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CACCI FIELD NOTES

Review and Synthesis of Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its Adaptation Strategies

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About the CACCI Field Notes

AKADEMIYA2063 CACCI Field Notes are publications by AKADEMIYA2063 scientists and collaborators based on research conducted under the [Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative](#) (CACCI) project. CACCI strives to help accelerate the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by meeting the needs for data and analytics and supporting institutional and coordination capacities. In Africa, CACCI works closely with the African Union Commission, AKADEMIYA2063, the African Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (ANAPRI), and climate stakeholders in selected countries to inform climate planning and strengthen capacities for evidence-based policymaking to advance progress toward climate goals.

Published on the AKADEMIYA2063 website (open access), CACCI Field Notes provide broad and timely access to significant insights and evidence from our ongoing research activities in the areas of climate adaptation and mitigation. The data made available through this publication series will provide evidence-based insights to practitioners and policymakers driving climate action in countries where the CACCI project is being implemented.

AKADEMIYA2063's work under the CACCI project contributes to the provision of technical expertise to strengthen national, regional, and continental capacity for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.

AKADEMIYA2063 is committed to supporting African countries in their efforts against climate change through provision of data and analytics using the latest available technologies. Developed with the Centre de Suivi Écologique, in this Field Note, the authors provide an overview of the key elements of Senegal's NDC, including its objectives, priority sectors, and strategies, as well as the institutional and policy frameworks designed to facilitate implementation of these measures.

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AKADEMIYA2063 is a pan-African non-profit research organization with headquarters in Kigali, Rwanda and a regional office in Dakar, Senegal. Inspired by the ambitions of the African Union's Agenda 2063 and grounded in the recognition of the central importance of strong knowledge and evidence-based systems, the vision of AKADEMIYA2063 is an Africa with the expertise we need for the Africa we want. This expertise must be responsive to the continent's needs for data and analysis to ensure high-quality policy design and execution. Inclusive, evidence-informed policymaking is key to meeting the continent's development aspirations, creating wealth, and improving livelihoods.

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1. Introduction

Senegal is highly affected by and vulnerable to the ongoing impacts of climate change due to its geographic location within the arid Sahel region. The country is known for its low-lying coastal areas, and an over-reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, health, forestry, etc. Senegal submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) negotiations in Paris in 2015, in line with the guidelines of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This was followed by an updated and completed NDC upon ratification of the Paris Agreement. The first NDC emphasizes the country's commitment to both reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing its adaptive capacities to climate change. The NDC will be complemented by the ongoing National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which focuses on priority adaptation actions.

In this context, the Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) was designed and established to support countries in implementation of their NDCs and NAPs, through provision of technical and analytical support, capacity development, and engagement in inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogues. This report provides an overview of the key elements of Senegal's NDC, including its objectives, priority sectors, and strategies, as well as the institutional and policy frameworks designed to facilitate implementation of these measures.

Main Climatic Trends and Associated Risks

Climate trends in Senegal were assessed based on three key parameters: temperatures, rainfall, and sea surface conditions. These trends have been modelled based on two scenarios: RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

Table 1: Average change in projected rainfall and temperature by area and by climate scenario

Climate parameter	Scenario	North	South-East	South-West	Midwest
Rainfall (mm)	RCP4.5	-16	-89	-89	-89
	RCP8.5	-8	-61	-61	-61
Temperature (°C)	RCP4.5	+1.18	+1.17	+1.17	+1.17
	RCP8.5	+1.41	+1.37	+1.37	+1.37

RCP 4.5 is described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline. RCP 8.5 is the highest baseline emissions scenario in which emissions continue to rise throughout the twenty-first century.

Table 2 shows how the country was affected by various significant climatic changes over the past several decades and the implications of these changes for the environment, economy, and society.

