



Analysis of Policies Relevant to the Great Green Wall Initiative in **Senegal**

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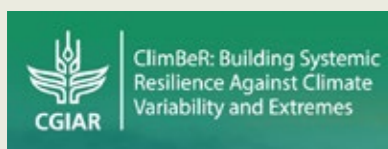
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ClimBeR

ClimBeR seeks to address challenges to adaptation by small-holder farmers through science and innovation aimed at transforming the climate adaptation capacity of food, land, and water systems, working closely with partners at the local, national, regional, and global levels. ClimBeR focuses on generating knowledge to unlock public and private finance, foster climate- and peace-sensitive policies and backstop the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI), Africa's flagship programme to address climate change and desertification.

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Knowledge series



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Abbreviations and acronyms

ANR	Assisted Natural Regeneration	NRM	natural resources management
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	PAGGWI	Pan-African Great Green Wall Initiative
CNIS/GDT	National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management	PAF	Forestry Action Plan
COMNACC	National Climate Change Committee	PAP	Priority Action Plan
ECOWAP	Common Agricultural Policy	PFS	National Forest Policy
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	PNAD	National Programme of Action for Sustainable Development
FENAB	National Federation for Organic Agriculture	PNAE	Senegal's Environmental Action Plan
GGW	Great Green Wall Initiative	PNDA	National Programme for the Development of Agriculture
GGWSSI	Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara	PNDE	National Programme for the Development of Livestock
GHG	greenhouse gas	PNDE	National Plan for Pastoral Development
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency	PNFR	National Rural Forestry Programme
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative	POAS	planning and allocation plans
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	PRACAS	Senegalese Agriculture Acceleration Programme
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute	PSE	Emerging Senegal Plan
LDN	land degradation neutrality	RB-COSOP	Results-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programmeme
LOASP	Senegal's Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Orientation Law	RC	Resistance Committees
LPDSE	Sectoral Policy Letter for Energy Development	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
LPSDPA	Sectoral Policy Letter for Fishery Development	RPGD	Range and Pasture General Directorate
LPSEDD	Sectoral Policy Letter for the Environmental Sector and Sustainable Development	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
LPSERN	Sectoral Policy Letter for Environment and Natural Resources	SLM	sustainable land management
LTS	Long-term, Low-Carbon Development Strategy	SNDD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation	SNEEG	National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	SNSAR	Senegal's National Food Security and Resilience Strategy
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plans	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NAP	National Agricultural Policy	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
NAPA	National Adaptation Action Plan	VDC	Village Development Committees
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution	WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

1 National Development Policies

EMERGING SENEGAL PLAN (2014-2035)

The **Emerging Senegal Plan** (PSE) is the country's overall social and economic development framework. The vision of the PSE is "an emerging Senegal in 2035 with a society based on solidarity and the rule of law". This plan has 3 strategic areas: 1) Structural transformation of the economy and growth, 2) Human capital, social protection and sustainable development, and 3) Governance, institutions, peace and security. PSE is implemented through five-year Priority Action Plans (PAPs). PAP 2019-2023 has a clear emphasis on climate change and makes reference to the achievement of Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). It also places agriculture at the centre of the country's economic and social development. The "Green PSE" initiative included in the overall PSE constitutes the benchmark for economic and social policy in the medium and long term. It also defines the main development agenda.

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (2015)

The **National Strategy for Sustainable Development** (SNDD) has committed Senegal to integrating all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its PSE monitoring system. SNDD integrates all PSE dimensions and Act III of the decentralisation document. Its vision is that, by 2020, the institutional, economic and social actors adopt all sustainable development principles and reflect this paradigm in their actions. Six strategic domains, including domain 2 which looks at the "promotion of production methods and sustainable consumption", offer anchoring actions which contribute to greening the economy. These actions revolve around technological changes in productive activities and consumption behaviour.

SNDD is accompanied by a **National Programme of Action for Sustainable Development** (PNAD). One of its specific objectives is to promote the green economy through the creation and implementation of a sustainable climate and development fund. This fund will serve to promote green jobs' creation. The fund will be linked to Senegal's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, its Biological Diversity Conservation Action Plan, as well as its action plan to combat desertification. It will also help achieve the SDGs, transform the land use sector and vulnerable communities to adapt to climate uncertainties. This fund will operate through national, bilateral and multilateral contributions.

NATIONAL GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITY STRATEGY (2005-2015)

Senegal's **National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy** (SNEEG) remains the national reference framework intended to create the conditions for an integrated, transversal and effective approach to gender equality and equity. Its main objectives are to create an institutional, socio-cultural, legal and economic environment favourable to the achievement of gender equality in Senegal and to institutionalise gender in all public institutions at both central and decentralised levels.

SNEEG is articulated around four fundamental levers:

- enhancing women's social position and strengthening their potential;
- promoting women's economic power in rural and urban areas;
- promoting the equitable exercise of women and men's rights and duties, and strengthening women's access and position in decision-making spheres; and
- improving the impact of interventions in favour of gender equality and equity.

SNEEG aims to reduce women's poverty in rural areas, while enhancing their role and capacity for action. It also works towards inclusive and efficient rural women's roles in agricultural and food systems. SNEEG acknowledges women' weak economic power and the growing feminisation of poverty, and thus suggests the following:

- widen the field of women's economic intervention;
- get men and other family members to take an active part in household management and to share responsibilities;
- increase women' investment capacity and equal access to the labour market; and
- ensure that the differentiated needs of women and men are taken into account at the macro-, meso- and micro-economic levels.

The **National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy**, 2016-2026 is the latest strategy that serves as a basis for guiding gender issue integration in the country's development priorities.

2 Land Restoration Policies

In Senegal, land degradation is estimated at 34% (or 6,860,900 ha) of the national territorial land. To compensate for land degradation losses from 2020 onwards and to reach land degradation neutrality (LDN) by 2035, the country envisions sustained annual restoration of 480,263 ha, representing an annual growth of 7%. The following measures are retained for LDN:

- i. Agronomic development through crop rotation, low pressure micro-irrigation, mulching, sustainable agriculture with few external inputs, organic amendment;
- ii. Structural measures using stone barriers, water management and conservation, anti-salt dikes;
- iii. Governance measures through creation of (marine) protected areas, fallowing, forest management, and
- iv. Reforestation/vegetation through recovery of saline land, fixation of dunes by reforestation, restoration of mangroves, and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR).

