INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS
SENEGAL

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT: SENEGAL

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.

Senegal's economic growth cycle in 2023-2024 is in acceleration, but is expected to slow down by 2025.[1] This pace of growth is characterized by being more than twice the global rate, on average, though it is still below the country's growth trajectory projected before the pandemic. Accordingly, Senegal's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on increasing people's well-being.

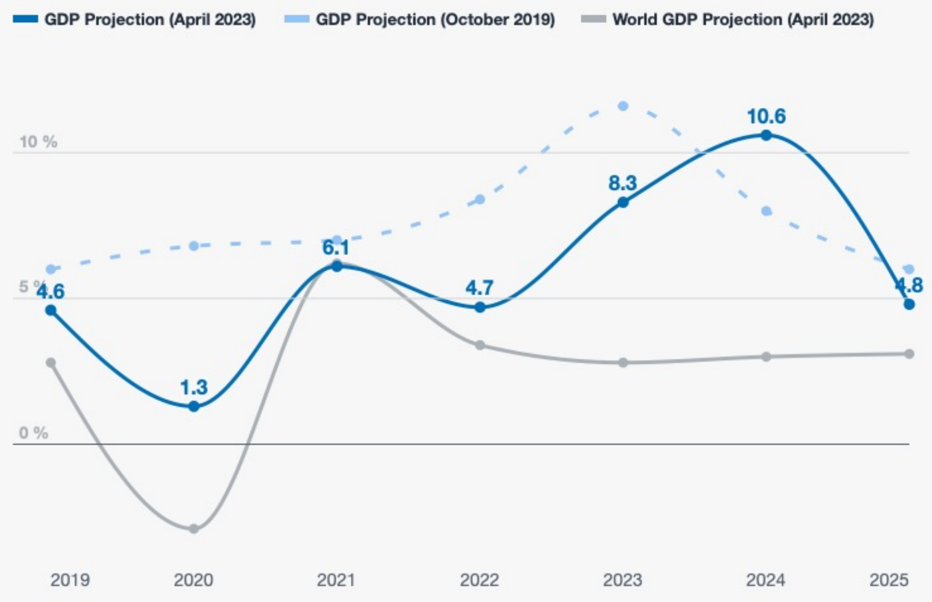
Despite the positive impact of this pace of economic growth on poverty reduction at $2.15 and $3.65 a day, there are still significant distributional challenges to accelerate progress. Moreover, economic growth occurs at the expense of the environment, as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 6% due to fossil fuel usage, and of 10.6% when also considering land-use change.[2]

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.

[2] CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

GDP

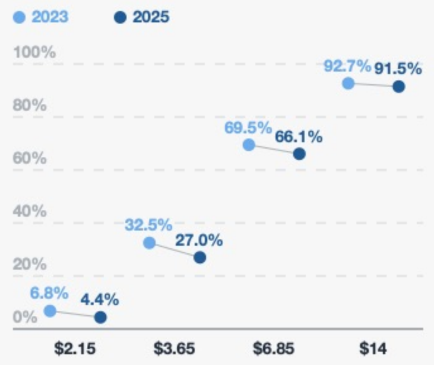
Growth Pathways



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) (April 2023 and October 2019).

PEOPLE

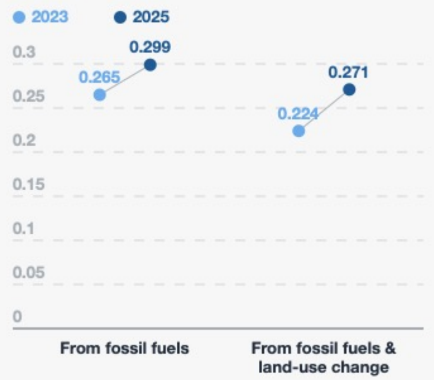
Poverty: Percentage of the population under each threshold (PPP$ a day)



Source: Projections based on binned distributions ($0.10-bins, 2017 PPP) reconstructed from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform through the pip: Stata Module.