Table 2: Current and future trends in key climatic parameters and associated risks

Climatic parameter	Current trends	Future trends	Associated risks and impacts
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global rise in minimum temperatures between 1961 and 2010 Increase ranging from 0.58°C in Dakar to about 1.88°C in Ziguinchor, or about 1.06°C in Tambacounda. All areas recorded an increase in minimum temperatures 	Average increase between +1.17 °C and 1.41 °C by 2035	Recurrent heatwaves with impacts on water resources due to evaporation, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, health, and food security
Rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in precipitation from 1951 to 2000 at the reference points in the stations Trend towards an increase in rainfall between 2000 and 2010 with recurrent extreme events (intense rains and floods) 	Decrease in rainfall of 16 mm in the northern parts, and 89 mm everywhere else towards 2035.	Droughts, floods, with impacts on ecosystems, human settlements, health, and biodiversity
Sea level rise and sea surface temperatures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past fifty years, the coastline has retreated at an average annual rate ranging from 1 to 1.30 m (DEEC 2005). Increase in sea surface temperatures of about 0.04°C to 0.05°C per year since the early 1980s. 	Across Senegal's coastline, Dennis et al (1995) cited by Senegal CDN, projected a 1 m sea-level rise by 2100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal zone retreat of 55 to 86 km² for beaches, by erosion or submersion About 6,000 km² of lowlands, mainly area estuaries would be flooded by 2100. This would be equivalent to the degradation of most existing mangrove ecosystems Damage to coastal communities, tourism, and fisheries
Wind speed	Wind speeds remained on a downward slope between 2010 and 2015, with peaks of up to 6 m/s, with implications for soil erosion and dust-related pollution	Sand encroachment on productive lands, clogging of water basins, browning of water	Health impacts from poor air quality

Table 3 is a summary of GHG emissions from the three National Communications (NCs) submitted to UNFCCC for the years 1994, 2000, and 2005.

Table 3: Summary of Senegal's GHG emissions (Gg CO₂eq) from the three National Communications (1994, 2000, 2005)

Inventory year Sector	1994 (NC1)	2000 (NC2)	2005 (NC3)	Trend
Energy excluding biomass	3,788.60	4,663.00	5,178.93	↑
Agriculture	2,957.60	6,275.89	6,359.84	↑
Waste	2,226.20	2,075.64	979.4	↓
Industrial processes and product use	345.5	301.51	541	↑
Total emissions	9,317.90	13,298.00	13,084.00	↑

2. Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution

2.1 Objectives and Targets

The development of Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) involved a broad, and multi-sectoral participatory process, focused on addressing various climate goals and aspirations, to address different specific conditions within the country. Senegal's NDC focuses on two main objectives: the reduction of GHG emissions (mitigation), and the enhancement of adaptive capacities to address the impacts of climate change (adaptation).

Table 4: NDC objectives and implementation details

Category	Details
Type of objective	Deviation from Business-as-Usual (BaU) for each sector: Energy, AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) Waste, and Industry. Unconditional and conditional GHG emission reductions compared to BAU for the reference year.
Baseline	2010
Implementation period	2025-2030
Greenhouse gases covered	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O
Sectors covered	All sectors (IPCC 2006): Energy, Industrial Processes, Waste, AFOLU
Global warming potential	CO ₂ : 1, CH ₄ : 21, N ₂ O: 310
Emission inventory methodology	IPCC 2006

2.2 Climate Change Mitigation

2.2.1 Reduction of GHG emissions and Sectoral Strategies for Implementing the NDC

Senegal's mitigation commitments are bound to various scenarios (conditional and unconditional) which are based on deviation from the Business-as-Usual (BaU) scenario, with 2010 as the reference year.

The unconditional target commits Senegal to a 7 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to the BaU scenario. This reduction will be achieved through mobilization of domestic resources and efforts, without relying on international support.

In addition to the unconditional target, Senegal has also set a conditional target of a 21 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to the BAU scenario, contingent upon receiving sufficient financial, technological, and capacity-building support from international partners.

The following table provides a comprehensive overview of Senegal's NDC sectoral targets.

Table 5: Senegal's NDC objectives, implementation details, and sectoral targets

Category	Details	Energy	Agriculture	Waste	Industrial processes & product use	Forestry
Unconditional	5% and 7% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 and 2030, respectively	7.6% (2025) and 10% (2030)	1.72% (2025) and 2.36% (2030)	10.99% (2025) and 11% (2030)	0%	-46,6 (2025) and -46,77 (2030) GgCO ₂ eq
Conditional	23.7% and 29.5% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 and 2030, respectively	35.4% (2025) and 41.2% (2030)	8.76% (2025) and 11.98% (2030)	65.28% (2025) and 65.28% (2030)	4% (2025) and 8.1% (2030)	-153,41 (2025) and -154,79 (2030) GgCO ₂ eq

Table 6 presents a summary of Senegal's NDC targets across the country's key sectors: energy, industry, transport, waste, agriculture, and forestry. The outlined targets aim to address the country's environmental challenges, reduce GHG emissions, and promote sustainable development in line with the Paris Agreement.

Table 6: Sectoral strategies for implementing the NDC

Sector	Context	NDC targets	NDC+ targets
Energy: Energy production	93% thermal power, 75% fuel oil; Limited rural electricity access; National strategy for new capacity & universal access	By 2030, to install 699 MW renewable energy capacity: - 235 MW solar - 150 MW wind - 314 MW hydro	By 2030, to install an additional: - 100 MW solar - 100 MW wind - 50 MW biomass - 50 MW CSP To install a total of 999 MW renewable energy by 2030
Energy: Domestic fuels	35% of household energy is derived from firewood and charcoal in 2016; Diversify energy sources; Promote alternatives	By 2030: - 800,000 improved cookstoves per year will be installed (compared 350 000 in 2016) - 27,000 biodigesters	By 2030: - Approx. 1,500,000 improved cookstoves per year - 48,000 biodigesters
Energy: Energy efficiency	National energy savings potential through legislative and regulatory frameworks; Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Strategy by 2030.	Objectives by 2030: - Achieve 627,028 GWh energy savings - Reduce electrical energy demand by 126.8 MW (megawatt)	By 2030: - Achieve 3,402 GWh energy savings - Reduce electrical energy demand by 687.9 MW (total 814.4 MW, 48.9% reduction on expected 2030 peak)
Industry	Industry contributes 20-23% of Senegal's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE) emphasizes industrialization with a strategic focus on developing industrial platforms and parks	- Development of platforms and industrial parks that would enable upgrading of agricultural value chains and the development of an efficient manufacturing industry - Better development of mining resources and exploitation of new deposits of phosphates, zircon, iron, and gold	- Improved regulations in the industrial sector (studies on energy supply, periodic energy audits, checks, etc.) - Energy and environmental upgrading of companies - Waste recovery in agro-industry - Improved energy efficiency in cement plants, substitution of clinker and the use of gas

<u>Transport</u>	<p>Transport represented 22 to 23% of the tertiary sector from 2008 to 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overall and lasting improvement in the conditions for the movement of people - Diversify the modes of transport with the use of rail and marine transport - A significant drop in pollution and its negative impacts on economic growth - Better contributions from the sub-sector to the growth and productivity of the national economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiplication of sustainable public transport (Bus Rapide Transit, Train Express Regional) - Promotion of hybrid vehicles
<u>Waste</u>	<p>The government has made huge progress, leading to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reorganizing sector, - implementing waste management programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access rates to sanitation network to 85% by 2030 (i.e., at a treatment rate of nearly 70% and a depollution rate of more than 55%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation or closure of departmental and wild landfills, by 2030 - Construction of standardized assembly points as well as integrated centers for waste management - Promulgation of solid waste management regulations
<u>Agriculture</u>	<p>The agriculture sector is one of the major sources, representing 48% of emissions in 2005.</p> <p>The second phase of Senegal's Programme de Relance et d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture (PRACAS2 2019-2023) has increased annual production of paddy rice, groundnuts, onions and fruit and vegetables.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99,621 ha under Assisted Natural Regeneration (RNA) and 4,500 ha under compost by 2030 - Organic fertilizer and biogas production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) for 28,500 ha of irrigated rice - Increase RNA to 498,105 ha and compost to 14,400 ha
<u>Forestry</u>	<p>Forestry sector is an essential tool for mitigating GHG emissions and adapting to climate change, but also a precious tool for economic and social growth</p>	<p>Increase reforested/ restored areas by 1,297 ha of mangroves and 21,000 ha of plantations per year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect 500,000 ha of forests - Reforest/restore 4,000 ha per year of mangroves - Establish 500,000 ha of plantations

2.2.2 Emission Reductions involving Carbon Market Mechanisms

Senegal will use market mechanisms for NDC implementation, continuing mitigation activities within the Paris Agreement's international carbon market mechanisms. Senegal commits to follow the guidelines on environmental integrity and safeguards, sustainable development, and to avoid double accounting of emission reductions. The conditional NDC objectives can be met through market mechanisms, with appropriate emission reduction sharing arrangements between Senegal and partner countries. Carbon market projects could also contribute to financing adaptation strategies.

2.2.3 Emissions from Ozone-depleting Substances

Some ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are also GHGs with significant global warming potential. They are regulated by the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol, and the Kigali Amendment. Senegal has made progress in this regard with decrees and inter-ministerial orders to manage ODS consumption. The country will continue to combat ODS and implement related energy efficiency programs in industry and large tertiary sectors, as well as introduce efficient food conservation equipment. Appropriate regulations will be established for energy standards in household appliances.

2.3 Climate Change Adaptation

2.3.1 Adaptation Components and Specific Objectives

Senegal's NDC emphasizes the importance of adaptation measures. The adaptation component of the NDC aims to strengthen the resilience of communities and ecosystems as well as to reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts. Adaptation actions focus on key sectors such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, biodiversity, health, water resources, disaster risk management due to floods and coastal zones. Table 7 highlights key adaptation components with their related overarching goal, specific objectives, and priority measures by sector to increase resilience against climate change impacts.

Table 7: Summary of adaptation components

Component	Objectives
Adaptation goal	Increase ecosystem and population resilience to impacts of climate variability and change
Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strengthen climatic, oceanic, and coastal data observation and collection networks2. Enhance resilience of ecosystems and production activities3. Ensure health, well-being, and protection against extreme events and climate change-related risks
Priority adaptation measures by sector	Given potential climate change impacts on PSE areas (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, agri-food, health, nutrition, and social protection), it is crucial to strengthen national economic resilience through current and preventive adaptation measures (Simulations from the T21-iSDG-Senegal model)

2.3.2 Priority Sectors, Impacts and Strategies

Table 8 presents a summary of Senegal's NDC adaptation strategies across key sectors and under the 2 °C warming scenario.

Table 8: Priority sectors and strategies

Sector	Current impacts and vulnerabilities by sector under 2°C warming scenario	Main current priority adaptation strategies (Horizon 2025-2030 for 2°C warming scenario)
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase in evapotranspiration.• Disruption of the varietal map• Disruption of the cropping calendar• Increase in weeds, insects and pests• Decline in soil fertility• Reduction of productive agricultural lands• Decreased agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of an Early Warning System• Implementation of Sustainable Land Management• Recovery of saline lands• Use of adapted varieties• Promotion of integrated agriculture-livestock-agroforestry production systems• Strengthening resilience through diversification of production systems• Water management• Promotion and use of Climate Information and Services• Climate Risk and Disaster Management• Agricultural insurance• Post-harvest strategies and management (storage, drying, etc.)• Agricultural production planning• Processing and value addition of agricultural products

Sector	Current impacts and vulnerabilities by sector under 2°C warming scenario	Main current priority adaptation strategies (Horizon 2025-2030 for 2°C warming scenario)
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased forage productivity and quality Increased scarcity of water and fodder resources Increased competition for access to water resources Decline in livestock productivity Increase in animal diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of an Early warning system Semi-sheltering Sustainable management and conservation of pastoral resources Promotion of sustainable collection and conservation of fodder Strengthening the production, dissemination, and use of climate information Promotion of livestock insurance Improving animal health and productivity Development and strengthening of pastoral units¹ Genetic improvement of species
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depletion and/or migration of fish stocks Massive job losses Increase in accidents at sea, destruction of fisheries equipment and infrastructure related to fisheries Senegal's trade balance deficit Impoverishment of fishing communities Increase in illegal emigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of fisheries resources and restoration of marine habitats Improving the effectiveness of the management and extension of marine protected areas and marine parks (10 MPAs by 2025) Promotion of the development of aquaculture Improving the safety of fishing communities and fisheries-related infrastructure Restoration and sustainable management of mangroves
Coastal zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generalized retreat of the coastline (1.25 to 1.30 m/year) Loss of sandy beaches with immediate negative impacts on tourism Displacement of coastal communities Reduction in size of islands (risk of islands disappearing) Destruction of coastal infrastructure Salinization of groundwater and agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Coastal Zone Management (establishment of a coastal monitoring system, identification of causal factors and physical processes that govern the functioning and dynamics of the coastline, updating of the legal and institutional framework of the coastline, morpho-dynamic modelling of the coastal zone, identification of the main coastal risks and areas at risk, planning of coastal occupation) Protection and development of areas at risk and restoration of degraded coastal ecosystems Identification of adaptation issues Regulation of coastal occupation
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variations in cumulative rainfall since 1970 Shift of isohyets from north to south Sudden drops in the annual average flow rates of rivers (nearly 60% for the Senegal River) Drying in some places of certain rivers (Casamance, Sine-Saloum) as well as some continental rivers, time pools and other flood plains. General drop in groundwater levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated water resource management (control of resources, knowledge of availability, flows, quality, demand, uses) Construction of retention basins Desalination of sea water Water pipelines Scaling up of boreholes

¹ Pastor Unit (PU) is a group of breeders and farmers who reside in the villages that exploit the same fields, who have a common investment and who are united by solidarity resulting from being neighbours and sharing the same natural resources.

Sector	Current impacts and vulnerabilities by sector under 2°C warming scenario	Main current priority adaptation strategies (Horizon 2025-2030 for 2°C warming scenario)
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecosystem fragmentation and loss of habitats Declining areas of forest for some species Decline in productivity of ecosystem services Natural vegetation in the Niayes ecosystem declined by 57% between 1972 and 2012 Reduction of the surface area of gallery forests by 22% in Casamance and 50% in Eastern Senegal, between 1972 and 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the knowledge base on biological diversity in relation to climate change impacts Strengthening the resilience of ecosystems
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in the geographical distribution and incidence of vector-borne diseases Increase in airborne diseases, including acute respiratory infections (ARIs) Exacerbation of allergen concentrations Increase in waterborne diseases Appearance of breeding sites for serious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening integrated epidemiological surveillance Prevention and control of climate change-related diseases in climate-sensitive areas prone to climatic risks Strengthening vector control
Disaster risk management due to floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High mortality rates Destruction of infrastructure (roads, bridges, homes) Slowing down of economic activities Emergence of waterborne diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the national development plan and masterplans Urban restructuring and housing programs in priority areas Strengthening of sanitation infrastructure and stormwater drainage systems in cities

The key considerations in the implementation of Senegal's climate change adaptation measures are presented in Table 9. These considerations include the development of a National Adaptation Plan (PNA), mastery of the regulatory framework, adoption of a multi-sectoral approach, deployment of an effective communication strategy, and the evaluation of adaptation costs. Addressing these factors will ensure a more comprehensive and effective response to the impacts of climate change on the country's economy and its population.

Table 9: Key considerations for adaptation implementation

Key considerations	Description
National Adaptation Planning	Develop the National Adaptation Plan (PNA) to incorporate short-, medium-, and long-term planning for future initiatives.
Regulatory Framework Mastery	Strengthen technical, technological, and human resources and establish simplified legislative procedures and sector-specific codes that address climate dynamics.
Multi-sectoral Approach	Adopt multi-sectoral and intersectoral approaches to effectively address the impacts of climate change on key sectors of the national economy, foster stakeholder collaboration, and facilitate a harmonized intervention framework.
Effective Communication Strategy	Sensitize political actors and impacted communities on the effects of climate change through a citizen- and decision maker-oriented communication strategy that engages all stakeholders in Senegal's climate change adaptation process.
Adaptation Cost Evaluation	Assess the costs of adaptation given ongoing climate change impacts and the lack of data and modelling that often hinders the accurate evaluation of the economic feasibility of proposed adaptation measures.

2.4 Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System for the NDC

Monitoring and evaluation of the NDC will be conducted by sectoral technical services under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with support from the Senegalese Climate Change Committee COMNACC. This process will ensure implementation of the planned activities and tracking of the NDC indicators. A capacity-building plan will be established for the sectors involved in monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) as part of the NDC implementation strategy.



2.5 Financial Implementation of the NDC

The financing needs of the NDC's mitigation and adaptation actions are based on identified programs and projects. Realization of the NDC commitments will be accompanied by the development of an operational execution and financing strategy. This strategy will establish appropriate technical, social, and financial modalities to achieve the NDC within the planned timeframe.


The financing needs for mitigation actions amount to approximately US\$ 8.7 billion, with US\$ 3.4 billion in unconditional funding and US\$ 5.3 billion in conditional funding. For the adaptation actions, Senegal requires approximately US\$ 4.3 billion, with US\$ 1.4 billion in unconditional funding and US\$ 2.9 billion in conditional funding.

3. Conclusion


Senegal's NDC showcases the government's commitment to reduce GHG emissions across all sectors and implement specific adaptation measures. The success of these efforts relies on coordinated global actions and resource pooling. Senegal is taking significant steps to effect both mitigation and adaptation actions, contributing to worldwide climate action. The country continues to make bold progress towards putting in place its sectoral and national adaptation plans.







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