Three regions have been proposed for the implementation of an LDN action plan. These are the regions of Thiès, Louga and Kolda, which are known for their highwater erosion, changes in land use and degradation of vegetation, a steadily increasing population, mining operations, and the advancement of agricultural land use, which is a source of numerous cases of soil degradation. LDN is assessed through the land area brought under restoration, as well as the land productivity and soil carbon content. A national LDN committee was set up to oversee the LDN target identification and implementation strategy. Various policy frameworks are expected to contribute to LDN including the measures and strategies of the Emerging Senegal Plan and the National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management, 2014.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT (2014)

The National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (CNIS/GDT) aims to reconcile economic and social development through a series of programmes for the implementation of agro-silvo-pastoral activities under the supervision of the ministers of agriculture and the environment. CNIS/GDT is now the benchmark for investments in SLM interventions. Its vision is that, by 2026, the political, legal, institutional, technical and financial environment will support the country to sustainably reverse land degradation in all ecosystems for sustainable growth and populations' well-being. One of the five CNIS/GDT strategic areas intends to scale up SLM activities through five national programmes, which aim towards 1) integrated water resource management; 2) restoration and soil improvement; 3) waste management and pastures; 4) saline land recovery and valorisation, and 5) forestry development through community forest management and dissemination of forest management plans.

Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020) sets clear land restoration targets, namely to increase reforested/restored land area with approximately 1,297 ha of mangroves and 21,000 ha of various plantations annually, and to reduce the area burned due to controlled fires. The objective is to reforest/recover 500,000 ha of forests and 4,000 ha of mangroves per year.



3 Environmental Policies

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN, 1997

Senegal's Environmental Action Plan (PNAE) is the benchmark and federating framework for the country's environmental management and environmental interventions, based on the its commitments to the Rio 1992 summit. PNAE provides strategic frameworks for the identification of environmental priorities and the base for effective natural resource and environmental planning and management. PNAE aims to reconcile the increase in farmland essential for agricultural development as well as natural resource and environmental planning. It thus arises as a strategic orientation making it possible to reverse existing negative trends.

The measures revolve around 7 major areas: 1) poverty eradication; 2) population policy and environmental management; 3) women, youth and the environment; 4) health and the environment (fight against pollution to combat water-borne diseases and the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector); 5) environmental information, education and communication; and 6) decentralised environmental management and financing of local initiatives.

SECTORAL LETTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, 2016-2021

The Sectoral Letter for Environment and Natural Resources (LPSERN) supports PNAE. Following the participatory evaluation of the first LPSERN (2009-2015), major problems were identified. These included coastal erosion, climate change effects, irregular availability (time/space) of water resources, land degradation, reduction of forests including reduced wild plant and animal resources, degradation of wildlife habitats and declined numbers of certain species.

The 2016-2021 LPSERN has the following overall objective: "Combating environmental degradation, promoting the principles of sustainable development and reducing the vulnerability of populations to climate change". This has enabled environmental

actors to set out a vision: "By 2025, environmental management and green governance are the foundation of an emerging Senegal, for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development". The overall objective is divided into two specific objectives: 1) Reduce environmental degradation, adverse effects of climate change and loss of biodiversity; 2) Integrate the principles of sustainable development into public policies, management of the living environment, promotion of livelihoods, resilience of vulnerable groups and modes of production and consumption.

In the same vein, the Sectoral letter for the Environmental Sector and Sustainable Development (LPSEDD 2016-2020) sets out a vision to "improve environmental and natural resource management through the mainstreaming of sustainable development principles into policies and strengthening the resilience of populations to climate change".

Specific sectoral provisions offer more guidance through policies, strategies, laws, codes and decrees. In the forestry sector, these include *inter alia*:

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY (PFS), 2005-2025

Senegal's National Forest Policy (PFS) translates its commitment to integrate the forestry sector into national planning for sustainable rural development. PFS is rooted in the National Rural Forestry Programme (PNFR). PFS is structured around five strategic domains, such as planning and management of natural resources and development of urban and private forestry. To address food and nutritional insecurity, PFS suggests the rehabilitation and management of projects relating to palm trees, resins, gums, etc. For more productive and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, PFS indicates improved management of forest resources, water and soil conservation/protection, development of silvo-pastoral resources and water control, and conservation of biodiversity.

The planned programmes or projects contribute to develop agroforestry, use of local fertilising species into agrarian systems, development of technologies for the organic enrichment of soils (composting, organic manure, fragmented twigs, assisted regeneration), production of seedlings in individual, village and community nurseries. With regard to poverty reduction, PFS intends to improve the production of wood and non-wood products, increase the income derived from these products for the populations, establish a participatory development model, and build stakeholder capacity. To improve the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises impacting agriculture, nutrition and food security, PFS envisages the Groundnut Basin Land Management and Restoration Project.

FOREST CODE, 2018

Senegal's Forest Code (Forest Code Application Decree, 2019) defines the methods for managing forest resources. It encourages community and private forestry. It also supports decentralised forest management by offering the possibility for decentralised authorities to get a management concession of a state forest free of charge for local development according to a management plan elaborated by the forest service. It also grants local authorities a rebate of part of the resources of the National Forest Fund, resulting from royalties and felling auctions. The law also recognises private ownership of forest plantations created by individuals, but without granting them ownership of the land which is still held by the state (as per the National Domain Law of 1964). In addition, the code makes rational forest plantation management and reforestation mandatory. This latest forest code sought to break away from the constraining nature of the previous codes: the 1974 revision aimed to reduce its repressive character, the 1993 attempted to promote the participation of populations in the protection and restoration of forest resources, the 1998 and 2013 documents brought in the principles of decentralisation in natural resource management. However, they kept the original law's repressive nature. The current document is made

up of 80 articles divided into 4 sections entitled: On the development of forests; Repression of offenses; Water, forestry and hunting agents, and Final provisions. The first title has two chapters devoted to use and exploitation rights. The second title determines the procedures for research and observation, actions and prosecutions, transactions, seizures and confiscations, as well as the penalties applicable to the various offences. The last, presents the role, protection, obligations and powers of the forest police.

SENEGAL'S DRAFT ACTION PLAN FOR FINANCING THE GREAT GREEN WALL, 2012-2016

The main objective of this plan is to contribute to the fight against desertification and the development of the Sahara-Sahelian zones through sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty.