PLANET

Carbon Intensity: CO2 emissions intensity of GDP (tCO2 per PPP $1,000)



Source: Projections based on GDP data from the IMF WEO Database (April 2023), and on CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

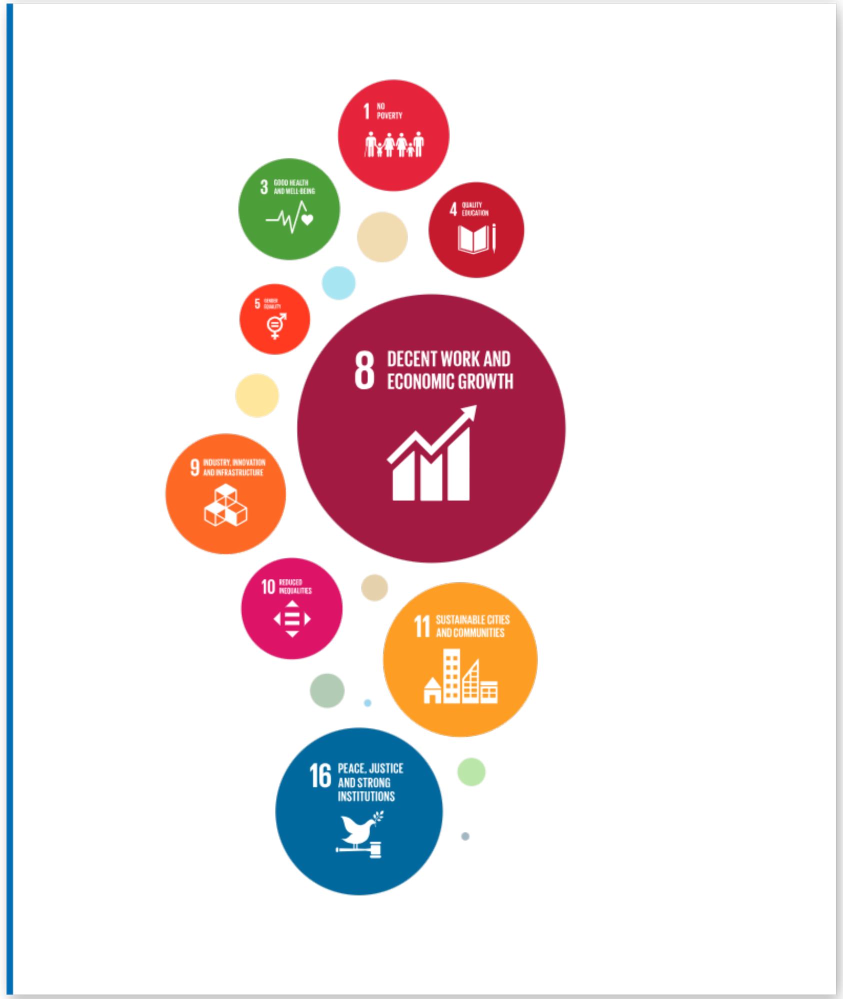
SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Senegal performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows [UN Stats](#) standards and [methodology](#), and is aligned with country profiles.

Trends in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/sdg-trends

SDG PRIORITIES

Senegal's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.



Key documents for analysis:

1. Emerging Senegal Plan (Vision 2035): Priority Action Plan 2014-2018
2. Emerging Senegal Plan 2019-2023

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/current-priorities

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Senegal to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Senegal's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national trends and priorities, the following integrated SDG pathways reflect policy choices with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Senegal:

- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay
- Target 11.6: Reduce the environmental impacts of cities
- Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice

Note that the guidance for Member States is to identify a set of priority areas for investment and policy change that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The three targets could form a basis for this.

The other two include setting a national benchmark for reducing poverty and inequality, and an overview of planned adjustments in national planning and institutional frameworks that will better support the SDGs' achievement.

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

To tackle the problem of employment, particularly for young people and the vulnerable, the Government of Senegal has adopted a national employment policy based on strengthening the efficiency and transparency of the labour market and on promoting self-employment in both rural and urban areas. The State has also created instruments to support young people, such as the National Agreement between the State and Private Employers, the establishment of various funds and the creation of Community Agricultural Estates. In addition, the General Delegation for Youth and Women's Rapid Entrepreneurship reinforces the existing system and aims to support entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives by young people and women, while meeting the requirements of transparency, diligence and efficiency.

