Ten Years After Paris: Transition Outlook SENEGAL

Emissions trajectory since Paris Agreement

Emissions have increased alongside rapid growth (~5.3% GDP growth, 2015–2024) and rising energy demand (+27% final energy use).

Progress

Development with low-carbon opportunities

Senegal's strong economic growth (~5.3% per year, 2015–2024), rapid urbanization, and rising energy demand (+27% in final energy) have driven increasing GHG emissions, currently estimated at ~22.4 $MtCO_2e$ in 2018. **While emissions are rising, per-capita levels remain low**, offering significant opportunities to steer development along a low-carbon path.

Increasing national electrification rate and renewables capacities

National electrification rate rose from 55% in 2015 to 78% in 2022, and aims to reach national universal electrification in 2029. **Renewable electricity capacity increased from ~13% of installed capacity (2015) to ~29% in 2024**, supported by solar and wind deployment and the early retirement of coal, including the closure of the Sendou coal plant in 2019.

Institutional consolidation around long-term planning

Since Paris, Senegal has moved from **short-term sectoral planning toward a long-term transition framework.** The preparation of a Long-Term **Low Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS)**, launched in 2022, has strengthened alignment between development objectives, climate mitigation, and resilience planning.

Enablers

Integration of climate objectives into national development planning

Senegal's **Vision 2050** embeds low-emission and climate-resilient development into its long- term economic strategy, linking energy, industrialization, poverty reduction, and resilience. Climate objectives are increasingly aligned with medium- and long-term sectoral strategies, including energy, agriculture, transport, and waste.

Just energy transition

In June 2023, Senegal formalized its J**ust Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)** with France, Germany, the EU, the UK, and Canada, mobilizing around €2.5 billion and targeting 40% renewable electricity by 2030. For Senegal, a future gas producer, the JETP is a key opportunity to avoid 'gas lock-in' and ensure a more sustainable, cost-effective energy future.

Strengthening domestic analytical and technical capacity

Since Paris, Senegal has invested in **domesticated modeling tools and capacity building for long-term planning**, particularly in energy and infrastructure. These efforts have supported scenario analysis, informed policy debates, and improved the consistency of short-term decisions with long-term objectives.

Main Transformations Needed in Key Sectors

Electricity

Continued **expansion of renewables toward the JETP target of 40%** of installed capacity by 2030, alongside grid reinforcement, storage, and reduced reliance on diesel generation.

Energy access and end use

Accelerated electrification of households, productive uses, and services, while reducing dependence on traditional biomass and oil products.

Agriculture and land-use

Senegal's agricultural transition **requires scaling climate-smart practices,** improving irrigation and soil management, diversifying crops, and strengthening farmers' capacity to adapt while reducing emissions.

Planning and finance

Full operationalization of long-term strategies to guide investment prioritization, mobilize finance, and align near-term development choices with long-term climate objectives.

Barriers

Growing energy demand and fossil fuel reliance

Despite progress in renewables, **Senegal's energy mix remains dominated by diesel, oil products, and traditional biomass, with natural gas increasingly positioned as a transition fuel**. Managing fossil fuel expansion while maintaining long-term climate alignment remains akey challenge.

Complex Policy Alignment

Senegal faces the **challenge of articulating and aligning a diverse set of policy targets**—ranging from the 2050 Vision, universal electricity access by 2029, and sectoral strategies such as LPSDE 2024-2029, to the JETP's 40% renewable energy target—requiring integrated planning processes that connect short-term decisions with long-term objectives.

JETP investment plan lacking national grounding

While JETP investment plan is providing significant financing and technical input, it has at times **lacked sufficient grounding in national realities and institutional capacities**, reducing their effectiveness in guiding actionable investments and aligning with the structural foundations of Senegal's long-term low-carbon development strategy.

Check the full Senegal chapter from the DDP 2025 Report