

**STAKEHOLDER GROUP (S): MULTISTAKEHOLDER**

**Location of consultation:** Dakar, Senegal

**Date:** December 10, 2009

**Participants (please attach list of participants and their affiliations):**  
[see Annex below]

**World Bank Participants and Role:**

Africa Olojoba, Senior Environmental Specialist, Presenter (Abidjan Office)  
Mademba Ndiaye, Senior Communications Officer, Moderator (Dakar Office)  
Jeff Brez, Senior Communications and Knowledge Management Officer, Environment Department  
Seynabou Ba, Environmental Specialist, IFC (Dakar Office)  
Anta Tall Diallo, Program Assistant, WB (Dakar Office)  
Amianata Bob, Assistant, WB (Dakar Office)

**How did the process fit into ongoing country dialogue (if relevant; for international meetings, please explain how it fit into the topic of that meeting)?**

In a country like Senegal, with relatively few natural resources, sustainable development is a priority. Fostering sustainable development through management of natural resources is therefore a key element of the Bank's Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) objectives of increasing the rate of economic growth and enhancing rural and urban synergies in Senegal. The fisheries sector, for example, employs 10 percent of the rural population and generates 30 percent of exports. However, this source of employment and revenue is threatened because of declining fish stocks, resulting from overcapacity and overfishing.

**What were the key issues/themes raised by participants?**

Things are getting worse despite all of the work that is being done. Development practitioners need to increase the impacts of environmental work by improving data generation and collection and having clear indicators across sectors. This should provide a basis for stronger enforcement of environmental regulations at all levels of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

It is important to work with legislators to strengthen their understanding of environmental issues so that they may build adequate legal frameworks that can guide the private sector and the government.

Improved and increased data collection and capacity building across sectors and institutions are needed to improve environmental outcomes. The local bureaus of decentralized institutions also need capacity building on environmental sustainability.

Communities possess local knowledge for environmental management and adapting to climate change that should be tapped into to improve natural resource management policies and regulations as well as strategies to adapt to climate change.

The WBG should provide additional funding for solar and renewable energy technologies.

## Annex – List of Participants

Respondent Type	Consultation Response <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
<b>1. The World Bank Group is a relatively small source of finance for major economic transformation in developing countries. What should the role of the Bank be in helping developing countries to address the challenges and opportunities they face in achieving environmentally sustainable development?</b>		
All Stakeholders	The WBG needs to communicate more about what it does on the environment and on the links between environment and development outcomes and also on the links to specific sectors such as rural development. In so doing, the Bank should use less technical language that a much wider audience can understand.	
Civil Society	The Bank Group must incorporate the gender dimension in all phases of strategy development. Women are on the front lines of dealing with effects of environmental degradation and climate change on themselves and their families.	
Academic	There is too often a disconnect in development between centralized, top-down planning and the needs of vulnerable communities, reducing impact and efficient use of resources. Attention should be given to allowing communities to express their challenges and working with them to identify local solutions. Development professionals should be trained to do build capacity at the community level and work with civil society in so doing	
Academic	Best practices in natural resource management and environmental health in communities often get lost or are not replicated: sharing of lessons learned among communities should be promoted and women should play a key role.	
Development Professional	The WBG should provide training for communicators that work with communities to better understand environmental issues for grassroots outreach.	
Government	The Bank Group should tap into local knowledge to improve environmental management and adaptation to climate change. Research on the strengths and merits of community strategies can inform and reinforce top-down initiatives.	

<sup>1</sup> Summary of main points raised. All participants and stakeholders are invited to send more detailed comments via the website. Please provide your name, title and organization if you would like your comments to be posted on the external consultations website.