LAW NO. 2001-01 OF JANUARY 15, 2001

This relates to the environmental code as well as its implementing decree. It defines the principles of environmental assessment, the technical committee's operating procedures and participation in public consultations, the environmental standards to be complied with in terms of industrial atmospheric emissions, vehicle exhaust gases and effluent discharge, and consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer, in addition to the creation of marine protected areas.

Other provisions include:

- Protected Areas Management Strategy (2011)
- National Action Plan to Combat Desertification
- Sectoral Policy letter for Fishery Development (LPSDPA), 2016-2023
- Sectoral Policy letter for Water and Sanitation sector (2016)
- Policy letter for Decentralised Rural Development (1999)



4 Agriculture and Food Systems Policies

The continental policy framework affecting agriculture and food systems is governed by the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), adopted in 2003 by the Heads of State of the African Union. At the regional level, this programme is implemented by the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). This policy, adopted in 2005, has the overall objective of contributing in a sustainable manner to the populations' food needs, economic and social development and poverty reduction in member states, as well as addressing inequalities between territories, zones and countries.

The Global Alliance for Resilience in the Sahel and West Africa (AGIR) is an initiative of ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS and OECD whose objective is to reduce food and nutrition vulnerability by providing technical, material and financial support for the implementation of Sahelian and West African policies. Within 20 years, it aims to achieve the "Zero Hunger" objective, i.e. eradication of hunger and malnutrition and, in the short term, strengthening of resilience of vulnerable households and communities in the Sahel and West Africa to future shocks. AGIR's objective is to assist countries in implementing their National Agricultural Policies (NAPs) and National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs).

Within this framework, Senegal has developed its resilience priorities report, the expected impacts of which are: 1) a reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under the age of five, and 2) a halving of the proportion of households vulnerable to food insecurity.

At the national level, the policies dealing with agriculture and food systems include:

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE STRATEGY, 2015-2035

Senegal's National Food Security and Resilience Strategy (SNSAR) constitutes the guiding and coordinating framework for interventions in the area of food security and resilience for the state and other actors involved in this field (institutional actors, private sector, CSOs, local authorities, development partners, etc.). The vision of this strategy is "to work to ensure that the layers and categories most

vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity have easy and sustainable access to sufficient, healthy and nutritious food with strong capacities for resilience to horizon 2035". Within the framework of strategic area 2, "Strengthening the physical and economic accessibility of vulnerable populations to a diversified, healthy and nutritious diet", one of the priority actions is "to develop and implement a policy of diversification of integrated food production (agricultural, livestock, fishing, agroforestry, agro-food products)". SNSAR is structured around the following main strategic orientations: sustainably increasing food availability; improving physical and financial accessibility of populations to diversified and healthy food products; improving nutritional status of the population, particularly women, children aged 0 to 5 and the elderly; strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations through sustainable projects and programmes; strengthening food security coordination and governance at the SECNSA level, and strengthening institutional and technical mechanisms for rapid response to food crises.

AGRO-SILVO-PASTORAL ORIENTATION LAW, 2004-2024

Senegal's Agro-Silvo-Pastoral Orientation Law (LOASP) was adopted in 2004; it is the country's long-term vision for the agricultural sector. This law is the basis of the agro-silvo-pastoral development policy and of the development and implementation of operational programmes for the plant, animal, fishery and forestry production sub-sectors. It aims at transforming family farming into an efficient and income-generating sector. It was seen as a significant step forward for the agricultural sector, having substantially improved the dialogue between rural development actors and rural organisations playing a central role through the recognition of the agricultural profession (IFAD, 2016).

The agro-silvo-pastoral development policy's strategic orientations are based on the following principles: economic efficiency, social equity, environmental sustainability, market economy, decentralisation, empowerment of local communities, professional agricultural organisations and civil society, creation of a common market within WAEMU and ECOWAS, solidarity, partnership and subsidiarity. In article 37, it is mentioned that "silviculture allows

an economic, ecological and social development of the forest domain and has various objectives such as: wood production, landscaping, agroforestry, management wildlife and rangelands, protection of soils and watersheds”.

Specifically, LOASP aims to: 1) Reduce the impact of climatic, economic, environmental and health risks, through water control, diversification of production, training of rural people, in order to improve the food security of the population, and to achieve ultimately the country's food sovereignty; 2) Improve the incomes and standard of living of rural populations, and the establishment of a social protection system for them; 3) Improve the framework and living conditions in rural areas, in particular through access to infrastructure and public services, thanks to a balanced and coherent development of the territory; 4) Protect and sustainably manage the environment and natural resources, in particular through knowledge and improvement of soil fertility; 5) Establish a system of incentives for private investment in agriculture and rural areas; and 6) Improve the environment and the quality of production so that agriculture is an engine of industrial and artisanal development, and lastly to better meet the needs of internal and external markets (sub-regional and international).

LOASP not only serves as a reference for the promotion and sustainable development of natural resources but is also the basis for the launch of Senegal's National Programme for the Development of Agriculture (PNDA), the National Programme for the Development of Livestock (PNDE), which was updated to better align with PSE, and the Forestry Action Plan (PAF).

POLICY LETTER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, 2018-2023

Sustainable land management is one of the priority actions of this policy letter, identified to increase agricultural productivity. There is therefore an opportunity to promote FMNR and agroforestry in the country.

SENEGAL'S AGRICULTURE ACCELERATION PROGRAMME (2014)

The Senegalese Agriculture Acceleration Programme (PRACAS) aims to build a competitive, diversified and sustainable agriculture capable of feeding the population better and sustainably on an endogenous basis, taking advantage of international trade, securing and increasing rural incomes, providing employment, managing natural resources sustainably, and improving the population's nutritional status. Specifically, it aims to achieve self-sufficiency in rice and onion production, to optimise the performance of the groundnut sector, and to develop the off-season fruit and vegetable sectors in the medium term and other food crops in the long term.

Senegal has a strong ambition to promote more sustainable modes of production and food systems. For more than four decades, initiatives led by the state and civil society have allowed the development of positive field experiments as well as favourable regulatory instruments, plans and programmes. For example, the National Federation for Organic Agriculture (FENAB), the International Association SOL Alternatives Agroécologiques et Solidaires and other structures are implementing actions for an agroecological transition of farming practices.

