



A first step taken to mobilize civil society



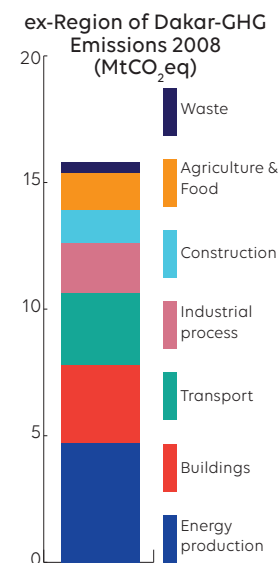
Beyond the mitigation issues, the City of Dakar faces the already proven impacts of climate change, in particular due to the disruption of rainfall patterns which, combined with development problems (rainwater drainage, informal housing), regularly leads to catastrophic floods. Dakar is also the second most polluted capital in Africa with a fine particle rate seven times higher than the authorised average (WHO 2018). It is in this context that the City of Dakar is currently working on the implementation of its Territorial Climate Energy Plan (PCET) as part of the pilot project of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa. The initiative, launched in 2017, is being funded by the European Union with up to 455 million CFA francs (EUR 700,000) over three years.

• A STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MODEL, DRAWING LESSONS FROM PAST EXPERIENCES •

The new PCET, bringing civil society together around its implementation, is based on a first initiative, when in the 2012-2014 period, the former Dakar region, in partnership with the Ile-de-France region, produced its Integrated Territorial Climate Plan (ITCP). As early as 2011, meetings between actors were organised to spread a “climate culture” and facilitate ownership of the ITCP. This plan led to the co-construction of an energy-climate diagnosis, a vulnerability study, and nearly 50 action sheets (Dakar, 2013). The removal of the regional level, with Act III of the decentralisation had then undermined the mechanisms, but “the question of the legacy of the case by the four departments of the region of Dakar or by one of them, arises” (Faye et al. 2013).

The PCET still pursues the objective of improving the local governance of the ecological transition on the perimeter of the city of Dakar through an approach that still focuses on the mobilisation of local stakeholders. PCET’s “strong link”, the DakClim platform, launched in September 2018, brings together some fifty community organisations, women’s groups and farmers, NGOs, universities, and companies, for joint and participatory actions and to disseminate the achievements of the PCET at regional, national and sub-regional levels.

• A STRUCTURED IMPLEMENTATION •



The carbon footprint of the former Dakar region in 2013 was 15.8 Mt CO₂eq emitted in 2008 (PCTI 2013), a third of which comes from the energy production of the African Refining Company (SAR) refinery, the Senelec power plants and self-producers. Then comes transport (17%) particularly inflated by air traffic, then residential emissions (firewood, air conditioning), cement etc. This evaluation,

in addition to taking account of the economic activities of the region, also accounts for consumption-related emissions such as imported rice. It is therefore a true “scope 3” approach. The update of the vulnerability study and the city-wide carbon footprint will identify the levers for reducing emissions specific to Dakar and also enable the creation of funding instruments for the implementation of the PCET (project database and project files) as well as a training plan for elected officials and municipal technical services. The aim of this plan will be to boost public and private investment in resilient, low-carbon infrastructures with targeting a 30% reduction in the City’s energy bill and the creation of 300 green jobs thanks to energy efficiency measures.

MAIN SOURCE:
DAKAR INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL CLIMATE PLAN - ASSESSMENT (2016)