importance of the AWARE Platform in improving disaster risk mitigation responses in Senegal. He added that given that climate change impacts are unpredictable, it is crucial to better prepare crisis management through platforms like AWARE, which brings better coordination and identifies the role and responsibility of each actor to make a collective action to climate challenges that impact vulnerable populations.

Dr. Ana Maria Loboguerrero, the initiative lead, gave an overview of the CGIAR Climate Resilience initiative and how it is planning to help vulnerable countries tackle the complex problems of climate change.

Session I: Deep Dive session on AWARE Platform

The objective of the session was to present the AWARE platform relevance to Anticipatory Action (Concepts and Significance), to demonstrate AWARE Platform and to introduce real-life examples of successful anticipatory actions from Sri Lanka.

Presentation of AWARE relevance to Anticipatory Action: Concepts and Significance

Dr Emmanuel Attoh, an International Researcher at IWMI, explained the concepts and significance of the AWARE Platform. He started by mentioning the increase in disaster risk across the world and pointed out the fact that Africa is among the regions that suffer a lot from climate disaster risks. In Senegal, located in West Africa, climate change has become a significant threat, causing extreme events such as droughts and floods and resulting in severe human and material damage. According to the World Bank, Senegal has prioritized disaster preparedness because floods, rising sea levels, and coastal erosion are currently the natural hazards that pose the greatest threat to the country's development goals. Dr Attoh explained that many African countries had not handled the consequences of climate hazards because of the existing gaps and challenges in early warning to early action. The current gaps and challenges in early warning to early action are:

- *Data and Information Gaps:* Insufficient or inaccurate data can compromise the reliability of early warnings
- *Limited Coverage and Access:* Uneven coverage and communication barriers
- *Risk Perception and Public Awareness:* Complacency can lead to a lack of preparedness and slow response to early warnings
- *Resource Constraints:* Funding and infrastructure
- *Governance and Coordination:* Fragment systems and political factors
- *Technological Challenges:* reliance on technology for early warning systems and access to smartphones, internet
- *Response Capacity:* Lack of coordination of response plans and resources results in delays or inefficiencies during response efforts.

His remaining presentations covered:

- **Why anticipatory action?**

Anticipatory action is a set of actions to prevent or mitigate potential disaster impacts before a shock or acute impact is felt, as shown in Figure 1.

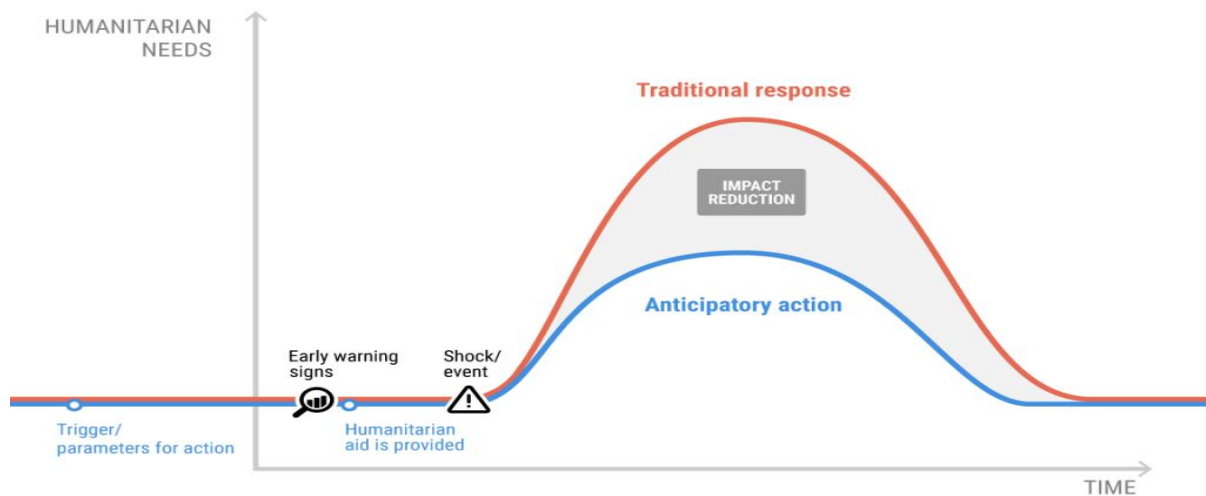


Figure 1: Impact of Anticipatory Action¹.

1

➤ Why AWARE?

AWARE is an innovative platform that encourages proactive measures to reduce the impact of climate shocks and disasters. It focuses on translating early warnings into concrete actions. For example, early actions can include evacuation plans, pre-allocation of resources, reinforcing infrastructure, pre-financing agreements across humanitarian actors, and community preparedness. The AWARE Platform brings in a wider spectrum of stakeholders, including government officials, emergency response managers, humanitarian organizations, and the local communities at risk.

➤ About AWARE

- AWARE Platform of CGIAR's initiative on Climate Resilience strengthens the links between early warning for early action and early finance.

¹ Source: <https://centre.humdata.org/anticipatory-action/>

- The platform assists stakeholders in taking action to reduce the impact before the disaster unfolds.
- To promote multi-level coordination and collaboration and enhance accountability to enable responsiveness.
- To disseminate information on climate, market, health, nutrition, and population displacement to promote collaborative efforts by multiple partners at local-to-national scales to enhance preparedness, response, advocacy, and resource mobilization in times of extreme climate events.

