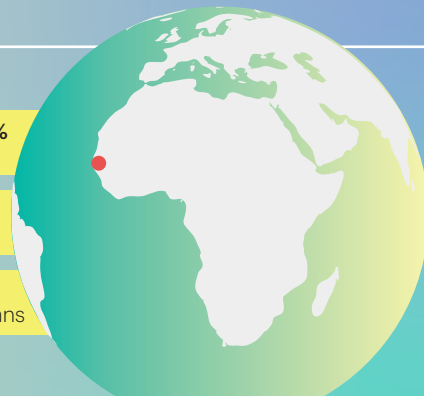


Energy Sub-Saharan Africa Programme in Senegal

Economic potential with **4% real GDP growth** in 2022

New **oil and gas** producer

Ambitious **renewable** plans



Senegal became an IEA Association country in 2023.

Senegal has a diverse energy mix, with oil, bioenergy and coal as the primary fuels. **Electricity** generation is dominated by **oil** followed by **coal**, but the share of **renewables** is growing. Electricity accounts for 15% of total final consumption. Oil is the major fuel used in the transport sector, while bioenergy is mostly consumed in the residential sector.

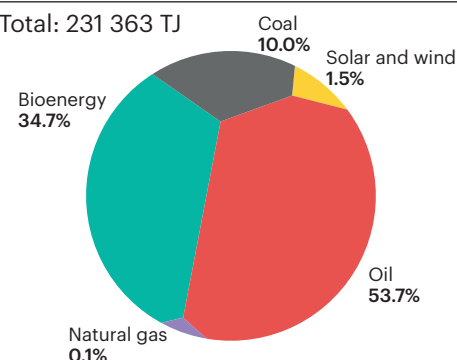
KEY POLICIES

- The **Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE)** (2014) aims for the country to become an emerging economy by 2035. The plan is supported by five-year **Priority Action Plans (PAP)**, with the current **PAP 3: 2024-2028** prioritising natural gas and electricity production and distribution as key growth drivers.
- The **Energy Sector Development Policy Letter (LPDSE)** (2019-2023) is focused on securing low-cost energy, reliable electricity, modern cooking fuels, and better financing, governance, and regulation. The LPDSE for 2024-2028 is currently under development.
- Senegal has a **target to provide universal access to electricity by 2025**. The PAP seeks to revise the rural concession model alongside the **Senegalese Rural Electrification Agency (ASER)** to boost access in rural areas. The country also has ambitions to increase access to clean cooking fuels, with the Nationally Determined Contribution including targets for improved biomass cookstoves and biodigesters.
- In 2023, Senegal entered a **Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)** with partners from the European Union, Canada, France, Germany and the United Kingdom to increase renewable energy to 40% of the electricity mix by 2030. The JETP mobilises more than €2.5 billion in new financing over a three to five year period and aims to create significant opportunities for private sector, sovereign wealth fund and philanthropic investments.
- There is a national **Statistical Law** and a ministerial order that govern statistical activities, including energy statistics as a separate data field.

ENERGY MIX

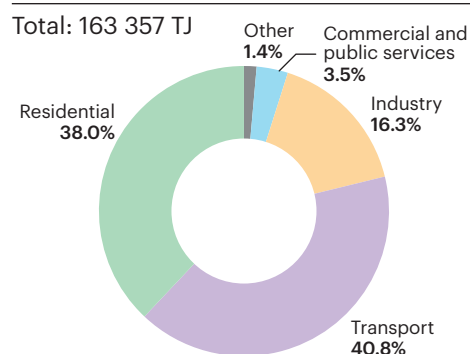
Total energy supply, 2022

Total: 231 363 TJ



Total final consumption, 2022

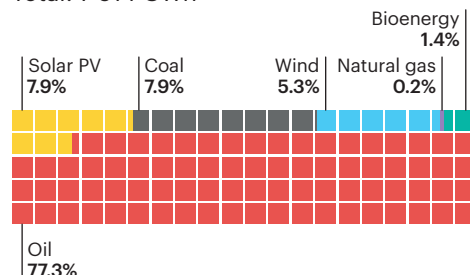
Total: 163 357 TJ



ELECTRICITY MIX

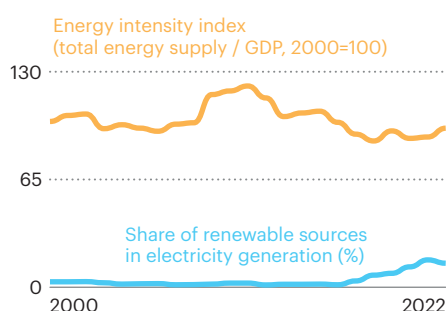
Electricity generation by source, 2022

Total: 7 514 GWh



KEY DATA

Data refer to year 2022 ▲ ▼ indicate the evolution of the indicator compared to 2021



Population ▲

17.3 million



CO₂ emissions per capita ▲

0.60 tCO₂ per capita



Energy intensity ▲

9 216 MJ per thousand 2015 USD



Gross Domestic Product ▲

25.3 billion USD (2015 prices and ex rates)



Net imports ▲

162.0 PJ



Share of renewables in electricity generation ▼

14.5 %



ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING AND ELECTRICITY

12 million

people rely on **traditional biomass** for cooking



32%

of population has access to clean cooking



82%

of population has access to electricity



Senegal is in the top third of countries in sub-Saharan Africa regarding access to electricity and clean cooking. Universal access to electricity has been achieved in urban areas, while rural areas have seen a **3.5-fold increase over the past two decades**. Progress has been driven by **national power system expansion** and off-grid initiatives.