In addition, significant lines of credit are granted to women, thanks to the combined actions of financing mechanisms and projects/programmes Since 2021, the government has also been implementing an Emergency Programme for the Employment and Socio-economic Integration of Young People, at a total cost of F.CFA 450 billion.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

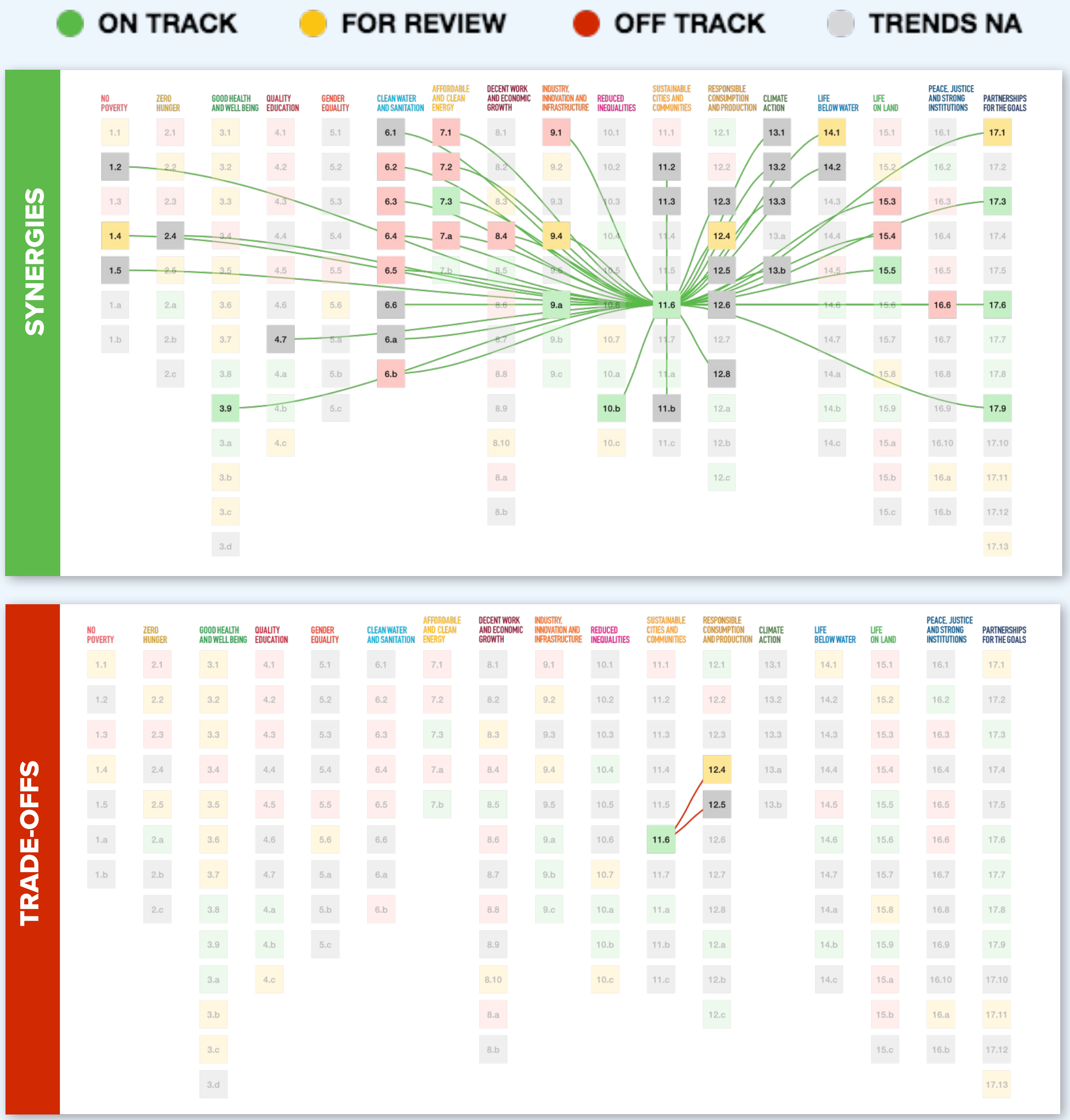
To provide a concrete response to concerns about climate change, the Government of Senegal is implementing major projects and programmes, such as the following ones:

The "Territorial Approach to Climate Change" project to strengthen the capacity for regions to integrate climate and carbon constraints into their long-term development planning.

The Mbeubeuss landfill biogas recovery project, which aims to capture the methane emitted into the atmosphere from the landfill (70%), and to destroy it either by simple burning or by burning combined with energy production.

