

Senegal 2024 Green Citizen Budget



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About BudgIT Senegal

BudgIT Senegal is a civic organization whose aim is to make Senegal's budget and public data understandable and accessible to all levels of literacy. BudgIT's innovation in the public circle comes from the creative use of government data by presenting it in simple tweets, interactive formats, infographics, or videos in the local language. Our main objective is to use creative technology to cross-citizen engagement with institutional development to drive societal change in Senegal.

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Sources / References

- 2024 Budget of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Department of Environment)
- Green Climate Fund 2029-2030
- Green Budget 2024
- References (Annex Documents)
- SenBudget Webinar Presentations



Definition of keywords

Climate change

Climate change refers to lasting changes in global or regional climatic conditions over time. It includes increases in average temperatures (global warming), changes in precipitation patterns, rising sea levels, and increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. These changes are largely caused by human activities, notably the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, and intensive agriculture.

Climate Financing

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases.

Sustainable funding

Sustainable finance is the set of practices, standards, norms, regulations and products that pursue financial returns alongside environmental and/or social objectives.

Renewable energy investment

Renewable energy investments refer to the allocation of financial resources into projects, companies, and technologies that generate power from renewable energy sources. These sources include solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, bioenergy, geothermal, and ocean energy.

Carbon Pricing

Carbon pricing (or CO₂ pricing) is a method for governments to mitigate climate change, in which a monetary cost is applied to greenhouse emission.

Carbon Stocks

Carbon stock refers to the physical storage of carbon in wood products, which is derived from the CO₂ absorbed by growing trees from the atmosphere.





Overview of the climate change context in Senegal

Like many African countries, Senegal is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Climate projections for the coming decades indicate an increase in average temperatures ranging from $+1.17^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+1.41^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2035, with notable variations between regions, particularly a more significant increase in the northeast and southeast of the country. Meanwhile, rainfall is expected to decrease significantly, with reductions of up to 89 mm in certain regions, particularly in the northwest, although the southwest may experience an intensification of extreme rainfall.

These climate changes pose major risks to several sectors of the Senegalese economy. The frequency of droughts, already high, could increase by 20% to 40%, particularly in the northern part of the country. Additionally, heatwaves are expected to become more frequent, especially affecting coastal areas, with

an anticipated increase of 40% to 60%. Floods, which are also becoming more frequent, have significant financial impacts, estimated at 44 billion CFA francs per year, particularly in urban areas like Dakar, where they cause destruction of infrastructure and loss of lives.

Agriculture, which is dependent on rainfall seasons, could see a 30% reduction in cereal production by 2025. In 2014, nearly 2.5 million hectares of arable land were already degraded. Livestock is also suffering from the scarcity of water resources and a decline in animal productivity. As for fishing, warming waters and decreasing fish stocks are leading to the loss of many jobs and internal migrations. Coastal areas are experiencing sea level rise, coastal erosion, and the salinization of agricultural lands.

Several villages, such as Doune Baba Dieye and Keur Bernard in Saint-Louis, have disappeared, while others are threatened with disappearance in the years to come such as the neighborhoods of Khar Yalla and Guet Ndar in the language of barbarism. On October 13, 2024, several villages in Bakel, including the commune of Ballou and neighborhoods of the commune of Kidira (Bakel) located along the banks of the Senegal River, experienced flooding due to overflowing waters. In certain parts of the communes, people moved through flooded areas using canoes.

In Senegal, structures have been put in place to deal with change such as the National Committee on Climate Change COMNAC and the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE). But climate change is not taken into account systematically and transversally in programs and policies. And there is a lack of a legal framework specific to climate change. The environmental code is currently being revised, but civil society, particularly women, youth and indigenous communities, are not sufficiently involved in these legal reform processes and in climate discussions in general.

Senegal has had a national plan for adaptation to climate change since 2006, but this plan is largely outdated.