Progress on clean cooking has been more limited, with population growth outpacing access improvements, resulting in a lower access rate today than two decades ago. The current policy priority is to improve access to both improved biomass cookstoves and modern cooking solutions, particularly biodigesters. In 2024, the country **endorsed the Clean Cooking Declaration** to make 2024 a pivotal year for clean cooking.

Electricity access breakdown

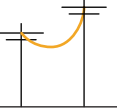
100%

of the population in **urban areas** has access to electricity



61%

of the population in **rural areas** has access to electricity



3 million

people are **without access to electricity**



TRACKING SECURE ENERGY TRANSITION

- Senegal's **electricity generation is very dependent on imported petroleum products**. To reduce import dependency and improve energy security, the country has plans to develop its **natural gas resources** and transition from oil-based power generation to natural gas. Senegal is also pursuing **new renewable projects, particularly solar and wind**, and investing in expanding and improving the national grid to further improve reliability.
- Following the discovery of oil and gas fields and given the country's high import dependency for oil products, **scaling up the domestic oil and gas industry is a key priority for the country**. The country produced oil for the first time in 2024 at an offshore facility and plans to continue expanding the oil and gas industry through **foreign investment and public-private partnerships**. Senegal also joined the Global Methane Pledge to reduce the world's methane emissions 30% from 2020 levels by 2030.
- Senegal is a **leading producer of several critical minerals including zircon, titanium and phosphate** and has ambitions to increase mineral valorisation and exploitation.

Senegal imports and exports (energy security)

TJ	Exports	Imports
Crude oil		27 169
Oil products	-549	110 583
Electricity		1 749
Coal		23 076
Total	-549	162 577

--- Net trade

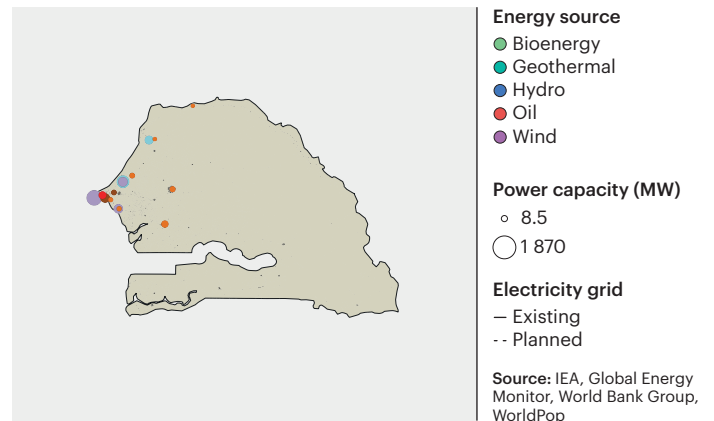
Note: Positive net value indicates that the country is dependent on imports of the energy source. Negative net value indicates that the country is a net exporter of the energy source.

Nationally determined contribution targets for energy

Base year (2010)	Unconditional (2030)	Conditional (2030)
6.2 Mt CO ₂ -eq	21.5 Mt CO ₂ -eq	14.0 Mt CO ₂ -eq

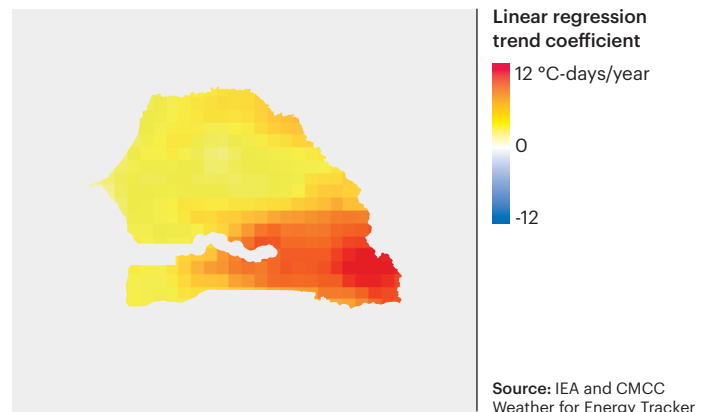
Power infrastructure map

The map below shows the types and capacities of power plants in the country as well as the electricity grid.



Weather trend map

The map below shows the annual trend of cooling degree days (indicator for space cooling needs) at grid level for 1979-2023.



These maps are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