➤ **Elements in AWARE**

The essential elements of AWARE are covered in Figure 2, which showcases early warning, advanced planning, and pre-arranged finance.



Figure 2: Key components of Anticipatory Action².

² Source: <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/news/a-new-framework-to-improve-collaboration-on-anticipatory-action-in-south-east-asia>

➤ AWARE framework

Essential components of the AWARE framework are covered in Figure 3, which showcases several steps in the platform, including an early warning system, developing early warning triggers, arranging flexible responsive funding, and developing contingency plans that can lead to early action.

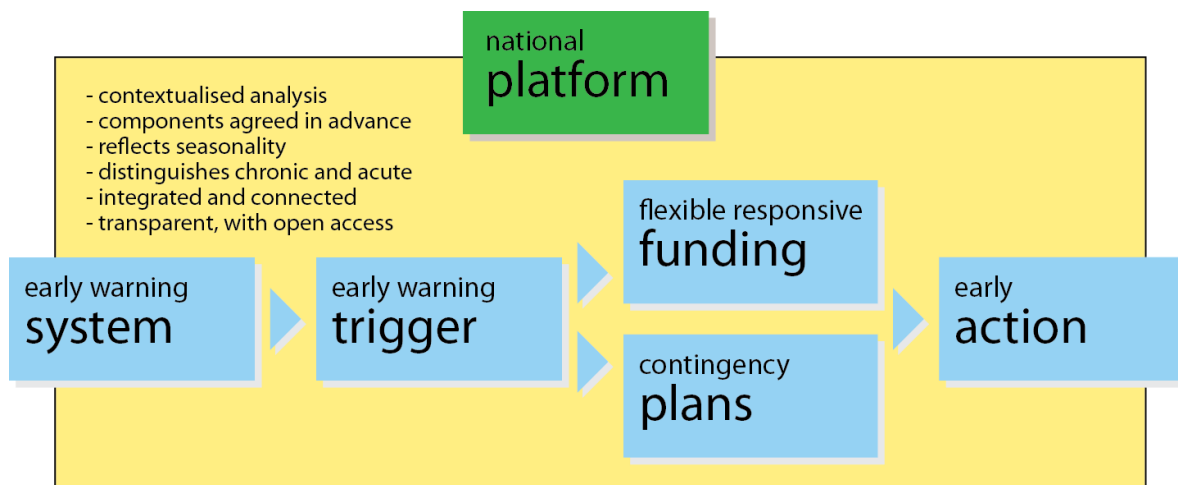


Figure 3: The interconnectedness of the various aspects of the AWARE framework³.

➤ AWARE Components

The AWARE platform will help countries overcome the challenges outlined and respond to extreme climate events in advance to protect people before disasters strike based on early warning to early action and finance mechanisms. The Aware Platform is composed of three components: the early warning, the early action, and the early finance (figure 4).