Fishing is so far one of the sectors to have a sectoral NAP for 2035, others are being developed.

Existing policy frameworks have gaps in protecting human rights, land rights, and gender equality. Communities have limited access to information on environmental issues and projects that affect them. A framework protecting the rights of human rights defenders is also lacking.

In response to these alarming projections and the increasing vulnerability of its key sectors, Senegal has implemented several initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change.

Senegal, like many African countries, faces significant vulnerabilities due to the impacts of climate change. Projections for the coming decades indicate rising average temperatures between +1.17°C and +1.41°C by 2035, with more pronounced increases in the northeast and southeast. Rainfall is expected to decrease considerably, particularly in the northwest, while the southwest may experience intensification of extreme rainfall events. These climatic shifts pose serious risks to key sectors of Senegal's economy, particularly agriculture, energy, and water and sanitation.

The frequency of droughts could increase by 20% to 40%, particularly in the northern regions, alongside a projected 30% reduction in cereal production by 2025. Livestock productivity is declining due to water scarcity, while fisheries face challenges from warming waters and depleting fish stocks, leading to job losses and internal migrations. Urban areas, such as Dakar, suffer from recurrent floods causing infrastructural damage and significant financial losses, estimated at 44 billion CFA francs annually. Coastal communities face sea level rise, coastal erosion, and salinization of agricultural lands, with some villages like Doune Baba Dieye and Keur Bernard in Saint-Louis already lost to climate impacts.

In response, Senegal has established structures such as the National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAC) and the Ecological Monitoring Center (CSE). However, climate change is not yet integrated systematically into national programs and policies, and the existing legal frameworks lack provisions for climate-specific issues. Efforts to update the Environmental Code and develop sectoral National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) are ongoing, yet civil society, particularly women, youth, and

indigenous groups, remain underrepresented in these processes.

Recognizing the urgent need for inclusive and actionable climate strategies, BudgIT Senegal in collaboration with World Resource Institute (WRI) focuses on enhancing public access to climate finance data and fostering citizen engagement. The primary goal is to empower communities with clear and accessible information about climate investments in the agriculture, energy, and water and sanitation sectors. By simplifying complex budget data and disseminating it through social and traditional media, citizens will gain a better understanding of climate fund allocations and utilization.

BudgIT is committed to providing citizens with accessible and understandable climate finance data in the agriculture, energy, and water and sanitation sectors. This analysis aims to empower citizens to actively track, monitor, and demand improved service delivery in these critical areas, fostering accountability and transparency. Through these initiatives, citizens will be better equipped to engage in climate discussions, advocate for effective resource allocation, and hold decision-makers accountable for sustainable and inclusive development.



Green budget and climate finance in Senegal

Priorities of the Green Climate Fund

Climate finance refers to financial resources mobilized to support actions aimed at mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change. These are investments from public, private, national or international sources to finance projects such as renewable energies, forest protection, climate risk management or strengthening the resilience of populations vulnerable to climate impacts.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is an international initiative created in 2010 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its aim is to provide financing to developing countries to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The GCF plays a key role in supporting projects related to renewable energy, sustainable forest management,

climate resilience and other initiatives that promote sustainable and inclusive development.

Senegal's Program of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) serves as a strategic document summarizing national efforts to combat climate change. As a framework for interaction between the Green Climate Fund and Senegal, this program consolidates national and local priorities along with project ideas developed by stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, and civil society. Consequently, any project seeking funding from the Green Climate Fund must align with the priorities outlined in this Country Program, which acts as a climate reference framework. In addition to this document, a handbook manual has been developed to outline the steps required to access funding. It aims to inform stakeholders

about the national process for project and program validation. This practical guide provides the prerequisites for all submissions to the Green Climate Fund. Furthermore, it promotes transparency and good governance in the validation of projects under the supervision of the National Designated

Authority.

Based on the three pillars of Adaptation, Mitigation, and Governance, priority themes have been defined for Senegal. These priority themes were identified following consultations with all stakeholders.

