

## COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (1/4)

### Selected sectors and value chains



Fishing

Agriculture

Mines and quarries

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Senegal:

VCs discussed, negotiated and approved (except for mines and quarries)

## STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN THE THIES REGION, SENEGAL



5 local workshops (serious games)

1 national/regional dialogue workshop (Dakar)

FISHING

1 regional dialogue and presentation workshop (Thiès)

#### Stakeholders:

- Local & national public authorities
- Umbrella and producers
   organisations
- Local CSOs

#### AGRICULTURE



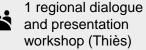
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1 national/regional dialogue workshop (Dakar)

5 local workshops

(serious games)



### Stakeholders:

- Local & national public authorities
- Umbrella and producers
   organisations
- Local CSOs

#### **MINES AND QUARRIES**



1 national/regional dialogue workshop (Dakar)

#### Stakeholders:

- 1 representative from the mining administration was present at a national dialogue workshop
- Mining companies were invited to participate to the local workshops but declined

## PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Fishing	<ul> <li>Overexploitation of fish stocks</li> <li>Poor fishing practices</li> <li>Poaching</li> <li>Illegal, undeclared, unregulated fishing</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul> <li>Fruits and vegetables: soil pollution due to use of agrochemicals, loss of soil fertility of large fruits and vegetables plantations</li> <li>Large crops: land clearing, declining yields leading to an increase in sowed surfaces and thereby the further fragmentation of ecosystems</li> <li>Livestock: overgrazing on degraded lands, shrinking of rangeland areas leading to a decrease in food sources for the livestock</li> </ul>
Mines	<ul> <li>Pollutions (soil, water, air)</li> <li>forest clearing</li> <li>Excavations</li> </ul>













### VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN THE THIES REGION, SENEGAL

Fishing	<ul> <li>By 2030, fish stocks are renewed thanks to surveillance, participative management, and planning</li> <li>By 2030, significant decrease in overfishing through the establishment of local co-management conventions</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul> <li>Fruits and vegetables: by 2030, generalised adoption of organic inputs thanks to trainings and awareness raising; improvement of soil fertility through land restoration techniques using sustainable land management</li> <li>Large crops: by 2030, increase plant cover to 38,000ha through agroforestry and natural regeneration, subsidies for organic fertilizers and an update in their protocol of use</li> <li>Livestock: by 2030, adoption of fodder as the main food source for the livestock through the promotion of fodder crops and strengthening of these crops (better varieties, etc)</li> </ul>
Mines	By 2030, habitat restoration and biodiversity regeneration through the rehabilitation of mining sites and technological innovation as well as through pressure reduction

## Solutions identified by stakeholders Content of VCs obtained in the Thiès region, Senegal

Fishing	<ul> <li>No exploitation of juveniles, respect resting times and the Fishing Act</li> <li>Inform, raise awareness et train fishermen about sustainable fishing techniques: hygiene, safety at sea, quality and management</li> <li>Ensure internal surveillance and the respect of the Fishing Act</li> <li>Decrease the number of industrial fishing licences (enabling condition – EC)</li> <li>Establish a licensing commission and publish a list of authorised industrial ships</li> <li>Register artisanal pirogues</li> <li>Recognise the « monitor fisherman » status for a sustainable fishing industry</li> <li>Recognise the « processing woman » status for fishing products with a « job card »</li> </ul>
Agriculture	<ul> <li>By 2030, 30% of farmers use, for instance: micro dosage, natural fertilizers and organic phytosanitary products</li> <li>By 2030, 30% of domestic waste and crop and fishing residues are composted; 70% of farmers use said compost</li> <li>800,000 trees are planted every year in fields and mangroves</li> </ul>
Applies to all VCs	<ul> <li>Promote the commercialisation of sustainable and healthy fish and agricultural products thanks to the establishment of cooperatives as well as selling points in cities</li> <li>Strengthen education to environmental preservation courses in both initial and vocation training</li> <li>Support multi-stakeholder dialogue</li> </ul>









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## COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (3/4)

## EVALUATION OF VCs (FISHING & AGRICULTURE) AND VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 (MINING & QUARRIES)

Criteria	Fishing	Agriculture	Mines and quarries (DIAG 2 evaluation)			
« SMART » nature of discussed VCs and VC scenarios						
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in VC	Yes	Yes	No			
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	No	Yes	No			
<b>[Acceptable]</b> Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = "science-based"	Yes	Yes	Yes			
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes			
<b>[Acceptable]</b> Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	1 ; 14 ; 15	1 ; 14 ; 15	14 ; 15 ; 16			
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	Yes	Yes			
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No			
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	No	No	No			
Other criteria						
Publicly available	No	No	No			
Formalisation and signature	Yes	Yes	No			
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No			
Conclusion	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	VCs discussed, negotiated and approved	No draft VC beyond DIAG 2 VC scenarios			





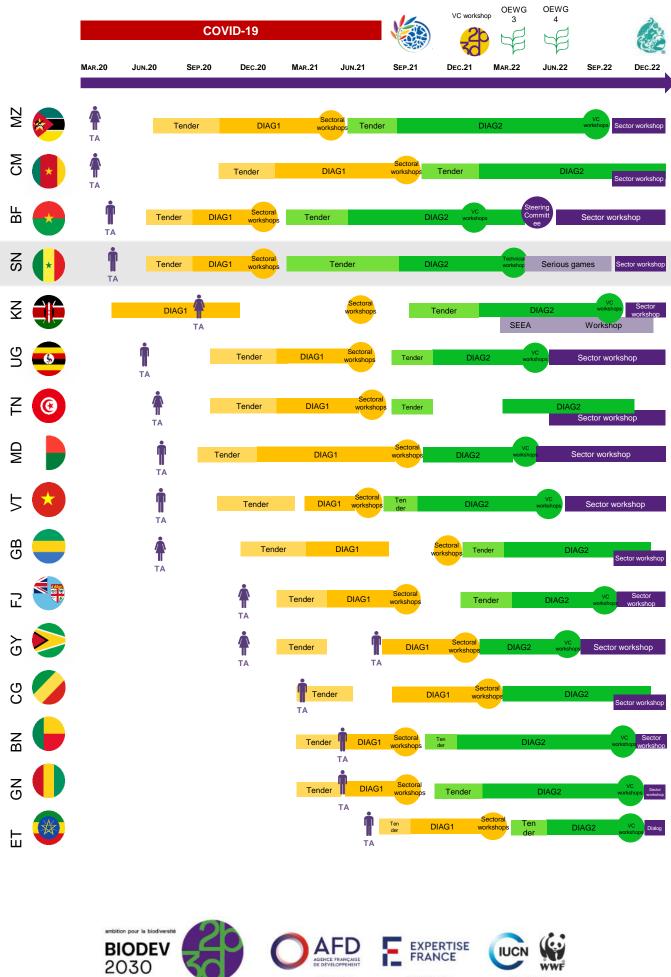






# COUNTRY FACT SHEET: SENEGAL (4/4)

## **BIODEV2030** IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)



RDINATION