NATIONAL PLAN FOR PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT (2016)

Senegal's National Plan for Pastoral Development (PNDE) highlights that limited resources have been given to the pastoral sector despite the fact that livestock activities support the livelihoods of 30% of rural households, provide income, play a significant role in savings and risk insurance, and provide a safety net and support for agro-pastoral systems. The 2016 PNDE seeks to align with PSE and retains the vision of making livestock a successful sector that is capable of meeting national demand for animal products and ensuring its stakeholders' socio-economic promotion. Four strategic areas of intervention have been set in the document and priority actions were identified for each domain. PNDE constitutes the operational framework for LOASP implementation, which outlines a 20-year vision of agro-silvo-pastoral development in Senegal.

The development of animal production systems depends on several other sectors of activity, such as rural hydraulics, forests, environment, agriculture, health, energy, local authorities, trade, finance, industries, industry, gender, etc. Thus, the coordination of cross-cutting activities is carried out by the Ministry of Pastoral Development through conventions and protocols. Governmental coordination is done through inter-ministerial and steering committees.

Other policies and strategies include:

- Pastoral Development Policy Letter, 1999
- Decree No. 80-268 on the organisation of livestock routes and setting the conditions for the use of pastures.
- Decree No. 86-320 regulating the breeding, introduction, transhumance and use of camelids in Senegal
- Law No. 98-34 of 14 April 1998 on the maritime fishing code and its decrees aim to regulate maritime fishing activities as well as the organisation of the Ministry of Fisheries responsible for the management and monitoring of the exploitation of natural, maritime and aquatic resources in national and continental waters.

5 Climate Change Policies

Key institutions involved in the country's climate governance include: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) and the National Climate Change Committee (COMNACC). MEDD is the national structure in charge of the development and implementation of environmental policy in Senegal. According to Decree no. 2020-2214 of 11 November 2020, MEDD's mandate covers the fight against pollution, M&E of climate change impacts, and representing the country in international climate arenas. However, MEDD is not explicitly responsible for actions aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reaching carbon neutrality.

COMNACC was established in 1994 according to Presidential Decree n° 2011-1689 of 3 October 2011 on the setting up of COMNACC. It involves broad participation from governmental and non-governmental actors. Its mandate is to ensure the coordination of the various activities related to consultation, training and awareness raising, management and monitoring of climate policy implementation.

While Senegal has some relevant sectoral climate legislation, it does not have comprehensive climate change legislation (Climate Action Tracker, 2022). In terms of the policy landscape relating to climate change, several strategic provisions exist in Senegal, but the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) is the overarching policy framework that guides the country's development agenda, including key climate change objectives. PAP 2019-2023 emphasizes adaptation to climate change and the development of the oil and gas sector. It includes a GHG emissions' limit for 2023 and a reference to NDC implementation. Green PSE is being developed which will integrate environmental and climate change issues (G4R report).

The government of Senegal is developing a transparency framework. An Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project led to the proposal of a national MRV system and the preparation of a roadmap for its implementation. Senegal does not have a formal review or augmentation mechanism to assess and scale

up climate action. However, it does have some monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions as part of its broader planning process, both within MEDD in particular and within government in general.

SENEGAL'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION, 2020

Senegal's NDC is the key document that sets targets for climate action in Senegal up to 2030. NDC is an intersectoral policy with a national scope, that includes both adaptation and mitigation commitments in compliance with the Paris Agreement. NDC aligns with the country's development plans and sectoral programmes for sustainable natural resources and environmental management, and seeks to put the country on a low-carbon development path that ensures the resilience of the economy, communities, infrastructure and cities.

The mitigation component of Senegal's NDC includes a conditional and an unconditional contribution. The mitigation projects target a reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 and 2030 in different sectors of the economy (energy, agriculture, waste, industry, forestry) through the following actions:

- Increasing carbon sequestration, through project implementation in the agriculture and forestry sectors;
- Energy transition towards renewable energies and strengthening of energy efficiency in electricity production, industrial, transport and residential/tertiary sectors;
- Improving solid and liquid waste management, and
- Improving industrial processes.

The NDC's adaptation component aims to increase the resilience of ecosystems and populations to the impacts of climate variability and change. NDC's M&E will be carried out by the sectoral technical services.

In the forestry sector, NDC relies on the implementation of the Sectoral Policy Letters for the Environment and Natural Resources (LPSEEN):

- Annually increase the reforested/restored areas by approximately 1,297 ha of mangroves and 21,000 ha of various plantations;
- Reduce the areas burned due to bush fires by 5% and those burned due to controlled fires by 10% as compared to 2015;
- Protect 500,000 ha of forests;
- Reforest and restore 4,000 ha/year of mangroves;
- Create 500,000 ha of various plantations, and
- Reduce by around 90% the areas burned by bush fires, from the fifth year of implementation of the management plans.

These efforts are expected to reduce the deforestation rate by 25%, from 40,000 ha/year, in 2010, to 30,000 ha/year, by 2030.

In the agricultural sector, NDC aligns with the Livestock Development Policy Letter and the Senegalese Agriculture Recovery and Acceleration Programme II (PRACAS2, 2019–2023), which is PSE's agricultural component. The following actions are suggested:

- Place 99,621 ha of agricultural land under the practice of ANR and 4,500 ha under composting, by 2030;
- Provide organic manure and compost improved through biogas production;

- Switch 28,500 ha of irrigated rice to a System of Rice Intensification (SRI) reducing both the volumes of water used and the quantities of methane emitted, and
- Increase to 498,105 ha for ANR and 14,400 ha for compost.

The NDC was validated in 2020; some lead time is required to assess its effectiveness.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION ACTION PLAN (2006)

Senegal's National Adaptation Action Plan (NAPA) has been developed to provide solutions for adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change in key economic sectors. Senegal is currently developing a sectoral approach, with the fisheries sector having already validated its sectoral NAPA. For example, in the groundnut basin zone, several actions are planned in the agriculture sector, in particular the dissemination of agroforestry techniques.

According to Climate Action Tracker, Senegal has not adopted the goal of carbon neutrality and some of its current plans (like switching to fossil gas in its electricity sector) conflict with the path of limiting the planet's rise in temperature to 1.5°C. The government has begun preparing its Long-term, Low-Carbon Development Strategy (LTS) in March 2022. It is hoped that LTS will help it to better align its short-term mitigation efforts with a decarbonisation pathway.



6 Land Policies

The land tenure system in Senegal has evolved through three important periods, during and after colonisation, each being characterised by a particular land tenure system.