The Great Green Wall Programme, which aims to combat the effects of climate change and desertification and the loss of biodiversity in order to generate highly positive socio-economic impacts on populations and to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and the integrated development of targeted arid zones.

The "Integration of Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development in Senegal" project, which aims to integrate the adaptation to climate change into development policy and objectives through institutional structures, capacity- building and financial mechanisms.



Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

The renewal of the Senegalese justice system is reflected in the following initiatives:
(i) The introduction of a new judicial map, with the creation of high courts and magistrates' courts in place of regional courts and departmental courts respectively; (ii) the creation of criminal divisions in high courts and courts of appeal in place of assize courts; (iii) the possibility of creating specialized divisions in civil, commercial and criminal matters in high courts and magistrates' courts; (iv) the introduction of new principles of judicial organization (principles of impartiality and independence); (v) the introduction of new principles of judicial organization (principles of impartiality and celerity); (vi) the adjustment of classical principles of judicial organization (principles of the rights of the defense and collegiality); and (vii) the inclusion of local justice in the judicial chain.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/synergies-and-tradeoffs

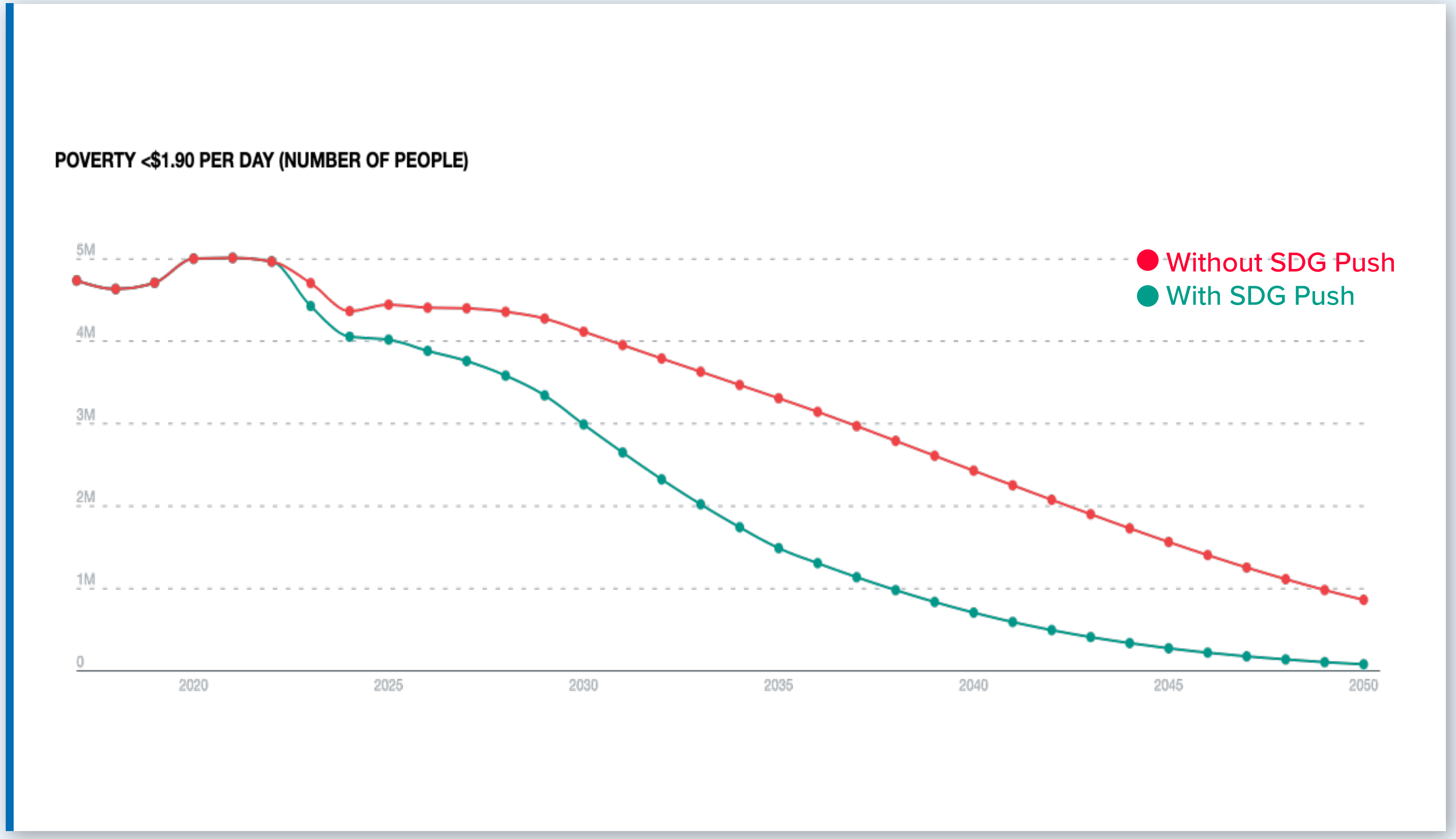
FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Senegal can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	4,100,000	860,000
With the SDG Push	3,000,000	81,000



Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:

https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/SEN/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIMULUS

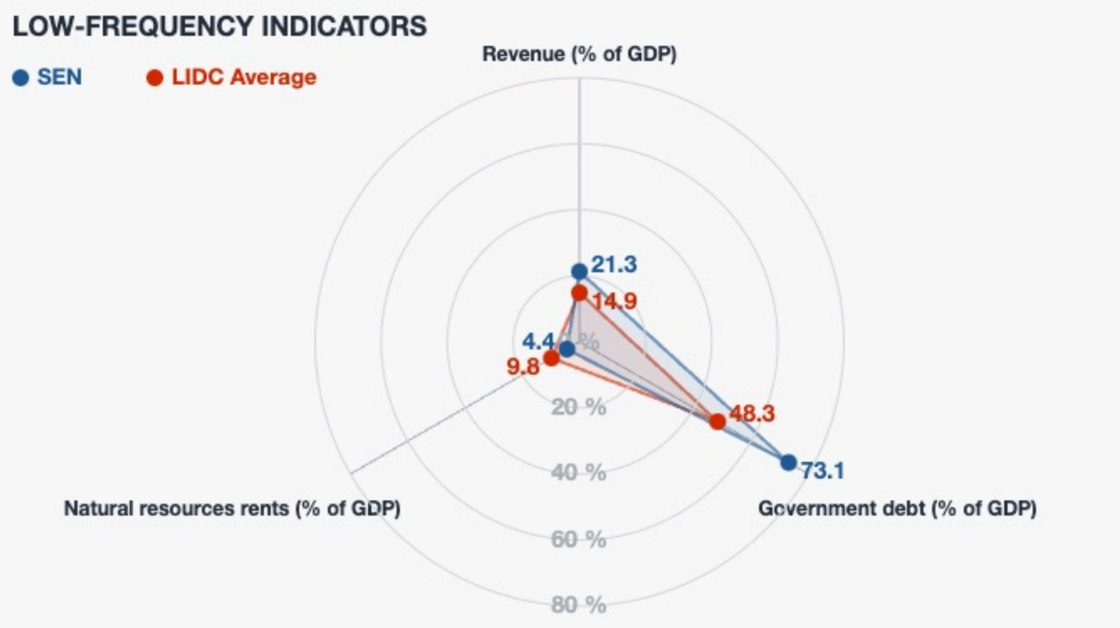
Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue, debt and natural resources rents as a proportion of GDP. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment risk rating.

Senegal's gross government debt, projected at 73.1% of GDP in 2023, is about 50% higher than the low-income developing countries (LIDC) group of 48.3%. The country is expected to collect 21.3% of GDP in revenue this year, again nearly 50% above the LIDC group ratio of 14.9%.

Senegal's public external debt servicing this year is expected to be as high as 20.3% of revenue compared to 14.1% for the LIDC average. According to the latest World Bank and IMF Debt Sustainability Assessment from June 2022, the country is rated at 'moderate risk' of debt distress.

Senegal is using an Integrated National Financing Framework to address key fiscal and financial constraints and to build a more sustainable financial architecture at the national level. Priority areas of action have been identified around the following: improving the tax structure with more share of direct vs indirect taxes; modernizing tax administration through digitalization and transparent tax communications; implementing a debt strategy for more concessional borrowing and directing commercial debt towards projects with proven profitability; strengthening the implementation of public-private partnership (PPP) projects and creating a PPP project seed fund; and redirecting diaspora savings towards productive investments.