Pillar	Priorities	Component
Pillar One : Mitigation	Priority 1: Low-Carbon energy and Investment	Component 1.1: Production and access to low-emission energy Component 1.2: Promotion of low-emission transportation Component 1.3: Promotion and deployment of energy efficiency
	Priority 2: Sustainable Land and Forest Management (Enhancing Carbon Stocks)	Component 2.1: Sustainable forest management Component 2.2: Promotion of low-carbon agriculture
Pillar Two: Adaptation	Priority 3: Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Social Protection	Component 3.1: Strengthening resilience to food, water, and health insecurity Component 3.2: Strengthening protection of livelihoods for individuals and communities
	Priority 4: Resilience of Infrastructure, Habitats, and Natural Ecosystems	Component 4.1: Promotion of a sustainable environment, housing, and infrastructure Component 4.2: Ecosystem and ecosystem service management and restoration
Pillar Three: Climate and Inclusive Governance	Priority 5: Strengthening Institutional Capacity	Component 5.1: Strengthening the governance framework Component 5.2: Development of transparency systems, climate finance, and adaptation and mitigation actions.
	Priority 6: Resilience of Infrastructure, Habitats, and Natural Ecosystems	Component 6.1: Capitalization on low-carbon and climate-resilient strategies Component 6.2: Communication, awareness, education

The green climate fund and its main priorities;

Energy

In 2015, Senegal's energy sector accounted for 33.8% of total greenhouse gas emissions (6,306 Gg CO₂-eq), second only to agriculture (44.6%). This is largely due to the country's heavy reliance on fossil fuels, which supply approximately 70% of its electricity. Energy intensity remains high, with an average consumption of 0.3 tons of oil equivalent per capita, underscoring the need for efficiency improvements.

The energy transition represents a major opportunity to reduce emissions. Senegal aims to achieve 30% renewable energy in its energy mix by 2030, up from the current 21%. Projects like the 158 MW Taïba Ndiaye wind farm and the 20 MW Bokhol solar power plant exemplify this ambition. The GCF also supports renewable energy projects for off-grid solutions, particularly in rural areas where only 42% of households have access to electricity.

Improving energy efficiency is another priority. The green climate fund integrates initiatives such as modernizing public infrastructure, which could reduce energy consumption by 20% by 2030. Efforts to promote alternative fuels, such as domestic biogas, aim to decrease deforestation and emissions from

charcoal use. The energy sector, while currently a significant emitter, also holds the potential to drive innovation, attract investment, and create green jobs.

Agriculture

More than 90% of cultivated land depends on rainfall, which has decreased by an average of 30% since the 1970s. Between 2002 and 2022, Senegal experienced five major droughts (2002, 2004, 2011, 2014, 2018), resulting in significant reductions in yields. By 2025, cereal production is expected to decline by 30% without effective interventions. This situation directly threatens the food security of more than 3 million Senegalese people, particularly in rural areas.

Degraded arable lands account for 2.5 million hectares representing about 25% of Senegal's cultivable area, with associated losses estimated at hundreds of millions dollars annually. Rising temperatures, projected to increase by 1.4° by 2035 exacerbate evapotranspiration further reducing water availability for agriculture. Additionally, recurrent floods have destroyed crops and contaminated soils. In 2018, floods led to a 20% loss in agricultural output in regions like the Senegal River delta.



The Green Climate Fund (GCF) supports initiatives such as agroforestry, soil conservation, and the use of biofertilizers, which aim to restore land fertility and improve resilience in agricultural systems. For instance, composting projects in Tambacounda and Kédougou have increased yields by 20–30% while sequestering carbon, aligning with climate adaptation and mitigation goals.

