

REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL



Un Peuple-Un But-Une Foi

Ministère de l'Environnement,  
du Développement durable et  
de Transition écologique (MEDDTE)

Ministère du Pétrole  
et de l'Energie (MPE)

“Laying the foundations for LTS in Senegal.”



## SENEGAL'S LONG-TERM VISION

Development of Senegal's long-term vision for 2050  
and a roadmap for operationalising the long-term  
low-emission development strategy (LT-LEDS)

Report Summary

November 2023



The IPCC report published in 2021 confirms with certainty the anthropogenic origin of global warming. This change can already be observed at +1.1°C in the decade 2000-2010 compared to the pre-industrial period 1850-1900 (IPCC, 2023). Socio-economic scenarios show that the global warming level of 1.5°C is likely to be reached earlier, around the 2030s, and the consequences of this warming are currently perceptible in all regions of the world (melting glaciers, increased frequency and intensity of heat waves, violent rainfall, floods, droughts, coastal erosion, etc.), particularly in West Africa.

Adopted by 196 countries in 2015, the Paris Agreement came into force in 2016 with the main objective of keeping the increase of the global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and continuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Furthermore, to better manage the efforts made, Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement calls on countries to formulate and communicate their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy (LT-LEDS or LTS). Reiterated by the Glasgow Pact (CoP26) and the implementation programme agreed in Sharm El Sheikh (CoP27), the synthesis report on LT-LEDS submitted to the UNFCCC in 2022 highlights that 75% of countries have expressed the need for large-scale transformation, well beyond incremental changes, as a challenge for the transition to low-emission, resilient, sustainable and inclusive economic development pathways.

In order to participate in the global effort, Africa, and West Africa in particular, has defined a series of policies and strategies for development and the fight against climate change aimed at supporting member states and communities in their efforts to operationalise the objective of the Paris Agreement. To this end, Senegal's vision is fully supported by development policies and national, local and community strategies, including: Agenda 2063 for sustainable development; Africa's climate change and resilient development strategy and action plan (2022-2032); the ECOWAS Regional Climate Strategy (RCS) and Action Plan (2022-2030); and others.

At the national level, the NDC defines conditional reduction targets of 23% (in

2025) and 29% (in 2030) in relation to the baseline situation, as well as measures for adapting to climate change that contribute to the conclusions and guidelines of the sectoral National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that have recently been drawn up. However, making the NDC operational requires the mobilisation of considerable financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building for stakeholders.

In addition to the negative effects of climate trends and the still limited effectiveness of mitigation policies and measures, the development of Senegal and many other countries in the South is still limited by a variety of multifaceted challenges, including demographic growth, latent poverty, youth unemployment, the effectiveness of financing granted, and so on. Given the specific characteristics of the least developed countries (LDCs), including Senegal, it is still important to look at the issue from the angle of the necessary and appropriate transformations to meet the short-term development and climate resilience needs of the sectors and areas most concerned (agriculture, coastal zones, water resources, etc.) and print low-carbon transitions.

In this respect, the contribution of parliamentarians, the national private sector, grassroots communities, local authorities, etc., cannot be overlooked in the process of planning the systemic transformations envisaged to ensure their consistency with the guidelines and commitments made at national and international level. The territorialisation of climate action is also one of the key approaches to strengthening community resilience.

In this context, Senegal, through the MESDET and the MPE, has embarked on a two-phase process: i) the definition of a Long-Term Vision (LTV); and, subsequently, ii) the development of a Long-Term Strategy (LTS).

In line with the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP) and its various sequential and operational variations, Senegal's long-term vision is intended to provide a framework for forecasting the major issues and trends that could have a positive and substantial impact on and contribute to socio-economic development that is resilient to climate change. In addition, the LTV is aligned with national processes for contributing to the operationalisation of the Paris Agreement by

seizing every opportunity for low-carbon development, from the energy sector to the industrialisation and deployment of green infrastructure systems.