Notes: External debt covers public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Sources: WDI (natural resources rents, data from 2021), IMF WEO April 2023 (debt and revenue, data from 2023), IDS (external debt, data from 2023), IMF/World Bank (DSA Rating as of 31 May 2023).

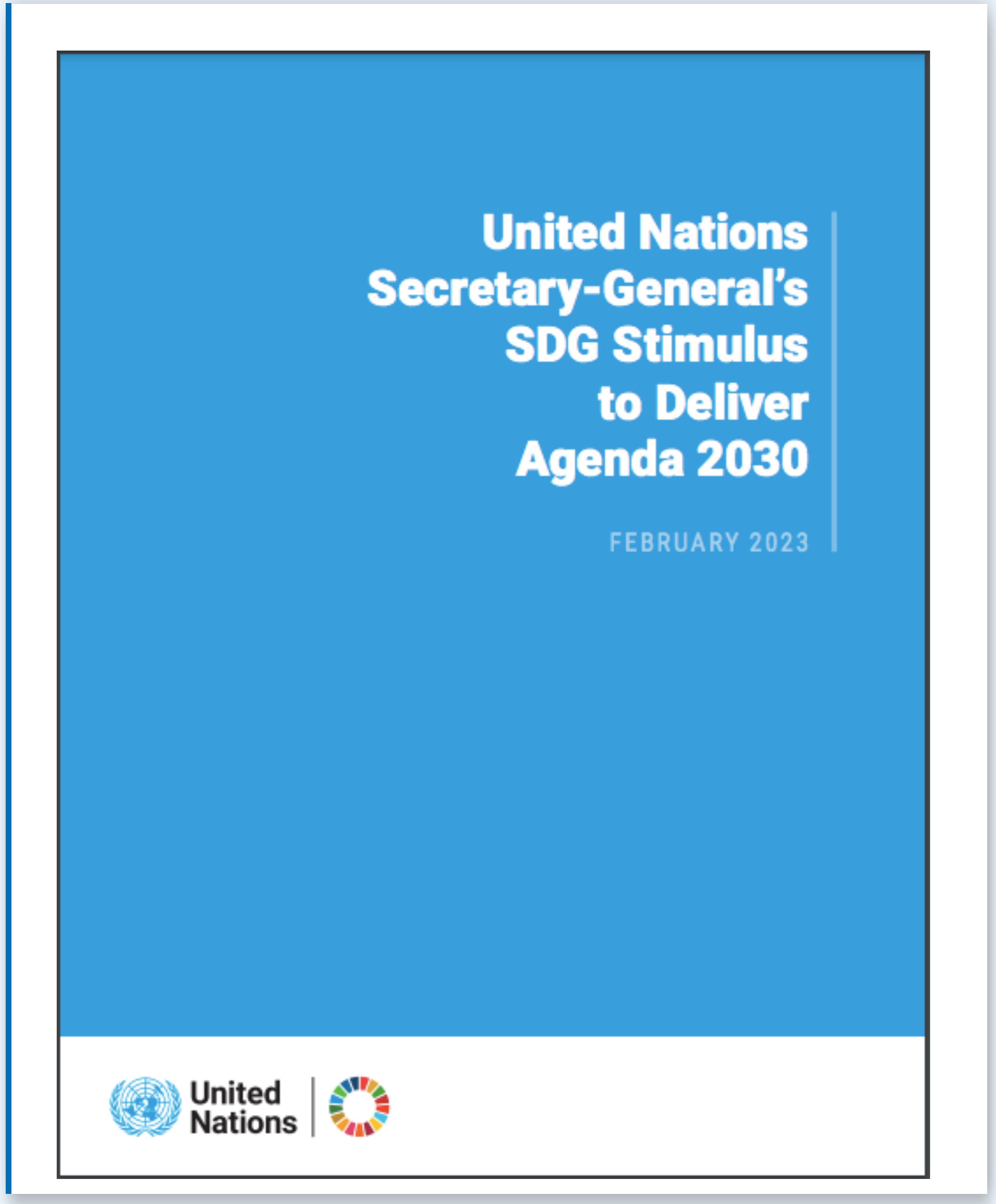
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Senegal, possible funding options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform, including revenues from oil and gas
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing


United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030

FEBRUARY 2023

United Nations

METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology

Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources

Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology

SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source

Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.

INTERLINKAGES

Methodology

Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source

The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology

Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source

Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).