Water and sanitation

Water and sanitation are critical sectors in Senegal's fight against climate change, with both facing increasing vulnerability. River flows, such as the Senegal River, have decreased by nearly 60% since the 1970s, and rainfall reductions have averaged 16 mm in northern regions and 89 mm in southern and central areas. Rising temperatures are accelerating evapotranspiration, further stressing water availability for agriculture and drinking water supplies.

Floods, which occurred six times between 2005 and 2018, have severely damaged water and sanitation infrastructure, leading to annual losses

of \$50 million. These events contaminate water sources and exacerbate diseases like cholera and malaria, which increased by 25% between 2015 and 2020. In Dakar, where urbanization reaches 96%, only 45% of households have access to adequate sanitation, while rural areas rely on temporary and unsafe water sources.

The Green Climate Fund supports key interventions, including water infrastructure such as dams and rainwater harvesting systems, which aim to secure potable water access for 2 million people and improve irrigation. In sanitation, decentralized wastewater treatment and flood-resistant drainage systems are being deployed in urban areas like Pikine and Guédiawaye, targeting a 40% reduction in flood-related damages by 2030. Rural sanitation projects are set to benefit 500,000 people.

With an estimated \$430 million investment over 10 years, these initiatives address both immediate and long-term challenges, building resilience, protecting public health, and supporting sustainable development.

Focus on the regions of Fatick, Ziguinchor, and Saint Louis

Fatick

The Fatick region of Senegal, covering an area between 6,685 km² and 7,930 km², is home to around 613,000 inhabitants, with a density of 77 inhabitants per km². It consists of three departments: Fatick, Foundiougne, and Gossas. The region is known for its rich natural resources, including the Saloum Delta, a UNESCO World Heritage site that plays a crucial role in the local ecosystem.

Despite its natural wealth, Fatick faces significant environmental challenges, such as coastal erosion, salinization of land and water, deforestation, and the loss of mangroves. These issues, along with inadequate waste management and the vulnerability of its wetland ecosystems, threaten the region's biodiversity and agricultural productivity.

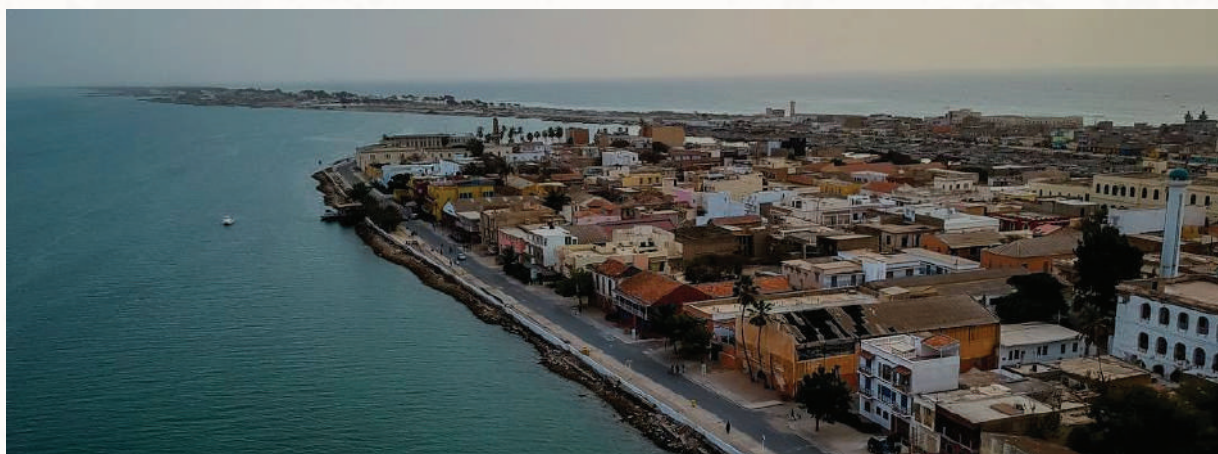
Economically, Fatick relies heavily on agriculture (with approximately 50% of the land cultivated), fishing in the delta, and a growing tourism sector focused on its natural and cultural heritage. These sectors are essential to the region's economic stability but are increasingly affected by environmental degradation. Addressing these issues through sustainable practices in land management, food security, and

ecosystem preservation is key to the region's resilience.