³ Source: <http://benmountfield.net/research/early-warning-early-action/>

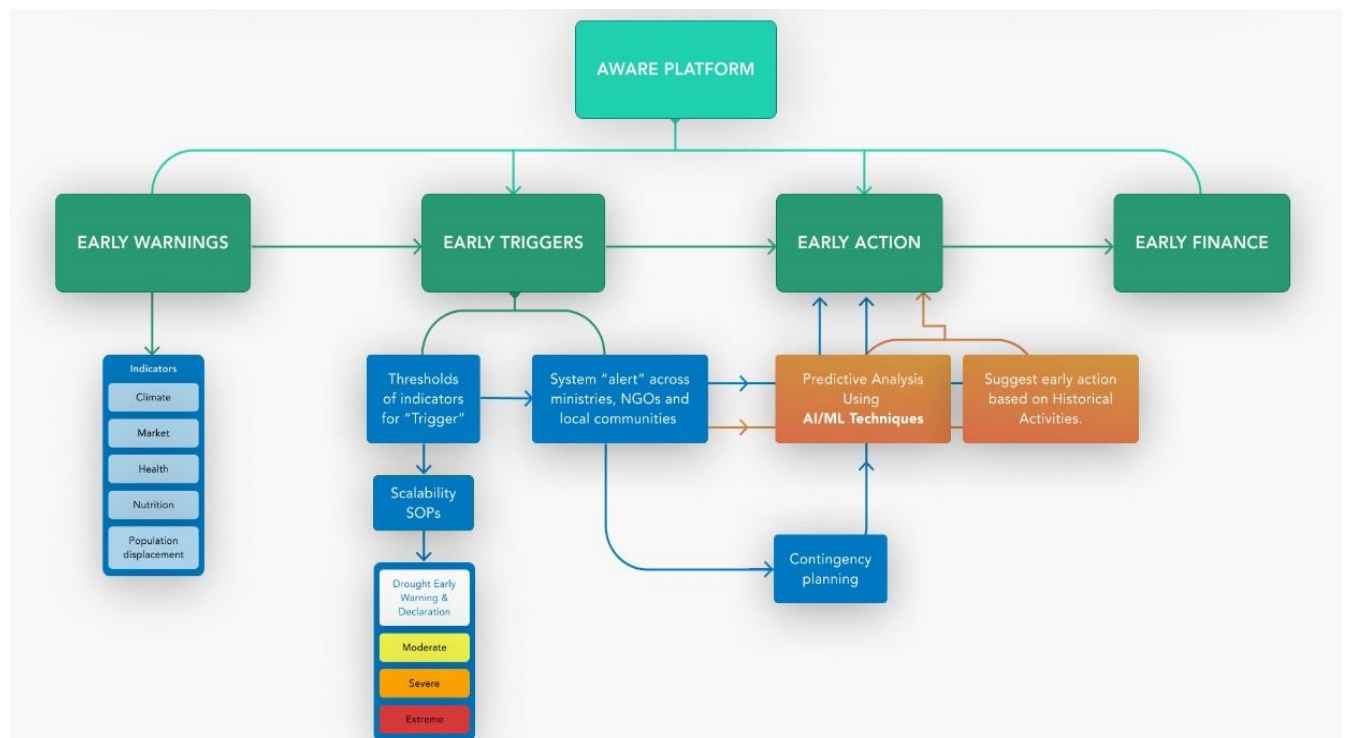


Figure 4: Structural Overview of the AWARE Platform

- ‘Early Warning’ capability enables authorities to access indicators related to the environment, food prices, water-related diseases, malnutrition, and population displacement so that they can anticipate and monitor the impacts of climate shocks.
- ‘Early Action’ summarizes actions to be taken under specific scenarios indicated by the Platform’s Early Warning tools.
- ‘Early Finance’ ensures that institutions access adequate funding at an early stage of an unfolding extreme climate event. That ensures smooth evacuations, maintains food supply, and protects lives and livelihoods.

➤ **AWARE Overview**

AWARE is a strategic engagement between Data Providers, Data Users, Decision Makers, and Development Partners. It promotes multilevel governance for resilience for proactive/informed decisions for anticipatory disaster mitigation responses. The AWARE platform will facilitate

coordination across ministries to trigger action and investment ahead of an extreme climate event, providing a better response to the needs of those affected (Figure 4). It allows for building an accountability framework, which sets out the roles and responsibilities of key actors in ensuring the mechanism tightens the links between early warnings and response.

➤ How AWARE Works?

The AWARE Platform works in four steps: Risk information, Impact assessment, Anticipatory action plans (preparedness, readiness, and active phase), and Links to sectoral climate risks, as shown in figure 5.

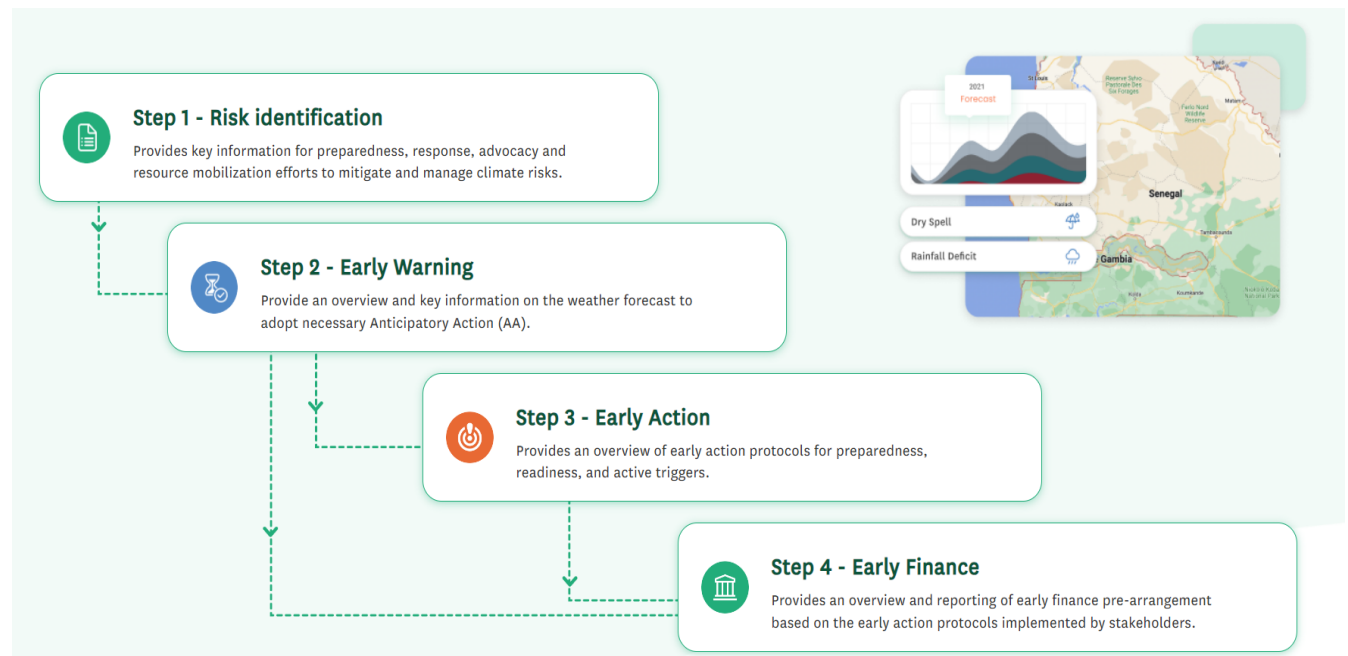


Figure 5: Interconnectedness of main components of the AWARE Platform

Demonstration of AWARE Platform

Dr Mahesh Jampani, Research at IWMI, showed the interface and the main functionality of the AWARE Platform in the demo. He mentioned that the AWARE concept entails translating early warnings into anticipatory actions by mobilizing early actions and finance to reduce climate and disaster impacts. It focuses on consolidating available forecasting information and putting plans

in place to ensure we act when a warning is issued. From another angle, Early Warning and Early Action means taking humanitarian action before a disaster or health emergency happens, making full use of scientific, local, and risk information on all timescales. He further introduced sectorial climate risks, including water, health, nutrition, crop, markets, and human displacement. Figure 6 shows the various modules on the AWARE platform.

