

CDM Susac Project

Senegal National Kick-Off Workshop

Friday, 4th August 2000
Centre Suivi Ecologique (CSE), Dakar, Senegal

MINUTES

Attendance:

See attached attendance list (Appendix 1)

Agenda:

Attached (Appendix 2).

Major Points

Opening:

The Director of the CSE made a few opening remarks of welcome. He indicated that CSE was proud to host the meeting and hoped that we would feel at ease in the Centre as this would facilitate better discussion.

Youba Sokona, ENDA-TM, added some initial words on the Clean Development Mechanism. He highlighted that climate change was a global problem, requiring co-operation between all countries. The most extreme solution to global climate change was to stop all economic development. But in fact the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol are attempts to find a solution, which allows continued and sustainable development. The framework of the solution that is proposed requires participation from central Ministries, NGOs, private sector.

The Director of Environment, then spoke to formally open the workshop. She also stressed the importance of the private sector. It is the private sector, not the administration who will implement the CDM. The administration can only facilitate.

She thanked the Susac project partners for organising the workshop and hoped that it would allow the private sector to really begin to get to grips with the CDM and the opportunities that it would present. If Senegal does not understand the mechanism then it will miss opportunities.

The companies from the north are not philanthropists, they want to do business. It is important that the African private sector prepares itself to work with the northern companies. They must be ready to protect their own interests.

Tour de table introduction.

First session presentations:

YS presented, briefly, the necessary background to the Kyoto Protocol and the Clean Development Mechanism, but concentrated on the practicalities of implementing the CDM in Senegal. This included a look at the project. Presentation is attached (Appendix 3).

Ndiaye Cheikh SYLLA, Climate Change Programme Co-ordinator at the Environment Directorate, made a presentation on the opportunities for Senegal under CDM. He also raised the issue of the adaptation fund (Appendix 4).

First session discussion:

The private sector indicated that there was a need for clear guidance, from the administration, on what sustainable development means for Senegal.

Accreditation is being discussed internationally and will be discussed in Lyon. It is not yet clear who will accredit bodies to validate, verify and certify CDM projects and emission reductions.

It was pointed out that there is already a well-defined project cycle for preparing and implementing development and that something completely new should not be created for CDM. It was acknowledged that in fact the project cycle is very familiar. It will be the actors that will perhaps be different for CDM projects. It was recommended that the validation bodies should not simply pass or fail a project, but should be prepared to work with project proposers to ensure that projects are suitable for CDM and have a good chance of being validated.

The current GHG inventory (presented in the national communications) needs to be elaborated by analysing specific sectors in more details. This will assist in baseline development.

It was suggested that regional co-operation in Africa may give better market size with economies of scale, which are more attractive to northern investors.

Adaptation is still a controversial issue. The adaptation fund is for the countries that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Even OPEC has presented a costed case reflecting the impact that the loss in oil sales will have on their economies. The small-island states are well-organised for protecting themselves from extreme climatic events. But African nations will experience catastrophes that they are not at all prepared to face.

There was a brief discussion on sustainable development. It was indicated that Senegal has national development plan. Currently the 9th Edition is in use.

Second session presentation:

John Malone, ESD, presented the specifics of the Susac project (Appendix 5).

Second session discussions:

A number of project ideas were provided, including co-generation in the sugar industry, mini-hydro development, fuel-efficient charcoal stove dissemination, etc.

The concern was expressed that there was a danger that the project would duplicate activities that were already taking place. But it was stressed that ENDA-TM, as the local project manager would work in co-operation with the Environment Directorate. In addition, working with the private sector is a new initiative, which has not been done before.

Third session – Working Group:

The meeting split into three working groups, as listed on the workshop programme. Each group was provided with questions to assist with the discussions (Appendix 6).

Group 1: Approche Institutionnelle, Plan d'action et stratégie de mise en œuvre du MDP au Sénégal

The Group identified a number of broad sectors that will be affected by CDM – the Government, civil society (NGOs), the private sector, institutes of education and research. These sectors are represented in the National Climate Change Committee (COMNACC). Although, it was thought appropriate to introduce representation from the productive (manufacturing sector) and from the banks.

Consideration was given to a sub-committee dealing with CDM. It was agreed that this should be very flexible, light and responsive. The idea of having different committees that

could respond to different sectoral requirements was proposed, forestry, energy, industry, etc.

In terms of getting the private sector involved, the need for awareness raising was emphasised. Also, the importance of working with real, tangible projects from which potential future benefit could flow was also strongly suggested. In this regard, it would be necessary to help private sector to express their needs in the framework of CDM.

The major strategic step that is required for CDM is to get the necessary institutional infrastructure in place. Specific actions were listed as:

- Awareness raising
- Identifying projects
- Capacity building
- Securing finance
- Finding project partners

A participatory approach to all the CDM work was advocated.

Group 2: Identification des idées de projets potentiels pour le MDP au Sénégal.

Major sectors were:

- Agriculture
- Energy
- Transport
- Waste

Group 3: Aspects techniques et opérationnels, identification des besoins de renforcement des capacités.

It is necessary to popularise the issues of climate change and particularly the CDM. The press can be used to extend the distribution of the CDM message.

It is necessary to look ahead and to begin to institutionalise information on CDM. The universities must be included in the process at this early stage. Universities can analyse and respond to developments in climate change thinking and activities. They can also train actors in the field for the future. Investment in this kind of work should not wait. Already, Senegal (as with all countries) faces many deep questions and research should begin.

The UNFCCC focal point would then be able to use the work of the universities, the pool of research, as a useful tool to strengthen CDM and climate change activity.

A database was also proposed. This would include all actors (including researchers) working in the area of climate change. This would allow for an exchange of ideas and for the right people approached to tackle specific issues.

Appendix 6:

GROUPE 1

Approche Institutionnelle, Plan d'action et stratégie de mise en œuvre du MDP au Sénégal

- Quels sont les acteurs clés qui devraient être impliqués dans le MDP et les activités du projet SUSAC?
- Quels sont les acteurs clés qui doivent être représentés dans une structure institutionnelle du MDP ?
- Comment motiver le secteur privé pour qu'il participe dans le cadre institutionnel?
- Quelle stratégie et quel plan d'action mettre en place pour la mise en œuvre du MDP au Sénégal?
- Quels sont les priorités nationales de développement durable ?
- Comment le projet SUSAC peut-il aider à la mise en place des mécanismes nécessaires?

GROUPE 2

Identification des idées de projets potentiels pour le MDP au Sénégal

- Quels sont les secteurs clés pour lesquels les projets de réduction de GES et de développement durable devraient s'adresser?
- Quels sont les projets prioritaires potentiels dans ces secteurs?
- Quels sont les projets prioritaires du secteur de l'énergie et de l'industrie?
- Existe-t-il déjà des idées de projets potentiels, des études de faisabilité qui pourraient bénéficier des investissements du MDP?
- Quel rôle doivent jouer les industriels, les institutions financières, les ONG et le gouvernement dans le développement de projets MDP?
- Comment le projet SUSAC peut-il assurer la réalisation des investissements du MDP?

GROUPE 3

Aspects techniques et opérationnels, identification des besoins de renforcement des capacités

- Quels sont les priorités de sensibilisation ?
- Quels sont les priorités de renforcement des capacités au Sénégal?
- Comment le gouvernement et les institutions internationales peuvent-ils apporter leur soutien au renforcement des capacités ?
- Quels sont les priorités nationales de développement durable ?
- Comment les opérateurs économiques peuvent ils conciliés les priorités nationales de développement avec l'objectif de développement durable du MDP ?