

COUNTRY PROFILE: SENEGAL

Introduction

Senegal borders Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania and surrounds its much smaller Anglophone neighbor, Gambia. Relatively dry, its shoreline runs along the Atlantic Ocean at the Sahel's westernmost point.

In 2014, Senegal adopted a new development model aiming at achieve economic emergence by 2035. This strategy, named Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES), forms the reference framework for the country's economic and social policy over the medium- and long-term¹.

The Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES)²

This Plan is based on the vision of an Emerging Senegal by 2035. The PES is implemented through five-year Priority Action Plans (PAP) with its own strategic axes and sectoral objectives. It constitutes the reference document for the State, technical and financial partners, public-private partnership and citizen participation, in the medium term.

The PES is articulated around three strategic pillars: i) structural transformation of the economy; ii) promotion of human capital, social protection and sustainable development; iii) good governance and rule of law.

The transformation of the economy is to be spearheaded by the development of agriculture, fisheries and food processing industry, the further development of extractive industries and fertilizers, capitalize on the geographic situation of the country to create a regional industrial hub and stimulate tourism.

The second pillar intends to better the lives of the Senegalese in terms of education, health and quality of life, guaranteeing a balance between the development of productive activities and the management of the environment and natural resources. In the environmental sector, Senegal is committed to integrating the principles of sustainable development into national policies and reversing the loss of natural resources, in particular reducing the loss of biodiversity.

The third pillar will see reforms in public administration, and a national pact of social stability an emergence.

The first phase of the PES (2014-2018) sought to implement 27 flagship projects and 17 reforms covering all sectors. The second phase (2019-2023) aims to consolidate the performances recorded in the first phase and continue towards the emergence by 2035³.

Population & Human Development

Senegal's HDI value for 2017 is 0.505— which put the country in the low human development category—positioning it at 164 out of 189 countries and territories, below the average of 0.537 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Between 1990 and 2017, Senegal's HDI value increased from 0.367 to 0.505, an increase of 37.6 percent. Over the same period, Senegal's life expectancy at birth increased by 10.3 years, mean years of schooling increased by 0.8 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.2 years⁴.

¹ <http://www.presidence.sn/en/pse/emerging-senegal>

² Plan Sénégal Emergent

³ Plan Sénégal Emergent. Plan d'actions prioritaires 2019-2023.

⁴ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/SEN.pdf. Accessed August 2019

National poverty was last measured in 2011 at 46.7% (national poverty line) and 38% using the international poverty line (US\$1.9 PPP). No new household consumption data have been collected since, but strong growth suggests a decrease in monetary poverty, driven by the primary sector in rural areas, and construction and services in urban areas.

A rapidly growing population is placing enormous stress on Senegal's limited land resources, agricultural production, and forest resources. Over 80 percent of the population lives in the western half of the country⁵.

Demographic and other development indicators			
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.505	Literacy rate (ages >15)(2014)	51.90%
HDI rank	164	Mean years of schooling (2017)	3
Inequality-adjusted HDI	0.34	School enrollment primary (2017)	84.14%
Population size (2018)	15,854,360	School enrollment secondary (2017)	45.42%
Population growth rate (2018)	2.78%	Population living below income poverty line, PPP \$1.90 a day (2011)	38%
Projected population in 2030		GNI per capita, PPP (current int. \$)	3670
Urban population (2018)	47.19%	Labour force	4,216,388
Rural population (2018)	52.81%	Labour force participation rate	46.43%
Life expectancy at birth (2017)	67.47 years	Unemployment rate (2018)	6.46%
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	32.7	Political rights (1=Most Free, 7=Least free)	2
Population using improved drinking water sources (2015)	75.19%	Civil Liberties (1=Most Free, 7=Least free)	3
Population using improved sanitation facilities (2015)	48.36%	Corruption perception index	45/100 Rank 67/180
Population with access to electricity (2017)	61.7%	CPIA gender equality rating (1=low to 6=high)	3.5

Political context

Senegal has been among Africa's most stable countries, with three major peaceful political transitions since independence in 1960. It is a country with a Presidential regime. The missions of its executive, legislative and judicial powers are defined in the Constitution and the institutions operate normally. In a presidential election held on February 24, 2019, the Senegalese people voted in President Macky Sall for a second term.

A constitutional referendum on March 2016 resulted in 15 changes to the Constitution including: modernization of the role of political parties, recognition of the rights of the opposition and its leader, restoration of the five-year Presidential term, as well as promotion of local governance and territorial development, and recognition of citizens' right to a healthy environment on their land assets and over their natural resources⁶.

The country is known for its relatively independent media and free expression, though defamation laws continue to constrain press freedom. Other ongoing challenges include corruption in government, weak rule of law, and inadequate protections for the rights of women and LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) people⁷.

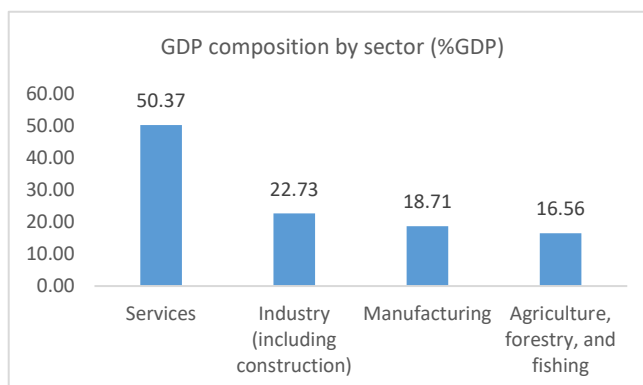
⁵ <https://eros.usgs.gov/westafrica/country/republic-senegal>

⁶ African Development Bank Group Country Strategy Paper for Senegal 2016-2020. July 2016.

⁷ <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2019/senegal>. Accessed August 2019

Economic Overview

Economic growth has been over 6% since 2014, and the forecast remains optimistic, particularly with oil and gas production expected in 2022. Since 2014, economic growth has been mainly driven by the primary sector, with exports of agricultural and fishery products experiencing significant growth in volume. While Senegal is not dependent on extractive industries, with extractive revenues accounting for less 2% of government revenues, Senegal it is a leading producer of phosphates. A good performance of the



extractive industries, the sustained growth of the construction, chemicals and energy sectors have contributed to growth. The services sector, which accounts for more than half of GDP, benefits from the development of transportation and communications. Large investments and support programs in the context of the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES) implementation will remain key drivers.

Although over 60% of the population is employed in agriculture, the sector only contributes to 16% of GDP. Senegal's primary cash crops are groundnuts, cowpea, cotton, and horticulture. Groundnuts are grown in the central region, particularly in the Peanut Basin, and horticulture is concentrated in coastal regions. Sorghum and millet are grown in the northern and central regions, and rice is grown in the southern Casamance and Senegal River Valley. The cereal crops are mainly composed of millet, sorghum, maize, rice and fonio. The *Programme d'Accélération de la Cadence de l'Agriculture Sénégalaise* (PRACAS) is the framework to implement reforms in the sector.

Agricultural production (2017/2018) ⁸		
Cereal crops	Tonnes	Hectares
Millet	875 484	940 880
Sorghum	215 491	221 329
Maize	410 364	231 659
Rice	1 011 269	305 934
Fonio	3 857	4 917
All cereals	2 516 466	1 704 718
Cash crops	Tonnes	Hectares
Cotton	20 000	20 931
Peanuts	1 405 223	1 254 048
Cowpea	108 662	203 059
Manioc	747 473	63 857
Watermelon	801 417	44 025
Sesame	12 879	25 951

Fish supplies about 75% of the population's animal protein and is one of the country's leading exports. The industry directly or indirectly employs about 600,000 people, 15– 17% of the country's workforce^{9,10}. In 2016, the fisheries' sector accounted for 1.5% of GDP and 10% of the primary sector¹¹.

⁸ Bulletin mensuel des statistiques économiques – Mai 2019. Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD).

⁹ <https://www.land-links.org/country-profile/senegal/#1529274268513-080b1afe-7b20>

¹⁰ *Senegal's fishing small fry take on the sharks*. *Financial Times Special Report (2018)*. Accessed August 2019

¹¹ *Situation Economique et Sociale du Sénégal* Ed. 2016. Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD).

Industry comprises about 23% of Senegal's GDP. Main industries include agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, zircon and gold mining, and construction materials¹². According to the figures collected for the EITI 2017 report, the oil and mining companies employ 7,884 people, or 0.3% of the total employed labour force in Senegal¹³. Senegal is the largest salt producer in West Africa.

The development strategy for the period 2019-2023 is expected to accelerate economic growth to an average rate above 9%. This will be based, among others, on significant improvements in the development of infrastructure that supports economic activity. The strengthening of infrastructure in the fields of transport, collection, storage, conservation and processing of local products will be achieved through, inter alia: the densification of production support infrastructure; the opening up of production areas through a network of roads and rural roads; development of an integrated multimodal transport network (road, air, rail, sea and river); reinforcement of infrastructures for integration into the sub-regional and international markets in order to boost exchanges with its main partners¹⁴.

Infrastructure ¹⁵			
Energy		Transportation	
Electrification total population	65%	Airports (with paved runway)	20 (9)
Electrification urban areas	90%	Railways (kms) (2017)	906
Electrification rural areas	43%	Roadways (unpaved) (kms)	16,665 (10,539)
Electricity generating capacity	977,000 kW	Waterways (kms)	1,000
Pipelines (kms)	43 gas; 8 ref. prod	Major seaports	Dakar

To boost private investment, access to energy is considered to be of strategic importance. In this regard, the PES aims to increase proportion of the population with access to electricity from 61.7% in 2017 to 85.9% in 2023. Main actions include: improving access to electricity and efficiency in its production and distribution; develop renewable energy and streamline subsidies for low-cost fossil fuels; modernize and expand electricity transmission and distribution networks.

Economic indicators 2018 ¹⁶	
GDP (current US\$)	24,129,599,552
GDP growth (annual %)	6.76
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	16.56
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	22.73
Services, value added (% of GDP)	50.37
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	21.85
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	36.09
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	24.95
Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	35.39
Tax revenue (% of GDP)(2017)	15.03
Personal remittances, received (% of GDP)	9.17
Index of economic freedom (rank in the world)	56.3 (117)

The graphs below present Senegal's top-10 exports and import of goods, and the top-10 export and import markets in 2018

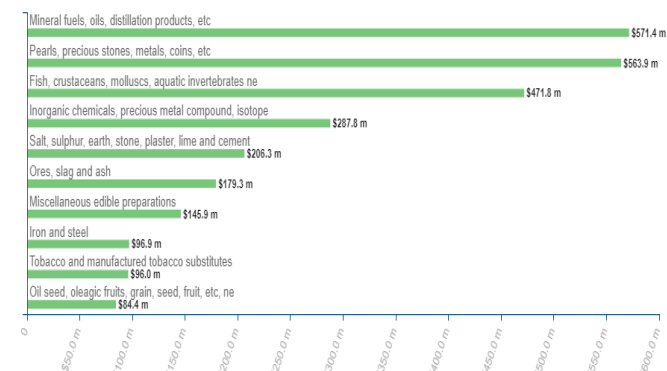
¹² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sg.html> Accessed August 2019

¹³ <https://eiti.org/senegal>. Accessed August 2019

¹⁴ Plan Sénégal Emergent. Plan d'actions prioritaires 2019-2023.

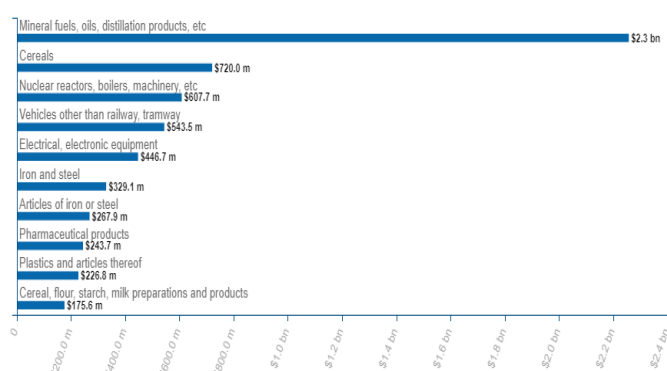
¹⁵ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sg.html>. Accessed August 2019

¹⁶ World Development Indicators, The World Bank. Data retrieved August 2019



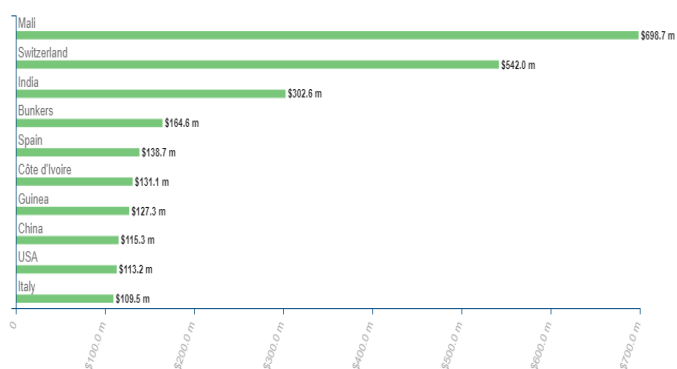
Senegal - Top-10 exports of goods to World in 2018

International Trade in Goods and Services based on UN Comtrade data
 Developed by the Department for International Trade and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in the UK
<https://comtrade.un.org/labs/itl-trade-vis/?reporter=686&partner=0&type=C&commodity=TOTAL&year=2018&flow=2>



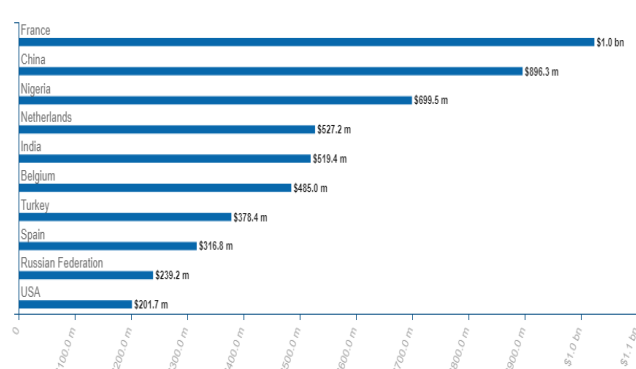
Senegal - Top-10 imports of goods from World in 2018

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Senegal - Top-10 export markets for Total of all HS commodities in 2018

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Senegal is part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and is also member of the African Union and Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD).

Environment

Senegal has a wide range of bioclimatic regions. The semiarid Sahel in the north, the Sudanian region in the central and southern part of the country and the sub-Guinean region of the southwest¹⁷.

Geography and land-use data	
Land area (sq. km); surface (sq. km)	192,530; 196,720
Terrestrial protected areas (% of total land area)	25.35
Forest area (% of land area, 2016)	42.76
Primary Forest (% forest land, 2016)	18.32
Planted Forest (% forest land, 2016)	6.81
Other naturally regenerated forest (% forest land, 2016)	74.87
Permanent cropland (% of land area) , 2016	0.35
Arable land (% of land area, 2016)	16.62
Agricultural land (% of land area, 2016)	46.06

¹⁷ <https://eros.usgs.gov/westafrika/country/republic-senegal>

Of Senegal's total land area, 46% is classified as agricultural; 16% of total land is considered arable (i.e., cultivable under rainfed conditions). Forests cover 42% of the total land area. Nationally protected areas comprise around 25% of the total land area and include the 913,000-hectare Niokolo Koba National Park in Tambacounda. Senegal has 1049 square kilometers of sandy dunes along its coast and about 4000 square kilometers of estuaries and tidal flats. The climate in Senegal is Sahelian, with a rainy season from June to October. Senegal has four major rivers: the Senegal; Sine-Saloum; Gambia; and Casamance. Of the river basins, the Senegal River basin is the most important, covering about 37% of the total land area and sharing its water with neighboring countries (Guinea, Mali, and Mauritania).

Wildlife and protected areas

Its geographic situation, an ecological boundary where semiarid grassland, oceanfront, and tropical rainforest converge has endowed Senegal with a wide variety of plant and animal life. Although large mammals have disappeared from the western part of the country, having been displaced by human settlement, such animals as elephants, antelopes, lions, panthers, cheetahs, and jackals may still be encountered in Niokolo Koba National Park - a World Heritage site - in the eastern part of the country. Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary, also designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1981, contains more than a million birds, including the African spoonbill, the purple heron, the white pelican, and the cormorant. Lower Casamance National Park, located in the southwestern portion of the country, is home to hippopotamuses, leopards, crocodiles, and water buffalo¹⁸.

The first national park was created in 1925 whilst the country was under French colonial rule. The Forest Code defines classified forests, reforestation or restoration areas, national parks, strict nature reserves and special reserves, and provides, amongst other things, for the classification and declassification of classified forests, and for the administration of protected areas. In 1987, Senegal became the first African country to accede to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), which is of particular importance to migratory birds. The ivory trade was prohibited in 1982, and poaching has been taken very seriously¹⁹.

In terms of species, Senegal has about 7,830 species divided between animals (4,330), plants (3,500) and mushrooms (250). The animals include invertebrates (insects, molluscs and crustaceans, etc.) and vertebrates, the best known group with about 1400 species consisting of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Plants are divided into 1,277 genera consisting of lower plants (viruses, bacteria, bryophytes and pteridophytes, lichens, algae) and more well-known higher plants with 165 families comprising about 1000 genera and 2,500 species including 70% Dicotyledonous and 30% of Monocotyledons²⁰.

Protected Areas	
Designation	Number
Bird Reserve	1
Classified Forest	1
Forest Reserve	79
National Park	6
Marine Protected Area	4
Not reported	17
Special Reserve	1
Wildlife Reserve	3
Ramsar Site	8

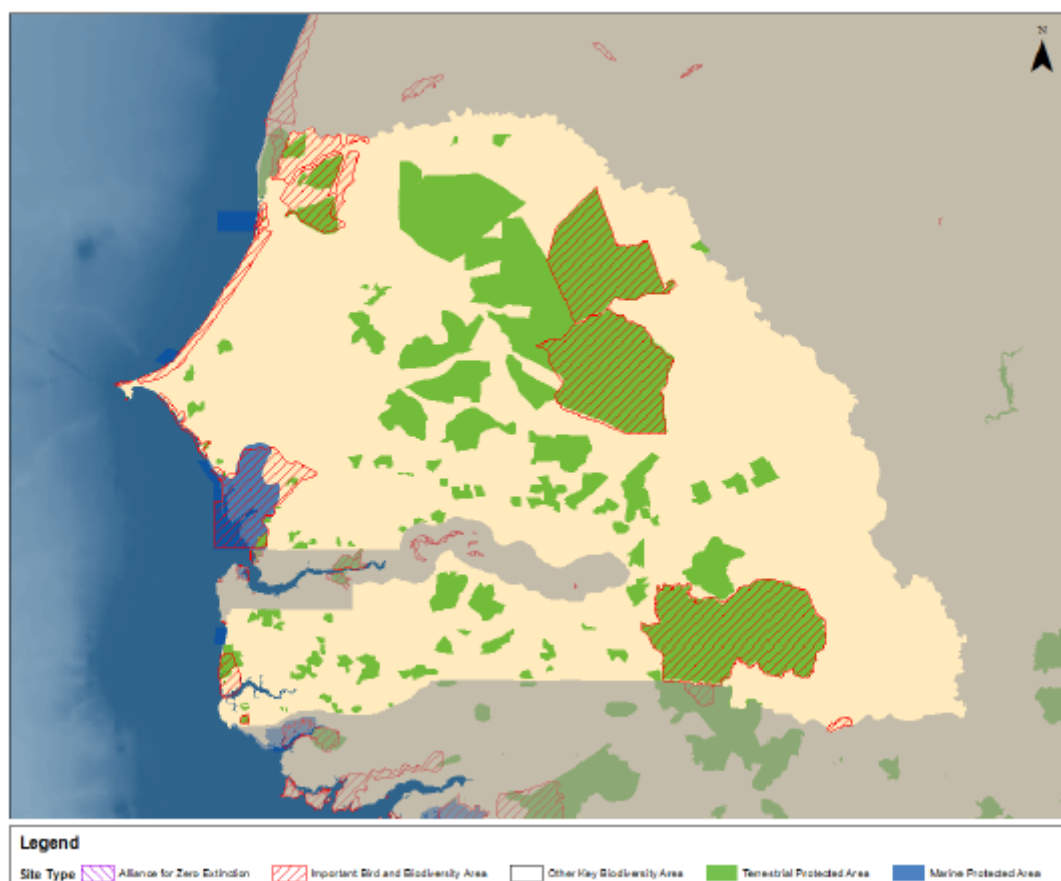
¹⁸ Encyclopaedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Senegal> Accessed August 30, 2019

¹⁹ <http://www.parks.it/world/SN/Eindex.html>. Accessed September 2019

²⁰ Senegal NBSAP (2015) <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sn/sn-nbsap-v2-fr.pdf>

UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve	4
World Heritage Site	2
Coverage: 25.35% (terrestrial); 1.11% (Marine)	Total: 127
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)	21

Map showing the overlap between Key Biodiversity Areas and Protected Areas.



Main pressures and drivers of biodiversity loss

Senegal's National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) identifies as the main drivers of biodiversity loss: habitat destruction and fragmentation due to urbanization, infrastructure development (dams) and bushfires; overexploitation of natural resources most notably, illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, deforestation, overgrazing, and poaching; invasive alien species; pollution – water, soil and air; climate change and severe weather; coastal erosion; and salinization and acidification. Weak environmental protective laws have also been identified.²¹

Data provided by the IBAT Country Profile for Senegal identifies the global threats to species occurring in the country. The major threats relate to biological resource use, pollution, agriculture, followed by residential & commercial development, climate change, natural systems modifications invasive species and diseases, and roads and railroads.

Direct threats	Number of species impacted
Biological resource use	129
Fishing & Harvesting Aquatic Resources	78

²¹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sg.html>

Hunting & Collecting Terrestrial Animals	33
Logging & Wood Harvesting	18
Pollution	77
Agricultural & Forestry Effluents	23
Domestic & Urban Waste Water	22
Industrial & Military Effluents	19
Garbage & Solid Waste	13
Agriculture & aquaculture	57
Crops planted for food, fibre, fuel, or other uses	35
Livestock Farming & Ranching	22
Residential & Commercial Development	49
Housing & Urban Areas	27
Commercial & Industrial Areas	13
Tourism & Recreation Areas	9
Human Intrusions & Disturbance	30
Recreational Activities	18
War, Civil Unrest & Military Exercises	12
Climate Change & Severe Weather	40
Droughts	16
Habitat Shifting & Alteration	13
Temperature Extremes	11
Dams & Water Management/Use	16
Invasive & Other Problematic Species, Genes & Diseases	13
Transportation & Service Corridors (roads & railroads)	8

Species with extinction risk assessments in Senegal published on the IUCN Red List		
Taxonomic group	Number assessed	Known threatened species
Amphibians	34	0
Birds	555	17
Fishes	1050	56
Mammals	194	19
Reptiles	52	9
Arachnids	3	0
Corals	8	0
Crustaceans	20	0
Insects	109	1
Molluscs	82	12
Other invertebrates	5	0
Ferns	9	0
Flowering plants	241	13
Total	2362	127
Total endemic species assessed/threatened	19	10

National legal environmental framework

Senegal's environmental policy is defined in the *Lettre de Politique sectorielle dans le Domaine de l'Environnement* for the period 2016-2020 and is articulated around the second strategic pillar of the Plan for an Emergent Senegal²².

Law No. 2001-01 of January 15, 2001 on the Environmental Code²³ sets out the plans and strategies that constitute the instruments of environmental protection. The most significant are²⁴:

- The *Lettre de Politique sectorielle dans le Domaine de l'Environnement* (LPS, 2016-2020) defines the country's environmental policy. It is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development through the following plans and programs: the National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE); the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (PAN / LCD); the strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation; the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC); Senegal's Forest Action Plan, etc.
- The *Stratégie nationale de Développement durable (SNDD)*
- The *Plan National d'Action pour l'Environnement (PNAE)* is a strategic framework that enables the State to identify environmental priorities and to lay the foundations for effective systems for planning and managing natural resources and for the management of natural resources
- The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution on Climate Change (INDC) (2015),
- The National Action Program to Combat Desertification (NAP / LCD), adopted in 1998, is the national instrument for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). It constitutes a component of the PNAE whose objective is to integrate the environmental dimension in the process. economic and social development.
- Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity.
- The National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change. • The National Program for Prevention and Reduction of Major Risks and Management of
- Natural disasters is led by the Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC), which coordinates and manages actions on risks and disasters as well as monitoring the prevention and management of risks and disasters.

International legal framework

Senegal is party of the following conventions of which the following have impacts on biodiversity (non-exhaustive):

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (BRS)
- Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- Montreal Protocol (Ozone Layer Protection)
- Ramsar (Wetlands)
- Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
- World Heritage Convention (WHC)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (IWC)

²² <http://www.environnement.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/documenttheque/Edition%20RAP%20MEDD%202017.pdf>

²³ <https://www.sec.gouv.sn/sites/default/files/loisetdecrets/Loi%20n%C2%B0%202001-01%20du%2012%20avril%202001%20portant%20code%20de%20l%27environnement.pdf>

²⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/923831543517597143/pdf/Cadre-de-Gestion-Environnementale-et-Sociale-pour-S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal.pdf>

National Commitments in Rio Conventions

In fulfilling its international obligations in these agreements, the country has submitted a number of national targets and/or plans to implement them.

Convention on Biological Diversity – NBSAP

Senegal's *Stratégie Nationale et Plan National d'Action pour la Biodiversité* considers the global biodiversity agenda and the country's socioeconomic development plan to 2035, known as "Plan Sénégal Emergent" (PES), among other plans. Four strategic directions aim to: improve biodiversity knowledge and strengthen institutional and technical capacity; reduce pressures and restore and conserve biodiversity; promote biodiversity accounting in socioeconomic development policies; and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and mechanisms for accessing biological resources and equitably sharing the benefits derived from them. The current Strategy covers a five-year period (2015-2020). Ten specific objectives, 21 action areas, responsible institutions, timeframes and implementation costs are identified. The NBSAP moreover contributes to implementing the Law on the General Code of Local Government (2013) through promoting the conservation and management of natural resources by local communities, as well as joint management by local communities and Departments. Furthermore, the NBSAP proposes the establishment, by decree, of a National Biodiversity Committee supported by a permanent secretariat, as well as the establishment of a National Biodiversity Information System and National Biodiversity Observatory. Outline strategies for developing a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation and plans for communication, capacity-building and resource mobilization have been prepared. Senegal's first NBSAP (1998) succeeding in achieving a new generation of protected areas (marine protected areas, community nature reserves, pastoral units, community biodiversity reserves) and increasing awareness and capacity-building for protected areas in general.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - NDC²⁵

Senegal submitted its National Determined Intended Contribution (INDC) in response to the decision of the Conference of the Parties in September 2015. This contribution is based on the country's development options, notably the Emerging Senegal Plan. It proposes conditional and unconditional GHG reductions in key sectors depending on whether the country has international support (conditional) or that it is alone in the implementation of its commitments (unconditional).

Objectives of mitigation of unconditional and conditional contributions						
Sectors	Unconditional			Conditional		
	2020	2025	2030	2020	2025	2030
Energy	4%	7%	6%	10%	23%	31%
Industry	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	10%
Agriculture	0,08%	0,14%	0,19%	0,35%	0,51%	0,63%
Waste	11%	14%	13%	26%	28%	31%

Under the unconditional option emission reductions relative to their projected path are 3%, 4% and 5% respectively in 2020, 2025 and 2030. With the conditional option (INDC +), reductions expected emission are of the order of 7%, 15% and 21% over the same period. Senegal's INDC, in line with other developing countries, also incorporates options for adaptation to climate change from 2016-2035. Adaptation options cover biodiversity, coastal zones, water resources, fisheries and agriculture, and health. The financial requirements for implementation are estimated at US \$ 1.8 billion and US \$ 5 billion respectively for unconditional and conditional mitigation options. In terms of adaptation, the costs of implementing options by 2035 (PES horizon) are estimated at US \$ 14,558,000.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – LDN target

Senegal committed to:

- Over the 2020-2035 period, 18,809.96 km² of forest lands will be restored and sustainably managed.
- Over the 2020-2035 period, 10,257.06 km² of grasslands and rangelands will be restored and sustainably managed.
- Over the 2020-2035 period, 19,894.12 km² of cultivated lands will be restored and sustainably managed.

²⁵ Senegal INDC

- Over the 2020-2035 period, 1,147.58 km² of wetlands will be restored and sustainably managed.
- Over the 2020-2035 period, 1,348.27 km² of marginal areas (artificial lands, bare lands and others) will be restored and sustainably managed²⁶.

²⁶ <https://knowledge.unccd.int/home/country-information/countries-having-set-voluntary-ldn-targets/senegal>. Accessed August 2019