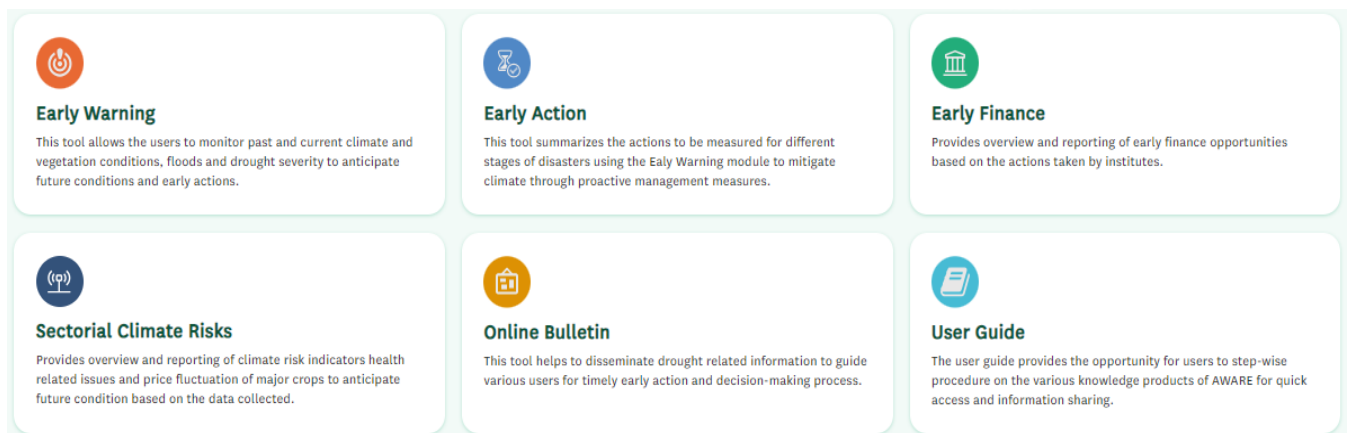


Figure 6: Modules of AWARE Platform

Case studies presentation: Real-life Examples of Successful Anticipatory Actions in Sri Lanka

Dr Emmanuel Attoh presented the occurrence of disasters caused by climate change in Sri Lanka. According to Dr Attoh, Sri Lanka has experienced 66 floods and four major landslides since 1990. Floods are the most frequent disaster on the island. Three flood events were reported for Sri Lanka in 2022 alone. In August 2022, during the Southwest monsoon, >12,000 people were affected, >2000 were displaced, and three were dead. These events lead to several consequences, such as power cuts, the spread of infectious diseases, loss of nutritional severity, disruption of transportation, and long periods out of school due to adverse weather. Anticipatory Action simulations were organized on July 25-27, 2023, in Hatton in Nuwara Eliya District, Sri Lanka, with three tea farming communities to tackle the consequences of the climate disasters.

Anticipatory Action simulations were conducted in three key phases for three days:

Day 1: Preparedness phase

- Early alert indicators are sent out to the community from the Disaster Management Center (DMC) via SMS.
- Information provided to communities includes what needs to be done if rainfall is to increase further.
- Consultation with each community on what they need to do when receiving a trigger alert.
- Educating communities on preparedness, such as canal cleaning and evacuation.

Day 2: Readiness phase

During this phase, communities prepare for the imminent disaster. They are given cash vouchers to buy essential family items. The community also engaged in canal-cleaning sandbags to help prepare bunds and prevent the intensity of floodwater inundation.

Day 3: Activation phase

- The evacuation trigger was activated, and the community received it through the individual designated in each community as “Mr. Early Warning.”
- Mr. Early Warning uses his megaphone to alert the community about the impending floods and let them know that it is time to evacuate their homes and move to the designated flood shelters.
- The community then visits the safety center, where registration takes place to maintain a formal count of evacuees.
- The injured are treated by the Red Cross.
- All evacuees are given access to clean drinking water, food, and sanitation facilities.
- Segregation of women, children, and men to address specific needs such as privacy for lactating mothers with young children, for instance.

The simulation ended with another alert sent by the DMC to the district secretary, informing him that the flood water had receded and that it was now safe for the communities to go back to

their homes. The District Administrator (DA) makes a formal announcement indicating that they can go home. The safety center is then closed so that community members can return home and engage in post-disaster-related activities. The collaboration of several stakeholders has led to the success of the early action simulation (Figure 7).

