

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Senegal is a unitary country with a multiparty presidential regime. The country is divided into 43 departments and 557 communes (*Gox*) including 5 cities (*Rewu Taax*).<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **Plan for Emerging Senegal (PSE)** is the main framework for economic and social policy. Its strategic orientations are aligned with the SDGs, and it covers 97.1% of the SDG targets. The PSE is implemented through five-year **Priority Action Plans (PAP)** and the second phase of the PSE corresponds to the 2019-2023 period. The government committed to developing a 'leave no one behind' strategy as the identification of "vulnerable" people is seen as a prerequisite for effective and efficient implementation of the SDGs. Senegal also considers decentralization to be part of its SDG implementation strategy.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **General Direction for Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE)** within the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC) is in charge of the formulation of development policies and their translation into plans and programs as well as the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development actions. Its vision and strategic objectives are in line with the MEPC sector development policy letter which is in line with the PSE.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

For the 2018 and 2022 VNR processes, an **ad-hoc committee** has been set up. The objective was to mobilize stakeholders involved in sustainable development matters: ministries, civil society, local authorities, the private sector, parliament, other institutions and research institutes. For the 2018 VNR, the technical committee was under the auspices of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC). The **General Direction for Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE)** within the MEPC led the technical process for the elaboration of the 2022 VNR, together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the United Nations System in Senegal. In parallel, civil society actors developed an alternative contribution report.

### 1.3 MONITORING

The institutional SDG monitoring system is linked to that of the **Harmonized Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (CASE)** of the PAP created in 2015. An annual monitoring report adopted by all development actors (civil society organizations, local elected representatives, the private sector and development partners) outlines the progress made and recommendations. The technical process is led by the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation (MEPC), through the General Direction for Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE), together with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the United Nations System in Senegal. Senegal seeks to improve the monitoring of the SDGs through its action plan on the inclusive data charter. It defines concrete and specific measures and actions to be undertaken over the period 2022-2025 to facilitate the monitoring of the SDGs at all levels. This will involve, among other things, localizing the SDGs by strengthening communication on the SDGs at the regional, departmental and municipal levels and aligning local plans with the SDGs.

1. See: <https://www.sng-wofi.org/country-profiles/>

2. See: [http://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/19253Rapport\\_national\\_volontaire\\_Snegal\\_versionn\\_finale\\_juin\\_2018\\_FPHN2.pdf](http://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/19253Rapport_national_volontaire_Snegal_versionn_finale_juin_2018_FPHN2.pdf) (2018); <http://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Senegal%20Report.pdf> (2022)

3. There is no information on the DGPPE in the 2018 and 2022 VNRs.

More details on its responsibilities can be found here: <https://www.economie.gouv.sn/index.php/en/le-ministere/secretariat-general/dgppe>

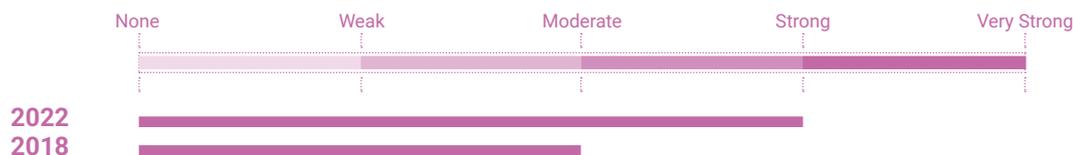
## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

LRGs do not directly participate in national coordination mechanisms. Overall, Senegal is giving priority to the localization (“territorialization”) of the 2030 Agenda by **aligning local plans with the SDGs**. In 2020, a territorial development planning guide was drawn up to facilitate integrating the SDGs into territorial planning.

Local governments were involved in the 2018 VNR process: a civil society working group held consultations in several regions (mainly about the “leaving no one behind” principle). The 2022 VNR mentions the participation of LRGs as well, linked to the committee in charge of the reporting process. The committee also organized a virtual workshop with local authorities, regional development agencies and other local development actors to present the report to them.

