



# SENEGAL

## CLIMATE CHANGE FACT SHEET

### COUNTRY CONTEXT OVERVIEW

Senegal's urban coastal zone is home to roughly 67 percent of the population and 90 percent of the country's industrial production. This low lying zone is characterized by high-population settlements, high water tables, and poor drainage systems, putting the area at risk from flooding and erosion. Rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall threaten the agriculture sector, already stressed by overexploitation and degraded soil. These stressors also have negative implications for the health of coastal mangrove ecosystems and fisheries. The majority of Senegal's greenhouse gas emissions come from the agriculture sector, largely driven by enteric fermentation from livestock and savanna burning. The discovery of oil and gas reserves and their extraction in 2023 could further exacerbate the climate crisis.

### GOVERNMENT OF SENEGAL'S CLIMATE PRIORITIES

In view of Senegal's high exposure and vulnerability to climate change and in response to the Paris Agreement, Senegal is implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in priority economic sectors, communities, infrastructure, ecosystems, and cities. The strategy is based on the integration of the climate change dimension in the formulation and programming of development policies, taking into account other priorities such as human health and animals, poverty and malnutrition reduction, the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency and gender mainstreaming. Key goals related to mitigation and adaptation under Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution include:

- 4 percent (unconditional) to 15 percent (conditional) reduction in GHG emissions by 2025, and 5 percent (unconditional) to 21 percent (conditional) reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to baseline projections
- Solar Photovoltaic: power plants with a total cumulative capacity of 160 MW
- Wind Turbine: power plants with a total cumulative power of 150 MW.
- Hydraulics: power plants with a total cumulative capacity of 144 MW/522 GWh; 392 villages electrified mini grid solar electrified or hybrid (diesel/solar); and Installation of 27,500 domestic biodigesters.

As the Chairperson of the Africa Union, President Macky Sall has championed cross continent collaboration in implementing adaptation plans and closing the adaptation financing gap.

## USAID'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

USAID aims to expand access to clean energy while improving the resilience of Senegal's people and their livelihoods through climate change adaptation measures. Additionally, USAID is integrating a holistic approach in addressing the climate crisis, including its impact on the health of the Senegalese population through expanded malaria interventions, and incorporating climate into school curricula and literacy programming.

### ADAPTATION

USAID builds economic resilience in the agriculture and fisheries sectors to help communities mitigate climate fluctuations, increase revenues, and safeguard livelihoods. Over the past seven years, USAID assisted the National Agency for Civil Aviation and Meteorology (ANACIM) to develop, process, and disseminate weather and climate information services to strengthen the resilience of farmers, fishers, and herders to climate change. Under Feed the Future, USAID supports farmers to improve both crop choices and variety choices, such as the cultivation of biofortified and drought resistant crops like millet or cowpea, which are naturally nutrient rich and drought resistant.

### RESULTS

- Increased capacity of 67,921 stakeholders to adapt to the impact of climate change
- Increased access of 2,515 millet farmers and 18,508 rainfed-rice and maize-farmers to rainfall data, enabling farmers to manage production risks from rainfall variability and drought

### KEY ADAPTATION PROGRAMS

- Climate Information Services for Increased Resilience and Productivity in Senegal (CINSERE) - builds resilience and household incomes by supporting the provision and use of climate information services, by farming, pastoralist, and fishing communities.
- Feed the Future Senegal Dekkal Geej - improves fisheries management to safeguard marine biodiversity and coastal ecosystems, while strengthening the economic livelihoods of artisanal fishing communities.
- Feed the Future Senegal Doolel Mbay - Bolsters agriculture productivity and access to markets for key value chains while integrating climate from farm to markets.

### RENEWABLE ENERGY

Through Power Africa, USAID provides technical assistance, transaction advisory services, and policy support to the Government of Senegal and private sector partners to accelerate on- and off-grid access to renewable energy. USAID supports the development of the off-grid solar home system and mini-grid sectors in Senegal, where more than 55 percent of rural households lack access to electricity. Senegal has a strong track record leveraging its renewable energy sources. In June 2022, Senegal joined the next round of the G7's Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP).

## RESULTS

- Since 2013, Power Africa and the Senegal Mission have contributed to the financial close of 803 MW of new generation capacity worth \$770M in investments. Power Africa partners have added 302 MWs of new generation capacity contributing to over 58,059 new connections.
- In 2021, USAID's Power Africa Off-Grid Project achieved 22,706 new connections in Senegal while leveraging \$36 million in private sector investment.
- In 2021, USAID's West Africa Energy Program supported Senegal's clean energy transition by mobilizing \$173 million in investment, while facilitating 120 MW in additional generation capacity and 32,726 new connections.
- A three-year project with Oolu Solar that ended in 2021 brought renewable energy to 8,500 new households, benefiting an estimated 76,500 people and avoiding 484 tons in emissions.

## KEY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAMS

- The Power Africa Off-Grid Project - supports the development of the off-grid solar home system and mini-grid sectors in Senegal, where more than 55 percent of rural households lack access to electricity.
- The West Africa Energy Program (WAEP) - aims to expand supply and access to affordable and reliable grid-connected electricity services in West Africa.
- Scaling Up Renewable Energy (SURE) Senegal - supports the conversion of diesel pumps and engines in agriculture and water sectors in partnership with local banks, water service providers, farmer producer groups, and equipment providers.