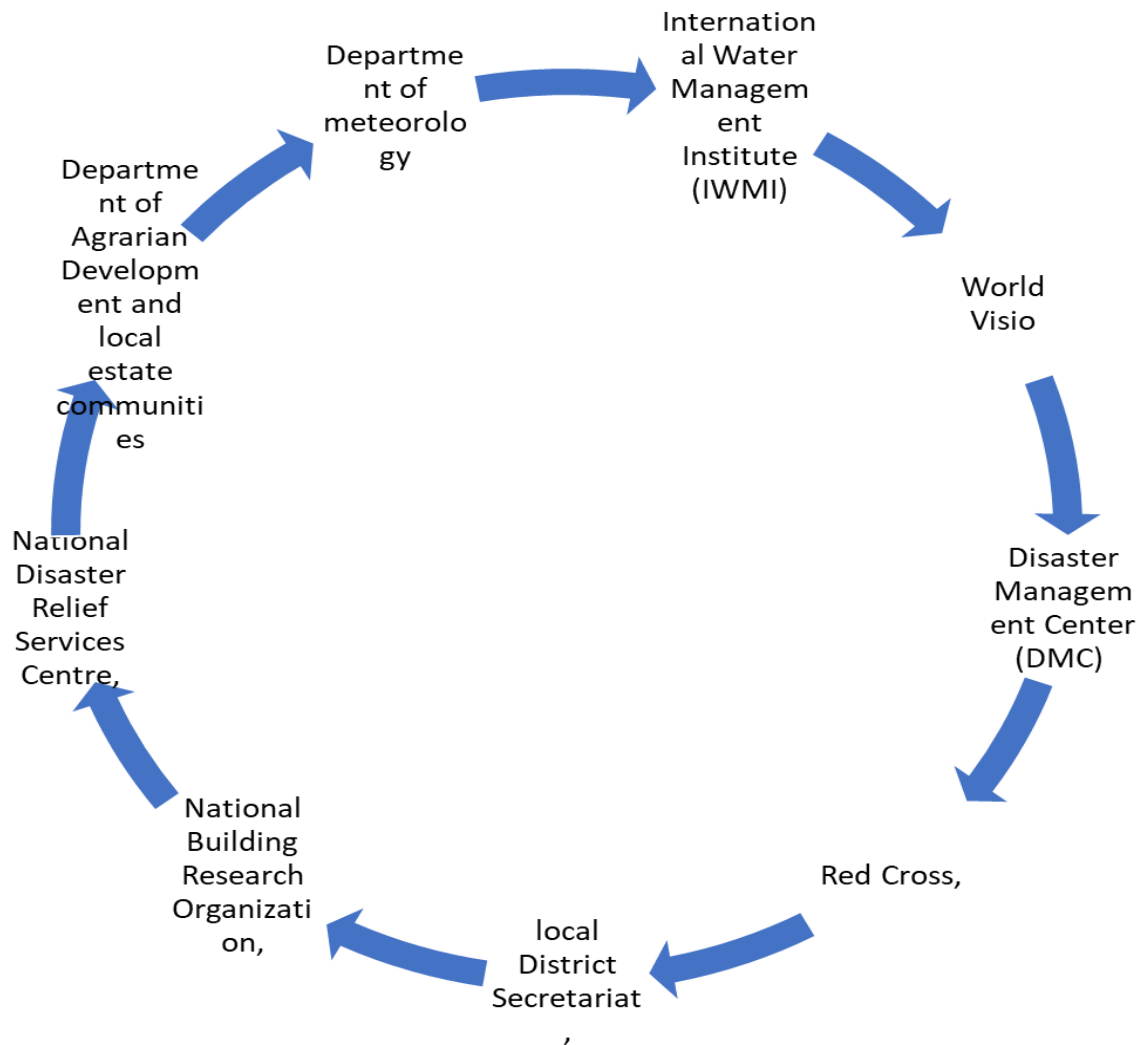


Figure 7: Stakeholders engaged in Sri Lanka Anticipatory Action

This three-day simulation conducted in Hatton was **the first of its kind** in Sri Lanka to implement anticipatory action efforts.

Comments and questions from participants on the G4R approach

The most recurrent questions were about the key sector of the AWARE platform, the data collection, the institutional framework of the platform, the role of each sector, and the next step of the project. The importance of cooperation between stakeholders for the success of the project was also mentioned. The questions raised during the discussions are summarised as follows:

- What are the datasets required, and who are the data providers for each sector?
- What are the targeted sectors?
- Can other parameters (like water level) be added?
- Who will own and who will have access to the Platform?
- What is the link between this Platform and the existing platforms by ANACIM and SECNSA?
- What are the next steps in the project?
- What is the legal and institutional framework of the platform?
- Who will carry out the impact risk analysis, the actions to be carried out, and the financing?
- At what scale is the data provided?
- What will be the relationship between the platform and the community?
- For each sector, does a representative have to manage the data collection?
- Are there consultation frameworks for governance within the AWARE platform?

Session II: Technical Presentation on Disaster Management and Anticipatory Action

The objective of the session was to present the concept of Governance of Anticipatory Action and institutional and stakeholder collaboration.

Dr Andrew Okem, Researcher at IWMI, introduced the importance of Anticipatory Action and set forth the components and governance of Anticipatory Action. Dr Okem mentioned that anticipatory action encompasses early warning systems, preparedness measures, and risk reduction strategies designed to enhance resilience. The principles include early action, community engagement, adaptive management, and focusing on the most vulnerable populations. Unlike reactive responses after disasters, anticipatory action emphasizes proactive planning, preparedness, and pre-allocation and deployment of resources in anticipation of a disaster. The development and approval process of Anticipatory Action is presented in the figure 8.