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Respondent Type	Consultation Response <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
Government	The Bank Group should support local urban communities to improve land management.	
Government	The WBG should support the both the development and implementation of environmental initiatives across sectors and across various levels of government, including decentralized/local institutions to maximize outcomes in all sectors.	
Government	The WBG should undertake research on the environmental impacts of the financial crisis and resulting stimulus financing and policies.	
Civil Society	The WBG should provide more support for renewable energy technologies.	
Civil Society	The WBG should provide additional financing for adaptation to climate change and also for water and sanitation initiatives, including in rural areas and to benefit women.	
Civil Society	Addressing desertification is not receiving enough attention and Bank Group support.	
Private Sector	Climate change is putting even more pressure on environmental resources making land management issues such as tenure and titling even more critical for sustainable management.	
Private Sector	With decentralization much decision making power is away from central government structures: local decision makers need expertise and resources to help local communities make more efficient use of natural resources: better weather information and water management can increase agricultural productivity and improve the efficiency of the processing and transport of agricultural goods for end use.	
Private Sector	The WBG should help countries address recurring flooding in urban areas that causes environmental health hazards.	
<b>2. The World Bank Group has worked to become a country/client driven organization. What should be the balance in the Bank's Groups role between addressing country/client specific priorities and the global public goods agenda</b>		

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Academic	A lot of research is undertaken at universities and research institutions in developing countries. The WBG should engage more with these researchers.	
All Stakeholders	Capacity building across sectors and institutions on environmental issues will help countries best navigate how to achieve their development priorities and also address global public goods agendas.	
Government	The WBG should help countries to use their resources most effectively	
Government	The WBG should point out to the development community and to the general public aspects of social justice and equity that arise from GPG agendas.	
Government	The WBG should provide more financing for new and clean technologies such as renewable energy to allow countries to meet their development goals and also address GPG agendas.	
<b>3. What should be the role of IFC and MIGA be in helping private sector stakeholders to achieve higher levels of performance in pursuing environmental sustainability?</b>		
Private Sector	Companies in Annex II (Kyoto Protocol) countries should not be forced to do greenhouse gas accounting – it puts too much pressure on them and these countries have no obligations to reduce emissions.	
Private Sector	IFC should harmonize project validation procedures across sectors and stakeholders.	
Private Sector	The IFC should work to ensure that benefits from mining and other land use, including agricultural processing, that lead to degradation of land, flora and fauna accrue to local communities as well as to government coffers, and that they are quantifiably commensurate with the “goods” or value lost to those communities.	
Government	The IFC should finance companies involved in activities that are beneficial to the environment.	

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Government	Migration and displacement from extreme weather events and conflict causes aggravated land degradation. IFC should use ISO 14001 to promote a unified methodology among private sector players.	
Private Sector	The IFC should support a multistakeholder think tank or research structure that promotes legal frameworks that enable companies to achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes.	
Private Sector	Local evaluators should be used for environmental and social evaluations to support knowledge and capacity building.	
Government	IFC should support on occasion more risky projects in countries to spur and promote local innovation	
Private Sector	IFC should not require that companies meet higher Environmental and Social standards than required from the country they operate in.	
<b>4. How can the WBG put in place a systematic approach to assess environmental sustainability in sector portfolios?</b>		
[Government]	The Bank Group should support local urban communities to improve land management.	
Government	The WBG should support the both the development and implementation of environmental initiatives across sectors and across various levels of government, including decentralized/local institutions to maximize outcomes in all sectors.	
Government	The WBG should support coordination among all donors and harmonization of their approaches and support environmental cells in all line ministries – ensuring that environmental impact assessments / evaluations are always carried out.	
Academic	The WBG should support information flows and information sharing among development practitioners on environmental issues across sectors.	
Private Sector	Vehicular pollution emanating from the transport sector is having a huge negative impact on health, especially in urban areas. This is due often to lack of enforcement	