Ziguinchor

The Ziguinchor region located in the southern part of Senegal, covers an area of 7,339 km and has a total population of 566,992 people. It is divided into three departments: Ziguinchor, Bignona and Oussouye. The region is predominantly rural with 85% of the population around 481,115 people living in rural areas. The urban population stands at 85,877 people. Ziguinchor faces a high poverty rate of 66,8% which points to significant socio economic challenges.

Ziguinchor is grappling with significant environmental challenges, including energy deficits and a need for cleaner energy alternatives. The region is also experiencing salinization, acidification, and sand encroachment, which are impacting agricultural productivity and biodiversity. The degradation of palm groves, which are crucial for local livelihoods, and the ongoing destruction of mangrove areas further exacerbate the region's environmental issues. These challenges, combined with the region's high poverty rate, make it highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.



Saint Louis

The Saint Louis region in Sénégal covers an area of 19,034 km² and has a total population of approximately 908,942 people. Saint Louis is divided into three departments: Saint Louis, Dagana and Podor. The urban population stands at 412,037, while the rural population accounts for about 55% (approximately 496,905 people). The region faces significant economic and environmental challenges, reflected in its 39.5% poverty rate.

Saint Louis faces several environmental challenges such as high temperatures, low rainfall, and limited access to energy. The region also suffers from a decline in freshwater fish stock and coastal erosion, which exacerbates flooding and disturbs water flow.

According to the green climate fund, in terms of mitigation, the region has a

strong focus on access to low emission energy, aiming to increase renewable energy use. The forest and land use is also a major priority due to issues like deforestation and land degradation. Efforts to reduce energy intensity in building cities, and appliances are also highlighted.

For adaptation, priorities include health, well-being, food security and water availability, which are critical given the region's vulnerability to climate change. Protecting the livelihoods of local communities is equally essential, along with making the region's infrastructure resilient to climate change. The region has also placed a strong emphasis on preserving ecosystems and ecosystem services.



Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition Green Budget 2024

Fiscal framework

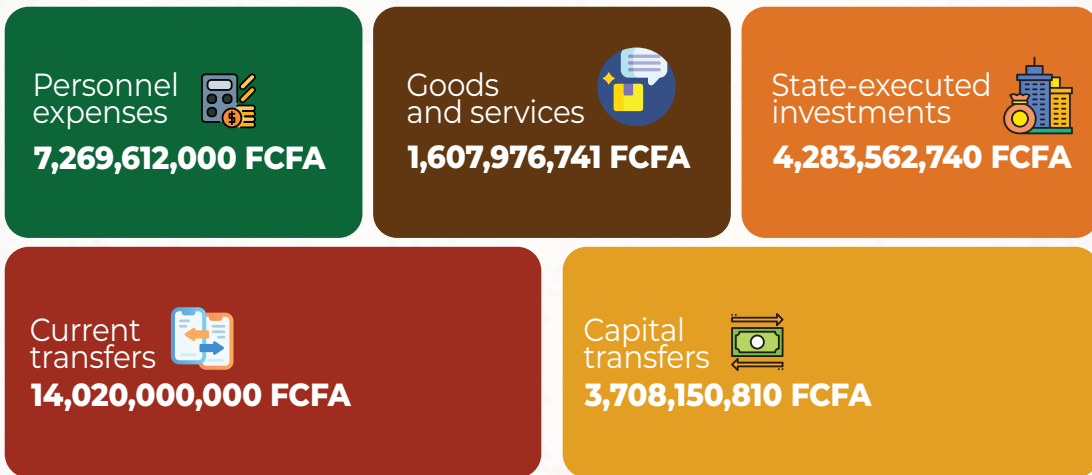
General revenue and planned expenditure

For the 2024 fiscal year, the budget proposal for the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Ecological Transition amounts to 48,699,848,381 FCFA in both commitment authorizations (AE) and payment credits (CP). This budget is distributed across four main programs as follows:



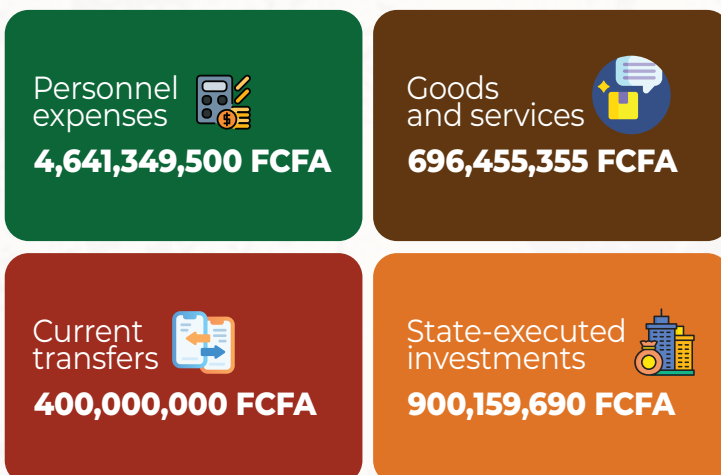
Program 2071: Combating Deforestation and Land Degradation

Allocated **30,889,302,291 FCFA**, this program's expenditures include:



Program 2072: Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas

Management Including **6,637,964,545 FCFA** allocated, its expenditures are:





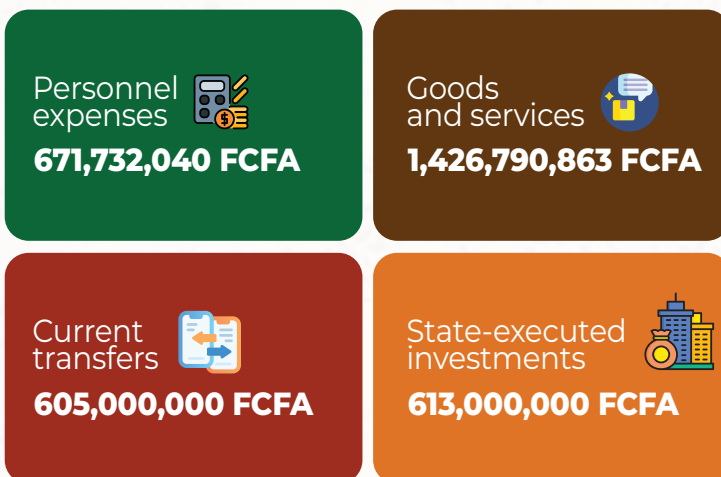
Program 2073: Combating Pollution, Nuisances, and Climate Change Effects

This program is assigned **7,856,058,642 FCFA**, divided as follows:



Program 1024: Leadership, Coordination, and Administrative Management

With **3,316,522,903 FCFA** allocated, the expenditures are:



LIST OF NATIONAL PROJECTS AND INVESTMENTS

Agriculture

As part of the 2023/2024 Agricultural Campaign, Senegal has made significant efforts to address the impacts of climate change in the agricultural sector, particularly through the following budget allocations:

Improvement of agricultural productivity	79,861,347,509 FCFA
Support for cotton sector actors	2,250,000,000 FCFA
Rural equipment program	1,622,895,000 FCFA
Sustainable agriculture program	4,165,757,491 FCFA
Micro-garden development project	350,000,000 FCFA
Agricultural program - crop protection component	2,750,000,000 FCFA
Seed capital replenishment program	9,000,000,000 FCFA

Titles Chapters/lines	Amount
SAED	4,000,000,000
ANIDA	1,555,000,000
Directorate Of Retention Basins And Artificial Lakes (DBRLA)	191,144,895
SODAGRI	1,000,000,000
Agricultural Development In Matam	800,000,000
National Integration and Development Program	500,000,000
Support for the National Agricultural Investment Program (PAPASAN) - Senegal	65,000,000
Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition	1,795,000,000

Titles	Amount
Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition	150,000,000
Rice Value Chain Development Project in the Senegal River Valley	1 656,208,883
Rice Value Chain Development Project in the Senegal River Valley	447,660,000
Water Valorization and Value Chain Development Project (PROVALE-CV)	1,057,365 783
Water Valorization and Value Chain Development Project (PROVALE-CV)	440,000,000
Support for Family Farms in Matam - Phase II	755,000,000
Irrigated Rice Production Project in the Senegal River Valley	2,000,000,000
Irrigated Rice Production Project in the Senegal River Valley	100,000,000
Local Development and Agroecological Transition	1,000,000,000
Local Development and Agroecological Transition	200,000,000
Sahel Irrigation Support Project	818,143,486
Rehabilitation of Irrigated Perimeters in Podor Project	1,364,200,000
Rehabilitation of Irrigated Perimeters in Podor Project	1,000,000,000
Rehabilitation of Savoigne Project	250,000,000
Rehabilitation of Savoigne Project	1,000,000,000
Agribusiness Development Project(PDIDAS)	2,000,000,000

Climate-sensitive projects and programs in the livestock sector

Projects	Adaptation	Mitigation	Mitigation and Adaptation	Total general
Project to improve the leather sector and hides (PACP)		42,000,000		42,000,000
Project for the Development of Forage crops (PDCF)	210,000,000		98,000,000	308,000,000
Project for the Development of sustainable Operations pastoral in the Sahel (PDEPS)	3,190,595,252	308,200,000	33,000,000	3,531,795,252
Support Project for the Development of the Dairy Sector (PRADELAIT)			3,080,000,000	3,080,000,000
Regional Support Project for Pastoralism in the Sahel – Phase 2	1,364,019,800	565,100,000		1,929,119,800
Poultry Recovery Plan Senegalese (PRAVIS)		30,000,000		30,000,000
Project for the Development of family Poultry (PRODAF)		15,000,000	45,000,000	60,000,000
Project for the Development of Livestock in Casamance (PRODELEC)		92,092,967	16,750,000	108,842,967
Animal Product Enhancement Program Animal Products	38,840,000			38,840,000
Support Project for Development agricultural and rural entrepreneurship / livestock component - phase ii	655,000,000			655,000,000
Support Project for the Modernization of the sectors animal (PROMOFA)		85,000,000	45,000,000	130,000,000

Projects	Adaptation	Mitigation	Mitigation and Adaptation	Total general
National program of Development of the Sector of Equids (PRONADEFE)	90,000,000			90,000,000
National program of Self-Sufficiency in Sheep (PRONAM)		75,000,000	140,000,000	215,000,000
PROVALE - CV	119,518,254	17,354,980		136,873,234
Strengthening Program of Zoo-sanitary Protection (PRPZ)		610,174,000		610,174,000

Climate sensitive projects and programs in the field of environment

Projects	Adaptation	Mitigation	Mitigation and Adaptation	Total general
Project Agroforestation of the Fight against the desertification and adaptation to climate change in the basin peanut of SN		283,000,000		283,000,000
National Campaign of Reforestation		1,324,275,000		1,324,275,000
Program of Development Forestry and Rehabilitation of Classified Forests		578,174,283		578,174,283
Project Investment for the Resilience of Coastal Areas Coastal In West Africa the West (WACA Senegal)	3,320,403,900			3,320,403,900
Program of Reforestation and Restoration of Ecosystems	3,408,150,810			3,408,150,810
Project for the Protection of Ecosystems against the bushfires (PRECOF)		288,400,017		288,400,017
Total general	4,650,000,000	3,050,000,000	5,300,000,000	13,000,000,000