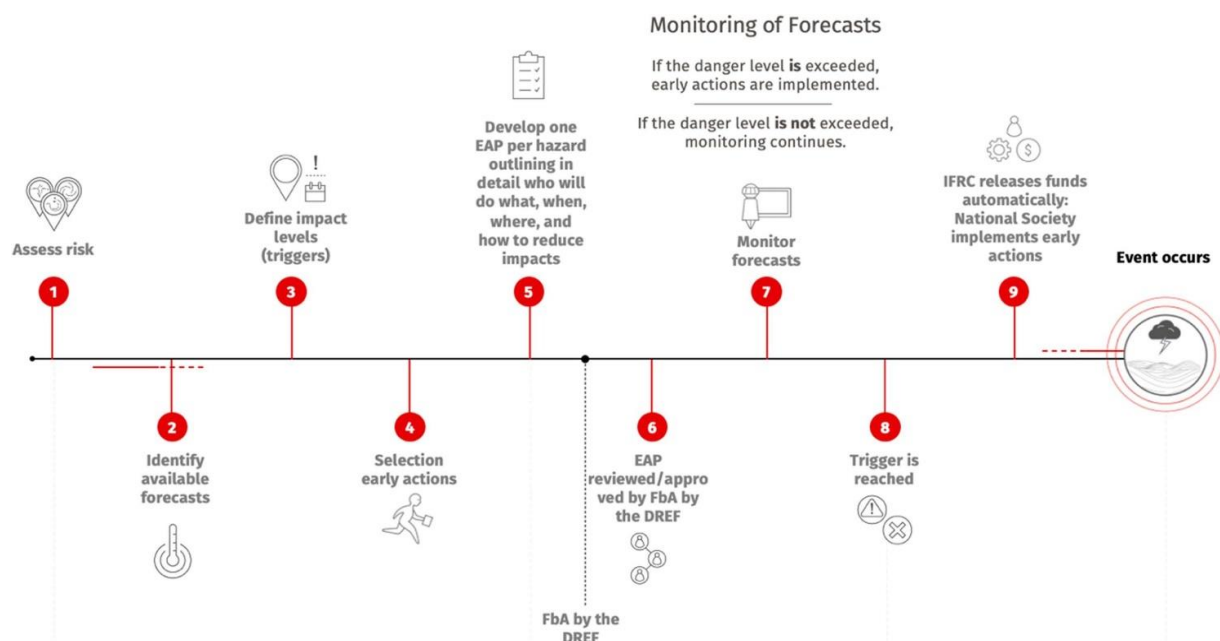


Figure 8: Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent development and approval process⁴

⁴ Source: <http://benmountfield.net/research/early-warning-early-action/>

Session III: Group Discussion

The objective of the session is to initiate a National Dialogue on sensitizing Anticipatory Action between stakeholders. The dialogue is to build awareness and sensitization on the importance of AA in mitigating disaster impacts in Senegal and the need for Proactive Approaches in Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response.

Workshop participants were split into two groups, with a series of questions proposed for each group.

Group 1

1. What are the existing anticipatory action mechanisms in the context of Senegal's disaster mitigation responses?

Discussions: Several early warning and early action mechanisms exist in Senegal for disaster mitigation responses regarding each sector (Climate, Health, food security, disaster management).

- Climate

ANACIM provides early warning about climate risks such as floods, droughts, and heat waves through a yearly forecast bulletin.

- Health

The Health Emergency Operations Centre (COUS) has several emergency missions, defines the measures to be implemented according to health emergencies, coordinates the action of the various actors involved in the response to health emergencies, supervises field operations, and liaises between emergency response actors and the Ministry of Health and Social Action. In addition, The African Risk Capacity (ARC) leads the insurance against climate-related disasters to tackle public health emergencies (high-impact epidemic risk).

- Food security

An Early Warning System framework is hosted by SECNSA, including several stakeholders such as ANACIM, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Nutrition Department,

and the Private Sector. The main activities are data collection (October to November, February to March), field surveys, establishing food security indicators, mapping food security in Senegal, and agricultural forecasting for the next season. SECNSA is developing the harmonized framework platform, an early warning system, which will provide current and forecasted food distribution in Senegal. In the event of possible food insecurity, the early actions are generally a pre-allocation of resources (giving money, food vouchers) financed by partners such as the FAO.

- Risk disaster management

An Early Warning System framework hosted by the Civil Protection Department (CPD), including several stakeholders such as ANACIM, the Environment Ministry, the Water and Forest Department, the Ministry of Health and Social Action, the Red Cross, and the Private sector. CPD is also in collaboration with Georisk Africa. CPD plans to create a multi-crisis early warning system to gather each sector's early warning to strengthen disaster risk reduction.

- Water Resources

There is a river level warning system led by the Water Resources Management and Planning Department (DGPPE) to prevent river flooding.

2. What are the existing gaps and challenges in strengthening the Anticipatory Action (AA) in Senegal?

Discussions: The groups highlight several gaps, including:

- Low level of preparedness of populations in the face of disasters
- Lack of resources (financial, material) to mitigate disasters (local, national)
- Lack of coordination and interoperability with existing platforms
- Lack of accuracy in hydrometeorological forecasts
- Lack of coordination between key stakeholders
- Limited access to information
- Lack of communication between scientists and the community
- Difficult access in some areas due to infrastructure and urbanization problems.
- Administrative delays in setting up emergency resources.

3. How could you use the AWARE Platform to facilitate multi-level coordination, planning, and implementation of AA?

Discussions: The AWARE Platform can be used to organize actions that are correlated with information obtained on the early warning systems resulting from AWARE.

4. Could you identify capacity-building needs to utilize the AWARE Platform for an integrated disaster risk management approach?

Discussions: The groups suggested deep training with key stakeholders to use the platform and share experiences with Sri Lanka.

Group 2

5. How can anticipatory action be brought to scale and connect humanitarian organizations for development, peace, and climate action? (WFP)

Discussions: The groups considered the revitalization of risk and disaster management platforms and the responsibilities of the various actors in collecting, processing, and disseminating information.