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## Objectives

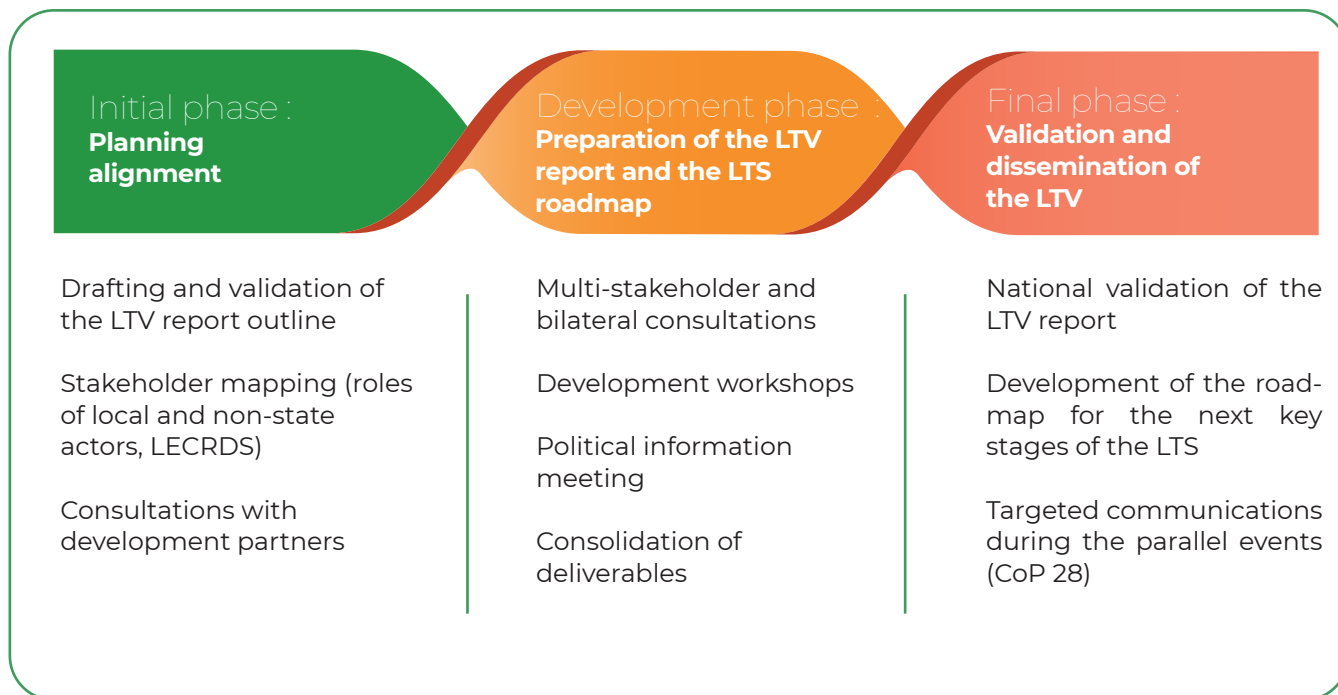
The LTV helps to guide the selection of interventions needed to achieve development trends that are in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, i.e. interventions that are low-carbon, contribute to global carbon neutrality and are resilient to climate change.

The development of the LTV takes into account the orientations and strategic objectives defined in the ESP, national sectoral policies and the contributions of non-state actors. To ensure policy coherence and alignment, the development of the NAP and the ongoing discussions on the global goal for adaptation will feed into the content and definition of the adaptation objectives and components of the LTV - and vice versa -, so that Senegal can clearly outline its vision for adaptation in the long term.

The drafting of the LTV is based on the institutional framework and technical achievements of the initiative launched in 2022 and entitled "Co-construction of a low-emission, climate-resilient development strategy for Senegal" (LECRDS). This initiative has enabled the 5 thematic groups (energy transition ; agriculture and management of water and soil resources; industrial transition; infrastructure transition; and climate change and sustainable development) to carry out technical work leading to:

- Identifying and stabilising the issues, challenges and strengths of systemic transitions;
- The co-definition of a vision, principles and key transformations required.

With a view to alignment with the LECRDS initiative, the methodological approach to drafting Senegal's LTV has been divided into 3 stages (Figure 1):



**Figure 9 : Methodology for drafting Senegal's LTV**

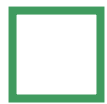
### 3 Co-construction of the vision and strategic axes

Following a process of consultation with all categories of stakeholders, the following vision was adopted:

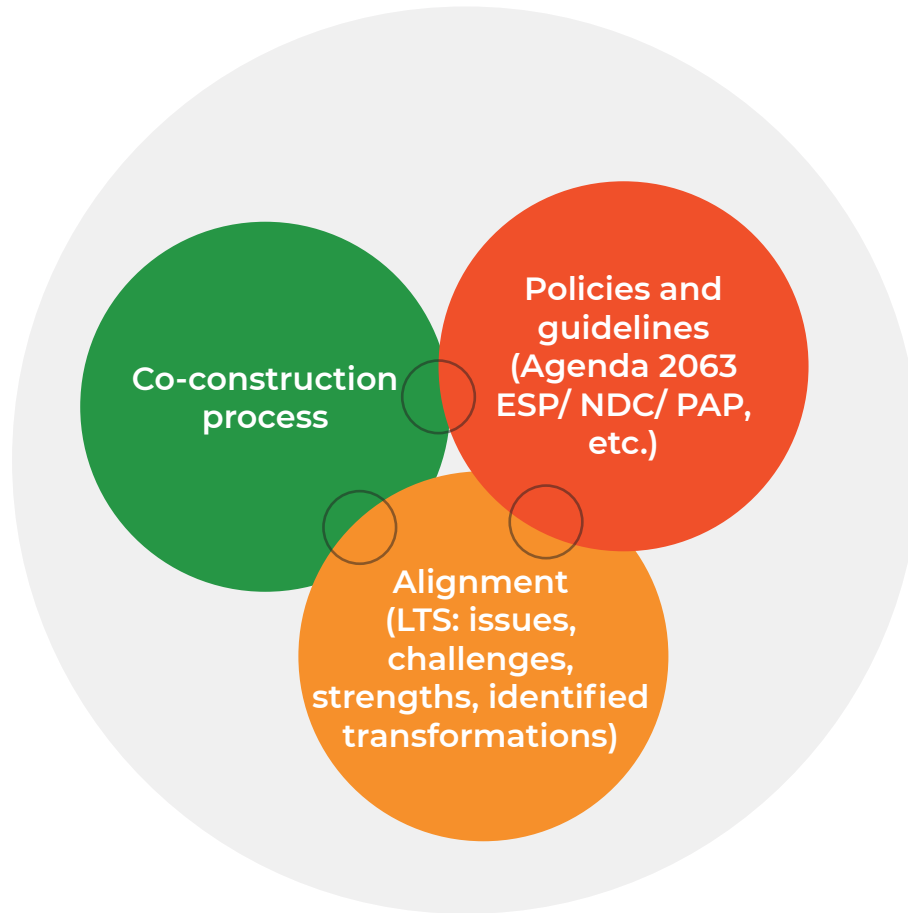
**"By 2050, Senegal is a prosperous country, through an integrated, inclusive, resilient and low-carbon economy".**

This vision is in line with strategies and action plans at African, regional and national level. In fact, like the strategies and plans at different levels of intervention, it takes into account the ambition of a country that aims for prosperity through an integrated economy, but also the need to have resilient communities and systems in a dynamic of sobriety.

This vision will make it possible to meet the challenge of reducing poverty and inequality in all their forms, and adapting to climate change, as highlighted by the ESP/PAP2, by improving people's living conditions, which is the ultimate aim of the Emerging Senegal Plan.



**Proposed vision and strategic focus**



**The vision is supported by the following key principles:**

- |                    |                                |   |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Subsidiarity       | Equity                         | Consistency                             | Climate justice and solidarity |
| Territorialization | Innovation                     | Proposal of a Vision and strategic axes | Ecological balance             |
|                    | Good governance / Transoarency | Gender sensitivity                      |                                |



## This vision will be based on strategic axes focusing on :

### Axe 1 : fair, integrated and sustainable energy transition

- This axis lays the foundations for equity and inclusivity between regions and societies, and is based on the following key levers : i) taking account of energy supply adapted to demand (for universal access); ii) the sustainability of the energy transition, which integrates aspects such as time, financial, environmental and social viability, and technology transfer; and ii) the diversification of energy sources.

### Axe 2 : Integrated infrastructure transition for a resilient, low-carbon living environment

- This strategic axis raises the issue of the relationship between infrastructure and facilities and the living environment (territory) for a low-carbon infrastructure transition that takes into account national vulnerability. It incorporates the Senegalese government's major infrastructure and facilities policies, which are designed to make the country more attractive, improve living conditions (at home, at work, in public spaces, etc.) and develop local services for local actors.

### Axe 3 : Improving governance and implementing the levers of industrialisation

- The strategic axis for a low-carbon industrial transition that is resilient to climate change revolves around improving governance, implementing industrialisation levers and modernising industrial production. It takes into account Senegal's Industrialization Policy and Strategy 2021-2035, which emphasizes the importance of good governance in the sector and the implementation of the industrialization levers identified.

### Axe 4 : Development of integrated and sustainable food systems

- This strategic axis, co-defined by all stakeholders, highlights an inclusive approach to improving the sustainable production, processing, distribution and consumption of healthy and nutritious food, while significantly reducing GHG emissions linked to current agricultural practices, strengthening carbon sinks and preserving Senegal's biodiversity.



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