Climate-sensitive projects and programs in the field of fishing

Projects	Adaptation	Mitigation	Mitigation and Adaptation	Total general
Program of fishing development continental	200,000,000			200,000,000
PSE aquaculture project				
Project for the Management of natural resources / Fishing component			2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Program of modernization of vessels ;	2,000,000,000			2,000,000,000
Project for the construction of a laboratory for fish products fishing			2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
Project for the acquisition of refrigerated trucks ;		1,500,000,000		1,500,000,000
Project areas of transformation (creation of three hubs and other infrastructures and fishing equipment maritime)			1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Project for a complex refrigeration in Hann ;		1,500,000,000		1,500,000,000
Rehabilitation works of the six boats (refit)	2,000,000,000			2,000,000,000
Project for geolocation of vessels of type artisanal	200,000,000			250,000,000
Project for the management of continental fisheries	200,000,000	50,000,000		250,000,000
Total general	4,650,000,000	3,050,000,000	5,300,000,000	13,000,000,000

Climate-sensitive projects and programs in the field of Transport

Projects	Internal Resources	External Resources	Total amount
The Pilot Project of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT):	3,500,000,000	8,726,000,000	12,226,166,932
The Restructuring of the public transport network (RTC)	2,000,000,000	2,748,000,000	4,748,000,000
The Regional Express Train (TER) of Senegal,	9.3	12.5	21.8



Green public projects and investments in the Ziginchor , Fatick and Saint Louis regions.



IV

Green budget and climate finance in Senegal

Despite being victims of climate hazards such as droughts, floods, cyclones, rising sea levels, and extreme temperatures, Many Senegalese are unaware of the climate change risks and environmental policies in place to safeguard their environment.

According to the 2023 Open Budget Survey, Senegal received a public participation score of 0 out of 100, indicating minimal opportunities for citizens to engage in the budget process.

This lack of awareness about government policy poses a massive challenge to driving sustainable environmental policies; with limited access to budget data and insufficient community involvement in green public projects, many citizens are unaware of their power and influence to make a change in their communities.

This project aims to empower Senegalese through education and advocacy so communities can push for

stronger climate action and sustainable development initiatives. We believe citizens are critical in ensuring effective climate policy implementation in Senegal.

While the government has implemented good policies, such as the Senegal Green Climate Fund, Senegalese citizens must actively watch budget allocations, monitor project implementation, and demand accountability from government institutions. Citizens' participation will guarantee that green projects are tailored to their community's needs. They can advocate for projects promoting resilience, such as sustainable farming, renewable energy access, and improved water management.

Citizens can drive long-term environmental and economic stability by demanding that climate financing funds be used effectively, resulting in environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social well-being.

Here's how you can Get Involved

Climate change affects us all, and how climate funds are managed will shape the future of our communities. As citizens, we have the power to ensure that these funds are used transparently, effectively, and equitably.



Get Informed

Get familiar with how climate finance is allocated in the agricultural, energy, water, and sanitation sectors in Senegal. Also, stay updated on government policies and projects impacting your community.



Engage and Speak Up

Be involved in community meetings, public consultations, and online forums. Speak up to ensure climate funds are directed toward real solutions that benefit everyone.



Monitor and Report

Monitor climate initiatives in your area and report them on yourtracka.org. Ensure accountability by reporting any project delays, mismanagement, or inefficient use of public funds.



Advocate for Change

Get involved with civil society initiatives that advocate for greater climate finance accountability. Use social media to raise awareness, share your concerns, and call for action.



Take Action Today!

Climate finance is public money—your money. By staying informed, engaging in discussions, and advocating for transparency, you can help build a greener, more resilient Senegal.

Join the advocacy:
for updates, reports, and
ways to get involved, follow
our social media

 @BudgitSénégal

 @budgit_sg

 @budgit_sn