6. What should be the flexible funding arrangement for scaling AA before the disaster strikes? (WFP)

Discussions: Implementing a national risk financing strategy is the best funding strategy before the disaster strikes.

7. What are the capacity building needs and partnerships to adopt a system thinking for an integrated risk management approach?

Discussions: The groups specified improving the institutional, legal, and human framework and strengthening the capacity for the exercise of civil protection and human health.

8. How do you translate the AA mechanism for communities to be better prepared?

Discussions: The group brought up the development of an early warning system on a community basis.

9. What policies and frameworks can help facilitate the implementation of the AWARE Platform to strengthen AA protocols in Senegal?

Discussions: The group mentioned three main departments: Civil Protection, SECNSA and ANACIM.

10. How do we institutionalize the AWARE Platform across key agencies?

Discussions: The groups considered introducing the project to the Ministry responsible for each sector a good asset, and this question was further discussed in the closing remarks.

Closing remarks

The closing remarks and next steps were made by Dr Ousmane Ndiaye and Dr Issa Ouedraogo.

Dr Issa Ouedraogo magnified the interest of participants on the platform and recalled the importance of the tool for the management of climate shocks in Senegal. He emphasized that this workshop is the first step in validating the tool in Senegal. Other workshops will be organized to collect opinions to improve the platform with a view to implementing and adopting it in the context of Senegal. Since many platforms already exist in Senegal, the next step would be to collaborate with the bearers of these different platforms in order to identify gaps and strengthen existing platforms. The AWARE platform has the advantage of being a comprehensive platform as it deals with early warning, early interventions, and even funding to support early action.

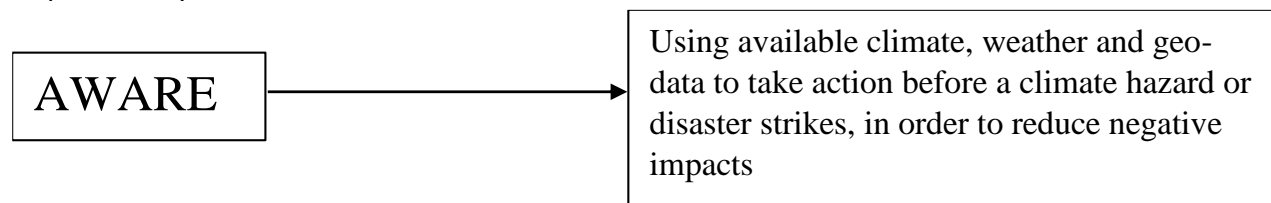
Dr. Ousmane Ndiaye emphasizes the importance of collaboration between stakeholders around this Platform for the benefit of the Senegalese population to fight against extreme events such as floods, droughts, and heat waves. To this end, he calls on Senegalese stakeholders to understand the tool and to bring their expertise to improve it.

Day 2 - Training on the AWARE Platform

Objectives of the training and structure

The objective of the session is to carry on deep training on the AWARE platform. The training program has a dual focus. Firstly, it seeks to enhance the capabilities of users in understanding, effectively utilizing, and integrating the AWARE system into decision-making processes. It is specifically geared towards facilitating anticipatory actions against disasters and climate-related risks. The training program is designed to cater to a diverse array of stakeholders within the disaster management sectors.

Secondly, the training aims to prepare Trainers of Trainers, equipping them with the expertise required to educate and train various stakeholders and local communities in Senegal. These trainers will play a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge about effectively employing the AWARE system to proactively address disasters and climate-related risks.



The training structure is comprised of: 1. Early warning; 2. Early action; 3. Early finance; 4. Sectoral risks.

Case study development and stakeholder presentations

Workshop participants were split into four groups. Each group prepared individual case studies, harnessing data from the AWARE platform to prepare anticipatory action (AA) reports. Each case study has chosen the Title of the case study, Background, Problem statement, Objective, Method, Results, and outcomes (based on the AA report), Reflections, and Conclusions.

Below are some challenges and requests of training participants:

Challenges during training

1. Participants were able to register but were unable to create a project for AA. They used the same email. There is a need to give multiple authorizations for project creation.
2. GeoGlows and GLOFAS did not display data
3. There is a new district in Senegal that needs to be added
4. Proceeding next in AA was not working for some people
5. Edited Excel cannot be uploaded
6. Could not edit the time period section of the Anticipatory Action
7. Some edits could not be saved in AA's impact and intervention section, and some were not able to edit at all
8. For some participants, the final AA report does not show the total budget but only the budget breakdown.

Other requests from participants

1. They want early warning accuracy or uncertainty to be communicated
2. They want to be able to display and compare plots from two or more districts at the same time
3. They need evaluations and lessons learned from previous AA activities.