### 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

#### ► In the VNR process



Comments: The Committee in charge of the 2022 VNR involved LRGs. (No evidence of this participation in the answers received to the 2022 GTF Survey).

#### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: There is no evidence of LRG involvement in national coordination mechanisms. However, LRGs are involved in the national annual SDG monitoring process.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments’ annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

### 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

The 2018 and 2022 VNRs refer to LRGs, and provide specific examples. However, these are mainly national initiatives implemented in certain cities/territories rather than locally-led initiatives. In the 2022 report, LRGs and localization are presented as key actors and processes for the implementation of the SDGs.

### 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► There are new mechanisms for integrated regional and urban development plans in several regions (e.g. Area **Dakar-ThièsMbour**), as well as new urban plans (e.g. **Dakar** Horizon 2035).

► The **Fatick Region** has for instance developed the Integrated Regional Development Plan 2012-2018 that used an ecosystem approach to meet the SDGs at the regional level. The transfer of environmental and natural resource management powers to the regions enabled the region to design and monitor its biodiversity, safeguarding efforts to protect wildlife in particular. As of today, 33 forests are being developed and 100 villages are involved in forest management.

► The city government of **Dakar** has organized reforestation activities with schoolchildren from disadvantaged areas, in a more inclusive learning environment to simultaneously raise awareness on climate change and reduce inequalities.

► The city of **Saint Louis**, in collaboration with Enda Energie and Wetlands International, has established a comprehensive framework for protecting vulnerable coastal ecosystems.

► **Pikine** has inaugurated an Office of Rights to provide services of attention, welcome and advice for irregular migrants. In addition, 75 Senegalese local authorities in 2017 adopted a Charter of Citizen Participation and the Right to the City to commit themselves to advance the human rights and citizen participation agendas at the local level.<sup>4</sup>

4. The cases presented above are mentioned in UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The financing mechanism for the SDGs goes through that of the PSE. The implementation of the SDGs requires the effective participation of the private sector. In 2020, Senegal launched a process to set up a **National Integrated Financing Framework (INFF)** to better finance the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. There is no information in the 2018 and 2022 VNRs regarding the local level. The Minister of Local Governments, Development and Territorial Planning set up in March 2022 in Dakar, a **climate financing project for local authorities (Pfcct)**, anchored to the national program for local development (PNDL). This project is financed by the Fund for Climate Change in Africa (FCCA), created in 2002 within the AfDB (African Development Bank).<sup>5</sup>

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** The 2018 and 2022 VNRs state that in order to deepen decentralization and make the localization of public policies effective, the government committed to promoting economically homogeneous territories. The government of Senegal launched Act III of **decentralization** which aims to promote the emergence of viable, competitive and sustainable territories. The 2022 VNR states that the level of achievement of the SDGs in 2023 is estimated at around 37%. With continued efforts, Senegal could reach 74% of its targets by 2030.

### 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

A law dating from May 2010 establishes “absolute parity between men and women in the fully or partially elective institutions of the Republic” at both national and local level. In addition, a constitutional revision was voted in November 2010 to include a specific clause on male-female parity “in electoral mandates and in elective functions”.<sup>6</sup> The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments was 43% in 2020 compared to 42.67% in 2015, a small change of 0.36 %. This weak evolution is, among other things, linked to the non-effectiveness of the law on parity at the level of certain municipal councils. However, if the pace of progress is maintained, the 2030 target of 50% will be reached with the effective application of the law on parity.

### 3.2 COVID 19

The COVID-19 pandemic and the low economic growth rate led to a slowdown in the pace of progress towards the SDGs, especially in the case of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 17 which show larger deviations from the baseline scenario. No reference to the local level.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>7</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		47.6 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		29.5 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		21.4 (2007, Dakar)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		59.8 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

5. See: [https://www.seneweb.com/news/Politique/financement-climatique-des-collectivites\\_n\\_374670.html](https://www.seneweb.com/news/Politique/financement-climatique-des-collectivites_n_374670.html)

6. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, “Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa”, [https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance\\_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa\\_EN.pdf](https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf)

7. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>