- Customary land rights before colonisation: Under this system, land management was done through customary law and was vested in customary authorities, recognised by the whole community. Under this system it was easy for households to access land.
- Colonial land tenure during colonisation: Colonial land law did not recognise the customs and traditions of the colonised populations.
- Land tenure based on the Law on National Domain (1964), issued after independence. This law created a national domain that covers 95% of the national lands and vested exclusive land management and registration rights in the state, as well as in the decentralised authorities (from 1972 due to decentralisation). The law on the national domain subdivided land into 4 zones – urban, classified, pioneer and local zones – which are areas regularly used for rural housing, cultivation or livestock herding by community members. Under this law, people using land in the national domain can continue to occupy and exploit that land unless the competent decentralised bodies decide to withdraw it because of it being undervalued or for reasons of general interest.
- LOASP constitutes one of the recent reforms of this law on the national domain that is more aligned to current development challenges.

NATIONAL LAND POLICY (2016)

Senegal's National Land Policy includes land use planning and allocation plans (POAS). POAS were initiated for the first time in the rural community of Ross-Béthio between 1997 and 1999. POAS provide a framework for local land managers to better plan, implement and develop land uses at the local scale. It integrated pastoralists into the administrative decentralisation process and contributed to a grassroots democracy. As it currently stands, the application of the framework is far from effective for several reasons related to the insufficient means of intervention of zonal commissions, the capacity deficit of the commissions members, and a lack of will to apply the rules enacted (ILRI, 2022). Several tools for SLM are suggested in Senegal's National Land Policy.

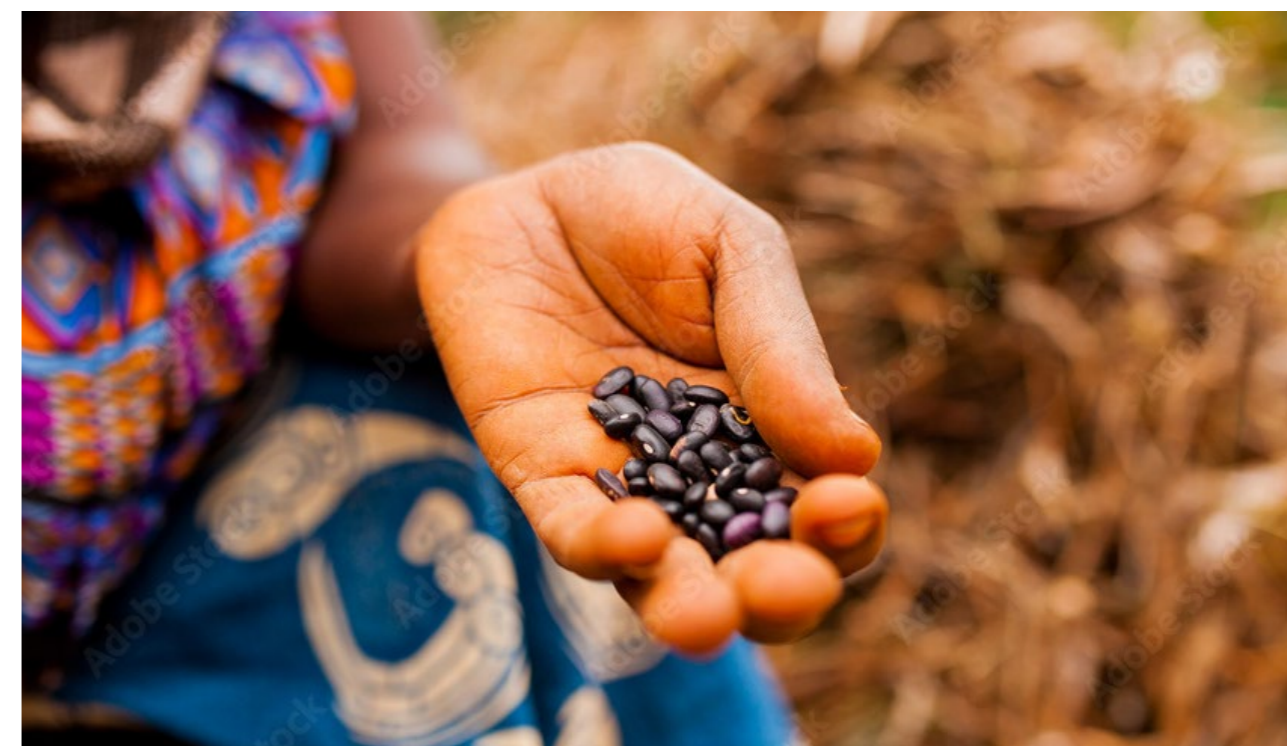
An informant reported that a new land tenure policy framework was underway, but the GGW agency is not waiting for this framework and making sure that when engaging with local communities there is a facilitation of sustainable tenure arrangements. The National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management is the benchmark for investments in actions against land degradation.



7 Other Relevant Policy Frameworks

Other relevant policy frameworks include:

- Act III of decentralisation: Law n° 2013-10, December 28, 2013 which has a national scope and is the basis for decentralised, participatory empowerment of actors at the grassroots level in development.
- The National Energy Policy: In October 2012, Senegal set up a new development policy letter of the energy sector (LPDSE) for the domestic fuel sub-sector with development participation in forests, use of improved cooking stoves, biogas and bio-charcoal.
- Senegal also developed a Renewable Energy Law (no. 2010-21) and a Biofuel Law (no. 2010-22).
- Water law: Water Law n° 81-13, March 4, 1981.
- Mining law: Mining Law n° 2016-32, November 8, 2016.



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Plan Sénégal émergent (PSE) 2014-2018	Development Policy	Plan	2014	Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) 2014-2018	PSE defines the main development agenda with PAP 2A programme for operationalisation. It places agriculture at the centre of the country's economic and social development. The "Green PES" initiative included in PSE constitutes the benchmark for economic and social policy in the medium and long term.	Governance, institutions, peace and security (Strategic area 3): promotion of social protection and reduction of environmental and natural resource degradation, harmful effects of climate change, gender equity and equality.	Broader climate change adaptation and mitigation goals. Specific and sectoral policies are envisioned as implementation tools for this policy.
Stratégie nationale de développement durable (SNDD)	Overall development policy	Strategy	2015	Sustainable Development National Strategy (SNDD), 2015	SNDD integrates the dimensions of PSE and Act III of decentralisation, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its vision is that, by 2020, the institutional, economic and social actors adopt the sustainable development principles and reflect this paradigm in their actions.	Promotion of production methods and sustainable consumption, promotion of green economy through the creation and implementation of a sustainable Climate and Development Fund, resilience to climate change, green jobs' creation, and biodiversity conservation.	Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies are well detailed and references are made to PANA, the national CC committee.
Stratégie nationale pour l'équité et l'égalité de genre (SNEEG) 2005-2015	Gender equity and equality policy	Strategy	2005	National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy (SNEEG), 2005-2015	SNEEG is the national reference framework intended to create the conditions for an integrated, transversal and effective gender approach. Its main objectives are to create an institutional, socio-cultural, legal and economic environment favourable to the achievement of gender equality in Senegal, to institutionalise gender in all public institutions at the central and decentralised levels. SNEEG is coherent with PSE and SDG 5.	Enhancement of women's social and strengthening of their potential; economic promotion of women in rural and urban areas; promotion of equitable exercise of women and men's rights and duties, and strengthening of women's access and position in decision-making spheres; improvement of intervention impact in favour of gender equality and equity; gender-sensitive budgeting and planning.	Climate change is mentioned a few times in reference to the country's overall development policy framework (PSE), and international frameworks such as the Beijing platform. Strong linkages could be made with climate change policy frameworks to support gendered budgeting, planning and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.
Stratégie Nationale pour l'Equité et l'Egalité de Genre (SNEEG) 2016-2026	Gender equity and equality policy	Strategy	2016	National Gender Equality and Equity Strategy (SNEEG) 2016-2026			

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Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), rapport National	Land restoration policy	Strategy		Land Degradation Neutrality (NDT)	LDN aims to compensate for land degradation losses from 2020 and work towards land degradation neutrality by 2035 through a sustained annual restoration of 480,263 ha, representing 7% in annual growth.	agronomic development through crop rotation, low pressure micro-irrigation, mulching, sustainable agriculture with few external inputs, organic amendment. structural measures using stone barriers, water management and conservation, anti-salt dikes. governance measures through creation of protected areas, fallowing, marine protected areas, forest management. iv. reforestation /vegetation through recovery of saline land, fixation of dunes by reforestation, restoration of mangroves, and assisted natural regeneration (ANR).	LDN activities and targets are expected to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation. Connections are made to NPDC.
Cadre national d'investissement stratégique pour la gestion durable des terres (CNIS/GDT)	Land restoration financing framework	Strategy	2014	National Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (CNIST/GDT)	CNIS/GDT aims to reconcile economic and social development through a series of programmes for the implementation of agro-silvo-pastoral activities under the supervision of the ministers of agriculture and the environment. CNIS/GDT is now the benchmark for investments into SLM interventions. Its vision is that, by 2026, political, legal, institutional, technical and financial support will enable the country to sustainably reverse land degradation in all ecosystems for sustainable growth and populations' wellbeing.	Scaling up SLM activities through national programmes; integrated water resource management; soil restoration and improvement; waste management and pastures; recovery and valorisation of saline land; forestry development through community forest management and dissemination of forest management plans.	Focus on land degradation and relation to climatic factors such as drought, erosion, etc. Reference is made to NAPA.
Plan national d'action pour l'environnement.	Environmental policy	Plan	1997	National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE), 1997	PNAE provides strategic frameworks for the identification of environmental priorities and the basis for effective planning and management of natural resources and the environment. It aims to reconcile the increase in farmland essential for agricultural development and the planning of natural resources and the environment. It thus arises as a strategic orientation making it possible to reverse current negative trends.	(i) poverty eradication; (ii) population policy and environmental management; (iii) women, youth and the environment; (iv) health and the environment (fight against pollution to combat water-borne diseases and the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector); (v) environmental information, education and communication; (vi) decentralised environmental management and financing of local initiatives.	Emphasis is made on climatic factors that impact on natural resources resilience. Clear linkages to current climate change mitigation targets and frameworks could help to better assess the sector's roles and contributions to the country's commitments.
Lettre de politique du secteur de l'environnement et du développement durable (LP/SEDD) 2016-2020	Environmental and development policy	Policy Letter	2015	Sectoral letter for the environmental sector and sustainable development (LPSEDD 2016-2020)	Combating environmental degradation, promoting the principles of sustainable development and reducing the vulnerability of populations to climate change. This has enabled environmental actors to set out a vision: "By 2025, environmental management and green governance are the foundation of an emerging Senegal, for inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development. There are two specific objectives: 1) Reduce environmental degradation, the adverse effects of climate change and the loss of biodiversity; 2) Integrate sustainable development principles into public policies, management of the living environment, promotion of livelihoods, resilience of vulnerable groups and modes of production and consumption.	Coastal erosion, climate change effects, irregular availability (in time and space) of water resources, land degradation, reduction of forests, including wild plant and animal resources, degradation of wildlife habitats and declining numbers of certain species.	Climate change adaptation is among the specific objectives. Better connections to the overall national climate frameworks is needed.

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Politique forestière du Sénégal 2005-2025	Forestry policy framework	Policy	2005	National Forest Policy (PFS) 2005-2025	PFS aims to integrate the forestry sector into national planning for sustainable rural development.	Address food and nutritional insecurity through rational management of forest resources; water and soil conservation/ protection; more productive and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries; development of silvo-pastoral resources and water control; conservation of biodiversity; agroforestry development; poverty reduction; production of wood and non-wood products; increased income derived from these products; resilience of livelihoods.	Climate change is mentioned as a contextual factor. Yet, the forestry sector is one of the key area for NDC, LDN and other climate change policy frameworks.
Loi n° 2018-25 du 12 novembre 2018 portant sur le code forestier	Forestry law	Law	2018	Forest Code, 2018 ;	The forest code/law defines the methods for managing forest resources. It encourages community and private forestry. It also supports decentralised forest management by offering the possibility for decentralised authorities to get a management concession of a state forest free of charge for local development according to a management plan elaborated by the forest service. It also grants local authorities a rebate of part of the resources of the National Forest Fund, resulting from royalties and felling auctions, and recognises private ownership of forest plantations.	Development of forests (I); Repression of offenses (II); Water, forestry and hunting agents (III); Final provisions (IV). The first title has two chapters devoted to use and exploitation rights. The second title determines the procedures for research and observation, actions and prosecutions, transactions, seizures and confiscations, and the penalties applicable to the various offences. The last section presents the role, protection, obligations and powers of forest police, participatory resource management, and decentralisation.	Climate change is not clearly highlighted.
Décret n° 2019-110 du 16 janvier 2019 portant application de la loi n° 2018-25 du 12 novembre 2018 portant sur le code forestier.	Forestry regulation	Decree	2019	Forest Code application decree, 2019			
Financement de la Grande Muraille Verte - projet de plan d'action du Sénégal 2012-2016	Land restoration planning document	Action plan	2011	Financing the Great Green Wall (Senegal Draft Action Plan 2012-2016)	The main objective is to contribute to the fight against desertification and the development of Sahara-Sahel zones through the sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty.	Financing and resource mobilisation for GGW implementation; role of stakeholders across national and local levels.	Climate change is mentioned a few times as contextual constraints. GGW actions are expected to help strengthen the resilience of the populations. There is no clear link made to the country's overall climate change frameworks.
Stratégie nationale de gestion des aires protégées du Sénégal (SNAPS)	Forestry strategy	Strategy	2011	Protected Areas Management Strategy, 2011	The objective is to maintain essential ecological processes and systems supporting life and livelihoods, to preserve genetic diversity to allow the reconstitution of fauna and flora species whose status has become critical, and to encourage local populations living in the peripheral zones of protected areas to actively participate in natural resource conservation efforts.	Protection of biodiversity; development of extensive and/or shifting agricultural practices; increase in the number of livestock and its impact on wildlife and certain ecosystems; demographic pressure on natural resources with constraining consequences on livestock development; persistence of increasingly frequent drought episodes since the beginning of the 1970s; climate change and fight against desertification.	References are made between the objectives of the strategy and international conventions, namely the Rio declaration and RAMSAR as part of the contextual background for policy reform. Although protected areas' management is an important part of the country's mitigation strategy it is unclear how these management directives contribute to the climate change goals.
Stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire et de résilience (SNSAR) 2015-2035	Food security	Strategy	2015	National Food Security and Resilience Strategy (SNSAR), 2015-2035	The vision of the strategy is to work to ensure that the most vulnerable populations to food and nutritional insecurity have easy and sustainable access to sufficient, healthy and nutritious food, and to strengthen their resilience by 2035. The main objectives are to strengthen the physical and economic accessibility of vulnerable populations to a diversified, healthy and nutritious diet, to develop and implement a policy of diversification of integrated food production (agricultural, livestock, fishing, agroforestry, agro-food products).	Sustainably increase in food availability; Improving the physical and financial accessibility of populations to diversified and healthy food products; Improving the nutritional status of the population, particularly women, children aged 0 to 5 and the elderly; Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations through sustainable projects and programmes; Strengthening coordination and governance of food security; Strengthening institutional and technical mechanisms for rapid response to food crises	Climate change is present in the context description, as well as links to the Paris agreement and other international policy frameworks. However, linkages are missing with NDC.

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Loi d'orientation agro-sylvo-pastorale.	Agricultural and pastoral development	Law	2004	Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Orientation Law (LOASP) 2004-2024	It aims at transforming family farming into an efficient and income-generating sector. It was seen as a significant step forward for the agricultural sector, having substantially improved the dialogue between rural development actors and rural organisations playing a central role through the recognition of the agricultural profession.	Economic efficiency, social equity, environmental sustainability, market economy, decentralisation, empowerment of local communities, professional agricultural organisations and civil society, creation of a common regional market, solidarity, partnership and subsidiarity; improving resilience to climate change; food security for rural and poorest population; private investment into agricultural production; environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources.	Addressing climate change is part of two articles (6 and 58) through resilience to climate risks and development of climate-resilient crops.
Lettre de politique sectorielle de développement de l'agriculture (LPSDA) 2019 – 2023	Agricultural development	Policy letter	2018	Policy Letter for the development of the agricultural sector (2018-2023)	The objective is to make Senegalese agriculture productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable, to provide stable agricultural income to the actors and stimulate economic and social development.	Increase agricultural production and productivity; diversify crops and agricultural production systems; strengthen agricultural services; improve the governance of the agricultural sector.	The agricultural development activities are expected to contribute to climate change adaptation. Clear linkages with overall national climate change frameworks are missing, although reference is made to NAPA.
Programme d'accélération de la cadence de l'agriculture sénégalaise (PRACAS), volet agricole du Plan Sénégal émergent (PSE)	Agricultural development	Programme	2014	Senegalese Agriculture Acceleration Program (PRACAS), 2014	It aims to build a competitive, diversified and sustainable agriculture; to achieve self-sufficiency in rice and onion production; to optimise the performance of the groundnut sector, and to develop the off-season fruit and vegetable sectors in the medium term and other food crops in the long term	: (i) feeding the population better and sustainably on an endogenous basis, (ii) taking advantage of international trade, (iii) securing and increasing rural income, (iv) providing employment, (v) managing natural resources sustainably, and (vi) improving the nutritional status of the population.	Climate change is acknowledged in the context and the strategic domain. However, strong linkages with NDC, PANA, LDN and other land restoration and climate change frameworks are needed.
Plan national de développement de l'élevage	Livestock and pastoral development	Plan	2016	National Plan for Pastoral Development (PNDE), 2016	PNDE aims to better alignment with PSE, retains the vision of making livestock a successful sector, capable of meeting national demand for animal products and ensuring the socio-economic promotion of its actors. It is the operational framework for the implementation of the agro-silvo-pastoral orientation law (LOASP), which outlines the long-term vision (20 years) of agro-silvo-pastoral development in Senegal.	Resilience of agro-silvo-pastoral systems; climate change adaptation; animal food systems; markets development; sectoral policies integration; financing of livestock development sector.	Climate change is mostly referred to as a contextual element that influences the development of the livestock sector
Lettre de politique de développement de l'élevage	Livestock and pastoral development	Policy Letter	1999	Pastoral Development Policy Letter, 1999	The policy letter aims to sustainably increase animal production to achieve food security, improve the income of livestock producers and fight against poverty while preserving natural resources.	Make the various animal sectors more competitive, more productive and more diverse; Develop private initiative and strengthen the professionalisation of producers and their socio-professional organisations; Adapt the financial environment to the needs of producers; Ensure quality of services provided by the State; Ensure sound natural resource management for sustainable development.	Climate change is referred to once as a constraint for animal food availability. No other clear link to the topic is made.