Annexures

Annex 1: List of Participants

S. No.	Name	Organization
1	Abdou Niang	Independent expert
2	Abdoulaye Diouf	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
3	Abdoulaye Ndiaye	Civil Protection Department
4	Abdoulaye Sy	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
5	Abel Vincent Manga	Water Resources Management and Planning Department
6	Adama Kane	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use /USAID
7	Adji Awa Toure	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
8	Aïda Diongue Niang	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
9	Alioune Faye	Regional Study Center for the Improvement of Adaptation to Drought
10	Amadou Biteye	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use /UCAD
11	Amar Racine Sow	Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE/CNSA)
12	Amenyo Seloame	World Vision Senegal
13	Assane Sall	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
14	Astou Ka	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
15	Emmanuel Attah	International Water Management Institute (IWMI) HQ
16	Babacar Seck	JOKALANTE
17	Diabel Ndiaye	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
18	Dibor Sarr Faye	Environment and Classroom Facilities Department
19	Emil Rousseau	Agricultural and Rural Foresight Initiative (IPAR)
20	Hamidou Konate	Flood Prevention and Management Department
21	Iba Diop	CSA
22	Issa Ouedraogo	Alliance Bioversity International - CIAT
23	Joël Gaspard Mendy	Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting, and Statistics Department
24	Khady Sy	Plant Protection Department
25	Khalisse Diouf	Ecological Monitoring Center
26	Khodia Sow	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use /UCAD
27	Madior Diouf	Department of Water and Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation

28	Mahamadi Gaba	West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use
29	Mahesh Jampani	International Water Management Institute HQ
30	Maïmouna Tall	International Water Management Institute Ghana
31	Malick Diagne	Civil Protection Department
32	Mama Salimata Fall	DA
33	Mame Henriette Astou Sambou	International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
34	Mathilde Sarr	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
35	Maty Diagne Camara	Mother and Child Health Department
36	Maurice Sarr	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
37	Mory Toure	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
38	Moustapha Niang	Agricultural Analysis, Forecasting, and Statistics Department
39	Ndéye Amy Kebe	JOKALANTE
40	Ndéye Amy Sal Thiam	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
41	Ndéye C. Mbengue	Directorate of Livestock of the Ministry of Livestock & Animal Production
42	Ndéye Marème Ba	Department of Planning, Research and Statistics (Ministry of Health and Social Action of Senegal)
43	Ndiabel Ndiaye	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
44	Ndiaga Diouf	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
45	Andrew Okem	International Water Management Institute (IWMI) Ghana
46	Ousmane Ndiaye	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
47	Pape Babacar Diagne	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
48	Paul Ndiaga Ciss	Agricultural and Rural Foresight Initiative (IPAR)
49	Penda Diop	Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute
50	Sadibou Ba	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
51	Serigne Fallou Faye	Mlouma
52	Assane Dem	National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology
53	Florenso M	Independent expert

Annex 2: Aware Workshop and Training Programme Agenda

Schedule	Activities	Who
Day 1 – AWARE Stakeholder Workshop		
9:30 – 9:45	Registration	- Mame Sambou, IWMI; Maimouna Tall, IWMI; Ndeye Amy Sall, ANACIM
9:45 – 10:00	Inauguration & Launch of AWARE Platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting the Stage - Welcome Remarks - Key remarks (Introduction to ClimBeR Initiative and Aware Platform) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maimouna Tall, IWMI - Dr Issa Ouedraogo, Lead of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT - Dr Giriraj Amarnath, CGIAR Climate Resilience Lead and Research Director - Dr Ana Maria Loboguerrero
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch of AWARE Platform with a short film and Innovation Brief - Launch remark address by the Guest of honour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Issa Ouedraogo, Lead of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT - Dr Ousmane Ndiaye, Director ANACIM, Senegal
10:30 – 10:00	Group Photo + Tea/ Coffee	
11:00 – 13:00	Session I: Deep Dive session on AWARE Platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting the Stage - Presentation of AWARE relevance to Anticipatory Action: Concepts and Significance - Demonstration of AWARE Platform - Case Studies presentation: Real-life Examples of Successful Anticipatory Actions in Sri Lanka - Q&A Session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Issa Ouedraogo, Lead of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT - Dr. Emmanuel Attoh, IWMI - Dr. Mahesh Jampani, IWMI - Dr. Emmanuel Attoh, IWMI
13:00 – 13:30	Session II: Technical Presentation on Disaster Management and Anticipatory Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting the Stage - Presentation of the Governance of Anticipatory Action; Institutional and stakeholder collaboration - Q&A Session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Issa Ouedraogo, Lead of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT - Dr. Andrew Okem, IWMI
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch Break	

	<p>National Dialogue on sensitizing Anticipatory Action</p> <p>The dialogue is to build awareness and sensitization on the importance of AA in mitigating disaster impacts in Senegal and the need for Proactive Approaches in Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response</p>	
14:30 – 16:00	<p>Session III: Group Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners discussion and Stakeholder exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Ousmane Ndiaye, Director ANACIM, Senegal
16:30 – 16:00	Tea/ Coffee	
16:30-17-00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners discussion and Stakeholder exercise feedback 	
17:00 – 17:15	<p>Closing session</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr Ousmane Ndiaye, Director ANACIM, Senegal - Dr. Issa Ouedraogo, Lead of the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT
Day 2 – Training Programme on AWARE Platform		
09:00 – 09:30	Welcome and Icebreaker Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Emmanuel Atttoh, IWMI
09:30 – 09:45	Overview of Training Objectives and Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Emmanuel Atttoh, IWMI
09:45 – 11:00	Introduction to the AWARE Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Emmanuel Atttoh, IWMI - Dr. Mahesh Jampani, IWMI - Mame Sambou, IWMI
11:00-11:30	Tea break	
11:30 – 12:00	Brainstorming case studies and work plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Emmanuel Atttoh, IWMI - Dr. Mahesh Jampani, IWMI - Mame Sambou, IWMI
12.00 – 13.30	Working on case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch	
14.30 – 16.00	Case study presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants