



GGGI

INFORMATION NOTE



Senegal Green Growth Pathways



About GGGI

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies.

Working across the thematic priorities of sustainable energy, green cities, sustainable landscapes, and water & sanitation, GGGI aims to deliver impact through six strategic outcomes: (i) GHG emission reduction ; (ii) Creation of green jobs; (iii) Increased access to sustainable services, such as, clean affordable energy, sustainable public transport, improved sanitation, and sustainable waste management; (iv) Improved air quality ; (v) Adequate supply of ecosystem services ; (vi) Enhanced adaptation to climate change. GGGI has operations in [37 countries](#) – and growing – to implement actions that reconcile short-term development needs with long-term vision.

While not limited to these themes, GGGI is maximizing the impact of its products and services in the following areas in which we consider to be essential to transforming countries' economies: Sustainable Energy; Green Cities; Sustainable Landscapes.

Senegal's key sustainable development issues

Senegal is committed to achieving the SDGs and its commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Senegal's economy is characterized by its vulnerability to exogenous shocks. Sustainability and inclusiveness are crucial, as growth prospects are correlated with oil and gas production, and as job creation is insufficient to absorb internal migration and a growing labor force. Most labor is informal, entailing low remuneration, underemployment, and limited social protection. Improving productivity and employment in sectors where the poor are most active, and work is informal is essential for the country to maintain course towards the achievement of SDGs and NDCs. Senegal's main green growth challenges include:

- **Agricultural productivity, climate change and land degradation** - In rural areas, difficulties in accessing production factors (energy, water, quality inputs) result in low crop yields. These combined with rapid population growth, soil degradation, depletion of soil nutrients, and climate change, have resulted in deforestation, land, air and water pollution.

- **Haphazard, rapid and large-scale urbanization** - Senegal's urbanization rate is higher than the average in sub-Saharan Africa (40%). The lack of economic opportunity in rural areas has led the proportion of urban dwellers to almost double in recent decades and is expected to reach 60% by 2030. Cities are now the main drivers for growth, accounting for 65% of the national GDP, and 55% for Dakar alone. A chronic infrastructure deficit and lack of public services combined with

haphazard spatial planning and weak infrastructure investment has led to severe impacts on the environment, human health and well-being.

- **Financing the investment gap for NDCs and SDGs** - The estimated cost of PSE PAP2 climate projects is of around 3,162 billion XOF, while that of unconditional NDC is 2,734 billion XOF. Improving the environment for businesses to thrive, while catalyzing private investment into climate and green projects is crucial.

Supporting Senegal's pathway to emergence

A vision by 2035 in line with National Determined Contributions as path to growth.

Senegal has adopted a new development framework through its national strategy titled **Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE)**. It is the framework for the country's economic and social policy development over the mid to long-term. The PSE, is expected to guide Senegal's on its path to growth and prosperity by 2035. In line with the second phase of Senegal's PSE, GGGI supports the Government of Senegal in its transition to a green, emerging Senegal, focusing on greening the country's growth engines: Secondary Cities as well as on sectors key to the achievement of its NDCs and where growth connects to green job creation.

Building on its early work on [Guidelines for Green cities](#) development, and [Assessment of rural renewable energy for productive use \(RE4PU\)](#), GGGI supported the design of the country's [National Green Growth Strategy](#). During the 2019-20 biennium, GGGI's advice has helped progress from setting the agenda in favor of national and subnational



green growth pathways, to mobilizing finance for secondary cities' green infrastructure.

GGGI's work has resulted in the approval of a program of 25 [green municipal strategies development and roadmaps](#), the launch of Senegal's Secondary Green Cities network and green buildings platform, and the mobilization of 3.3 M USD at the benefit of transformative solid and liquid waste treatment and valorization projects. GGGI's program also helped identify opportunities for renewable energy to be used at the benefit of improved agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change in the rice value chain. The transverse focus on the financing of Senegal's NDC targets led to the structuring of innovative partnerships with financial institutions and investment project preparation for scalable financing vehicles such as the [Renewable and Energy Efficiency Fund \(REEF\)](#).

Taken together, these initiatives should deliver a reduction of up to 30 million tCO₂e over the next 20 years, provide access to sustainable waste management infrastructure to 1,860,000 people and create 700 green jobs.

GGGI's cooperation with Senegal

Cooperation between Senegal and GGGI is built on a strong foundation of partnership since Senegal became a member in 2014. The GGGI Office in Dakar, is hosted by the Ministry of Environment and

Sustainable Development since 2016. The signing of the Host Country Agreement (HCA) between the Republic of Senegal and GGGI took place in 2017.

[The political willingness and leadership for green growth](#) expressed by His Excellency President Macky Sall, led Senegal to be elected in September 2016 as Vice-Chair of the [Assembly and Council](#) of GGGI. This mandate was renewed in October 2019. Senegal holds the Vice-Presidency of GGGI's Management and Programmes Sub-Committee (MPSC) on behalf of the developing countries constituency. His Excellency Mister President Sall has been nominated as one of six champions of [GGGI's Global Green Growth 2030 Campaign](#), which aims to mobilize actions to achieve measurable progress in all key areas of green growth in developing countries by the year 2030.

GGGI's cooperation with Senegal is enshrined in its updated **Country Planning Framework (CPF) 2019-2023**. It focuses on three strategic orientations:

(i) **Enhanced green and inclusive governance for green growth and climate action and increased access to finance for NDCs and SDGs.**

(ii) **Accelerated low-carbon urban development and strengthened resilience to climate change of Senegalese secondary cities.**

(iii) **Investment mobilized for renewable energy for productive use in agriculture and climate smart practices in rural areas.**

GGGI's 2021-2022 Country Business Plan (CBP) is intended to contribute to Senegal's following national targets:

- Reduced GHG emissions – GGGI will contribute to the 27.3% reduction in **GHG emissions** by 2025 under a conditional scenario, including 65,28% in

waste, 8,76% in AFOLU; 38,5% in energy (NDC).

- Improved access to sanitation - GGGI will support increased access to sanitation in urban areas from 67% in 2017 to 86%, and in rural areas from 42% in 2017 to 65% by 2023 (PSE);
- Green jobs creation - Increase decent jobs creation, including an increase women employment from 32.8% in 2016 to 35% by 2023 (PSE);
- Enhanced adaptation to climate change: GGGI will contribute to 387,352 ha of farmland under sustainable land management by 2030 (NDC).



Senegal Green Growth Pathways Country Planning Framework 2019-2023



Senegal Country Program

Green Cities

Green Secondary Cities Wastewater, Plastic Waste and WEEE Management: Innovative Business Models for Recycling and Valorization.

Dates: 2019 – 2022

Implementation partners: ADIE, ONAS, UCG, Municipalities of Touba, Tivaouane

Financial partner: Government of Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Objectives: Support Senegal's efforts to sustainably manage waste and accelerate green secondary cities' development while reducing GHG emissions. The project will focus on creating sustainable value chains and valorization options for i) plastic waste in the city of Touba; ii) waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in Dakar; and iii) domestic wastewater in Tivaouane. The project will contribute to strengthening national and sub-national/local (city level) green growth policy planning, financing and institutional frameworks.

Expected results: The forecasted climate impact of the project is the reduction of 979,100 tCO₂eq reduction under 25 years period (average 39,165 tCO₂eq reduction / annum), that will benefit 500,000 beneficiaries with the creation of 700 Green jobs.



Promoting City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) through Climate Resilience and Green Growth agenda.

Dates: 2019-2021

Implementation partners: ONAS, Municipalities of Kaolack, Kolda

Financial partner: Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Objectives: Develop climate-resilient, pro-poor, sustainable and viable city-wide sanitation (CWIS) services in two secondary cities. GGGI will push for incorporating and mainstream the sanitation planning frameworks of green growth and climate change/resilience. The government and the cities will also be supported to implement and ease policy reforms in order to create an attractive climate financing sector.

Expected results: Kaolack and Kolda to approve a municipal green-growth strategy and plan that includes CWIS; Two investment projects on city-wide inclusive sanitation in Senegal that received a commitment to finance; Sanitation is incorporated into national climate change and/or green growth strategy.



Identifying policy approaches under Article 6

Implementing partners: Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development; Ministry of Energy; Private sector.

Financial Partner: The Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment.

Scope: Multi-country.

Objectives: As the part of the Paris Agreement, signatory countries are bound to establish National Determined Contributions in order to reduce their CO₂ emissions. The article 6 of the Paris agreement will provide international exchange reducing emissions best practices through Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs). Although rules related to the article 6 have to be implemented, political approaches become the challenging reflective framework. It would introduce the carbon pricing mechanism and structural changes should arise from this measure as it will conducted to the decarbonisation process to their national economies. It is in that context GGGI will support countries such as senegal in designing political approaches under the article 6.

Expected results: GHG emission reduction in up to 4 GGGI member or partner countries due to access to climate finance through policy approaches under the Paris Agreement Article 6; GGGI supports up to 4 countries to leverage climate finance through carbon pricing or other sources to support the scaling of emission reductions ambition.



Sustainable Landscapes

Solar PV electricity for agricultural development

Dates: 2019-2020

Implementing partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment, SODAGRI, SAED, La Banque Agricole, FONSI, Private sector.

Financial Partner: Global Green Growth Institute.

Objectives: The project objective is to introduce solar PV where electrical pumping is currently absent and/or to substitute diesel-powered pumping sets and/or back up national grid sourced power (mostly hydrocarbon). GGGI's role is to develop business models and structure the investments.

Scope: National.

Expected results: The project will contribute to GHG emission reduction and to generating foreign exchange savings on reduced diesel imports; Funding commitments to be secured to introduce solar PV technology for agricultural development.



Energy/Cross-cutting

National Financing Vehicle in Senegal: The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund

Dates: 2019-2020

Implementing partners: FONSI.

Financial Partner: Global Green Growth Institute.

Objective: Provide technical assistance to FONSI on the structuring and establishment of a national financing vehicle in Senegal: the Renewable and Energy Efficiency Fund (REEF) to provide appropriate financing for RE and EE projects.

Scope: National.

Expected outputs: The REEF is legally set up, operationalized and contributes to GHG emissions reduction, increase access to energy; USD 50M are raised for the first fund raise.

GGGI's interventions emphasize change in four priority areas considered to be essential to transforming countries' economies including:



energy



water



land-use



green cities

HOW WE WORK

As a trusted advisor, GGGI develops strong partnerships with Member countries encouraging long-term vision supported by practical implementation to foster green- growth in the present. GGGI supports stakeholders through two complementary and integrated work streams – Green Growth Planning & Implementation and Investment Policy Solutions – designed to assist in developing, financing and mainstreaming green growth in national economic development plans. GGGI's interventions emphasize change in four priority areas considered to be essential to transforming countries' economies including energy, water, land-use and green cities.



To learn more about our work, please contact us.

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