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	of maintenance / registration / inspection regimes. The Bank should pay more attention to this.	
Private Sector	Environmental and social components of projects across sectors should have dedicated funding and be obligatory (not subject to waiver).	
Civil Society	Environmental impacts need to be evaluated sector by sector: the WBG should support state institutions to systematically apply indicators within a binding legal framework, and work with NGOs and civil society to strengthen monitoring of the indicators.	
Government	The WBG should support governments to undertake eco-geographical mapping and analyses to support optimal territorial / spatial planning across sectors.	
<b>5. How should short term and long term trade-offs between development and environmental sustainability be balanced?</b>		
UN Agency	The WBG should use its convening power to bring together different segments of society and across sectors to build consensus on immediate, medium and long term priorities – including the private sector, government, academics and community groups.	
<b>7. Any other issues?</b>		
UN Agency	The WBG should seek ways to engage the diaspora and promote return to Africa to deploy their education and experiences, including resolving issues of environmental sustainability.	

## Annex – List of Participants

	<b>Prénom NOM</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Fonction</b>
1.	Simon NDENE	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR)	Point Focal Environnement
2.	Boubacar SECK	Conseil des ONG d'Appui au Développement ( CONGAD)	Directeur Exécutif
3.	Bara GUEYE	IED Afrique (Innovations Environnement Développement)	Directeur
4.	Ernest DIONE	Direction de l'Environnement	Directeur adjoint
5.	Jan Hijkoop	Ambassade Pays-Bas	Chef Adjoint Coopération
6.	Marieme KANTE	American Chamber of Commerce/Sénégal	Chargée de communication
7.	Jean MEGE	UNESCO- Dakar	Consultant – Educations/Développement durable
8.	Marcel TCHAOU	Unesco-Breda	Science Program Specialist
9.	Mar Cathy DIENG	Université de Dakar – FASEG/CREA/CRES	Enseignante/Chercheuse
10.	Papa FAYE	IPAR /Institut Supérieur de Management	Chercheur
11.	Ibrahima BARRY	UNOCHA	Cons. régional Gestion Catastrophes
12.	Ahmadou KANTE	OIM	Responsable unité Migration/Env.
13.	Abdoulaye NIANG	Arcelor Mittal	Chef Géologue
14.	Mamadou WANE	Programme Alimentaire Mondial	Chargé de programme
15.	Prosper HOUETU	GRESTEC	Conseiller en Environnement
16.	Mamadou SOW	UICN	Chef de Projet
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18.	Abdoul Aziz Diop	PASDUNE /Ministère de l'Urbanisme	Coordonateur
19.	Magatte BA	Programme nationale de Développement Local – PNDL	Specialiste Environnement
20.	Simon GOMIS	Agence Française de Développement – AFD	Charge de projet
21.	Aminata NDIAYE	Journaliste	Convergence FM
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23.	Souleymane FAYE	Journaliste	Agence de Presse Sénégalaise
24.	Mamadou Sarr	Journaliste	Wal Fadjri
25.	Seynabou BA	IFC	Spécialiste Environnement
26.	Ousmane DRAME	BECES	Consultant Environnement



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27.	Baba NGOM	Conseil National de Concertation Rurale – CNCR	Secrétaire général
28.	Hamet Aly SOW	ASPRODEB	Charge de programme
29.	Safietou BA	ASELF AE Association	Présidente
30.	Cheikh GUEYE	Arceclor Mittal	Conseiller juridique
31.	Aliou SARR	Cimenterie du Sahel	Conseiller
32.	Jean Pierre Yvon FALL	IDEV.IC	Consultant
33.	Papa Oumar DIOUF	Collectif des Femmes contre l'Emigration clandestine	Conseiller
34.	Mansour SECK	Société civile	Ambassadeur
35.	Adams TIDJANI	Université de Dakar (Environnement)	Professeur – Directeur de publication
36.	Dominique CORREA	Forum Civil	Assistant
37.	Abdoulaye DIANE	Forum Civil	Membre
38.	Ibrahima GUEYE	Magazine VIE	Directeur de la Redaction
39.	Nouha BADJI	Comité de Coordination pour le développement de Guinaw Rail CCDGR	Secrétaire general
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