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Decret n° 2011-1689 du 3 octobre 2011 portant création du Comité national sur les changements climatiques	Climate change	Decree	2012	Decree n° 2011-1689, October 3, 2011 on the setting of the COMNACC	Its mandate is to ensure the coordination of the various activities related to consultation, training and awareness raising, management and monitoring of climate policies' implementation.	The committee intervenes in the fields of the application of international and national texts relating to climate change; transfer of adapted technologies; public education, awareness and information; integrated water resource management; technical, institutional and financial capacity building; preservation of biodiversity; soil conservation; carbon sequestration; management of the marine and coastal environment as well as conservation of wetlands; waste and air emissions management; research and systemic observation; carbon capture and storage; promotion of clean energies, in particular renewable energies; promoting energy efficiency in all sectors, including industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and energy.	Climate change governance and institutional arrangement. Strong links to other frameworks and committees would help avoid duplications, and lighten institutional burdens for more effectiveness on the ground.
Contribution déterminée au niveau national du Sénégal	Climate change	Policy	2020	Senegal's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2020	NDC aligns with the country's development plans and sectoral programmes for sustainable natural resources and environmental management, and seeks to put the country on a low-carbon development path that ensures the resilience of the economy, communities, infrastructure and cities. NDC targets an increase in reforested/restored land with approximately 1,297 ha of mangroves and 21,000 ha of various plantations annually; reduce the area burned due to controlled fires. The objective is to reforest/restore 500,000 ha of forest and 4,000 ha of mangroves per year.	Mitigation (conditional and unconditional contribution) and adaptation component; increasing carbon sequestration; energy transition; solid and liquid waste management; organic manure and compost improved with the production of biogas; ANR development for ecosystem adaptation.	Climate change mitigation and adaptation targets are indicated and actions to achieve them. Challenge will lie in the accounting systems as various ministerial sectors and programmes are expected to contribute to those targets.
Plan d'action national pour l'adaptation aux changements climatiques	Climate change adaptation	Action Plan	2006	National Adaptation Programme of Action	NAPA aims to mediate the integration of challenges related to changes adaptation in national land uses and planning for sustainable development. It seeks to provide solutions for adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change in key economic sectors.	Adaptation and resilience of populations including the most vulnerable population; resilience of forestry, agricultural, fishery ecosystems	Focus on adaptation. Interesting linkages could be made to new development and processes such as NDC, LDN and the climate change policy.
Loi n° 2010-21 du 20 décembre 2010 portant loi d'orientation sur les énergies renouvelables	Renewable energy	Law	2010	Law n.2010-21, 20 December 2010 on renewable energies	This law aims to adequately respond to the challenges of economic growth and globalisation, and to preserve the environment and the climate within the framework of clean energy production and consumption activities, in accordance with the requirements of the international community. It will promote the development of renewable energies throughout the territory of Senegal.	Renewable energy development from solar, wind, water and biofuel.	Climate change is not mentioned but reduction of greenhouse gas emission is included in Article 3. Much clearer connections could be made with NDC and other climate change frameworks as greening the energy sector is an important objective in NDC and LDN.
Loi n° 2010-22 du 15 décembre 2010 portant loi d'orientation de la filière des biocarburants	Biofuel development	Law	2010	Law n.2010-22, 15 December 2010 on bio fuel	The objective is to create a range of responses to the country's economic growth and need for clean energy sources and energy self-sufficiency.	investment guarantee mechanisms; respect for biodiversity; fair trade; harmonious inclusion of the individual producer, in association or in company in the biofuel agrobusiness; land guarantees to nationals.	Biofuel development is expected to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emission from the energy sector. It would be important to point out how and how much the sector development would contribute to the overall climate change mitigation and adaptation targets, as well as to NDC and LDN.

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Loi n° 64-46 relative au domaine national	Land tenure	Law	1964	law on the national domain (1964)	This law created a national domain that covers 95% of the national lands, and vested exclusive land management and registration rights in the State, as well as in the decentralised authorities (from 1972 due to decentralisation).	Land tenure security; land registration and titling; land use and affectation; this put in place a regulatory framework for the development of renewable energies, an incentive framework favourable to the purchase and remuneration of electricity produced from renewable energies; reduced use of fossil fuels; promotion of all means of production, storage, distribution and consumption for domestic and industrial needs in the environment urban as well as rural; improvement of security of energy supply; diversification of production sources; promotion of dissemination of equipment related to renewable energy technologies; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	No mention of climate change.
Document de politique foncière	Land tenure	Policy	2016	National Land Policy, 2016	The vision is to ensure equitable access and use of land resources according to the laws and regulations, in an environment of good governance for the achievement of the objectives of socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development. The policy aims to establish fair and transparent land management that guarantees the land security of populations and promote the sustainable use of natural resources, the security of land rights, the promotion of viable economic activities and the impetus of a dynamic harmonious development of urban and rural territories.	Tenure security of individual and local community farms; promotion of private investment in agriculture to build more viable farms; provide the State and local communities with financial resources, through land resource management; alleviate land constraints to agricultural, rural and industrial development; improve decentralisation of land management and promote gender equity and equality in access to land.	Climate change is mentioned once to describe policy context.
Loi n° 2013-10 du 28 décembre 2013 portant code général des collectivités locales	Decentralisation	Law	2013	Law n° 2013-10, December 28, 2013	The general objective of this "Act III of decentralisation" is to organise Senegal into viable, competitive territories that promote sustainable development. This reform has its roots in the land use planning policy and guides the realisation of the aspirations and hopes of territorial actors, it seeks to build a territorial project. It offers adequate space to build the foundations for the territorialisation of public policies.	Anchoring of territorial coherence for a renovated administrative architecture; clarification of competences between the State and local authorities; development of contractual arrangements between these two decision-making levels; modernisation of territorial public management, with reform of local finances and sustained promotion of quality human resources.	Climate change is not clearly mentioned.
Loi n° 81-13 portant code de l'eau	Water management	Law	1981	Water Code Law n° 81-13, March 4, 1981	This law creates the legislative framework for the use and protection of water resources and their distribution.	Principle of water as a public/common good; underground water usage; water protection against risk of pollution; easing of water exploitation.	No clear reference is made to climate change, but allusion is made to drought and other climate events that relate to climate change.
Loi n° 2016-32 du 08 novembre 2016 portant code minier	Mining	Law	2016	Mining Code Law n° 2016-32, November 8, 2016	This law aims to maintain the attractiveness of the national mining sector, and to promote mutually beneficial partnerships and guarantee equitable profit between the State, investors and host communities.	Management of artisanal mining; profit sharing; rulings on precious metals and stones' sales;	Climate change is not mentioned per se, but references are made to environmental protection against degradation and other impacts of mining. Stronger linkages to NDC, LDN and other climate change frameworks would be important as the mining sector is among the bigger contributors to land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions.

