

Tracking the green economy in Senegal



Status of the Green Economy: Is the barometer needle moving?

- Reduced access to natural resources and the uncertain food production will make the poor even more vulnerable, as yields are expected to fall by 5% to 25% over the next decades.
- A green transition is conducive to human welfare, biodiversity and a balanced development of equitable ecosystem services.
- The government has invested considerable effort in the transition to a green economy. At present, national plans focus on the growth of a sustainable economy and social development.

Policies to watch: wins and warnings

Senegal has signed the International Convention on Biodiversity and commits to:

- Preserve biodiversity in high density sites;
- Integrate biodiversity conservation into production activities;
- Ensure that the roles, responsibilities and benefits of biodiversity management are shared equitably;
- Inform and sensitize all stakeholders to the importance of biodiversity and the need to protect and preserve it.
- Senegal has set up development programs that take into account the dimensions of sustainable development (environmental, social and economic):
- The government launched a joint program of \$ 5 million with UNDP in 2016 to create PACEV (Support Program for the Creation of Green Jobs Opportunities in Senegal) in the sectors of agriculture, industry and services. Its goal is to create 100,000 jobs in the green economy (40,000 direct and 60,000 indirect).

What is the government doing?

Agroecology

- The government supports agriculture through some agricultural programs such as PRACAS
- However, its policy does not provide specific subsidy lines for agroecology

Small scale fisheries

- The Government of Senegal has worked out on a sectoral policy for the development of fisheries and aquaculture over the 2016-2022 period.
- And a national plan for adaptation of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to climate change (NAP-Fisheries).
- Senegal is also active in legislation and legal institutional frameworks for the sustainability of artisanal fisheries at the social, economic and environmental levels.

What are citizens doing?

Agroecology

- Farmers' organizations are increasingly numerous (FAPD, WOOBIN). They are supported by NGOs for the promotion of agroecology and soil restoration:
- Defense and restoration of soil (DRS) by Woobin and Enda Pronat in Landou in the commune of Keur Moussa;
- Production of organic seeds, fertilizers by farmers trained by the FAPD (Farmer's federation of Diender)
- Establishment of agroecological market in Thiès by Agrecol;
- Facilitation in marketing (Enda Pronat)

Small scale fisheries

- With the installation of the fishing dock, the fishermen are grouped together in Interprofessional organizations.
- Increasingly, programs are being made in community radios to make people aware of sustainable and responsible fishing.
- In some fishing docks such as Joal's and Yoff, there is much initiative to fight against insalubrity and to preserve the environment. Cleaning days are planned.



How are dialogues helping the transition?

Dialogues help to:

- Identify good practices;
- Identify the real problems that the two sectors suffer from;
- Identify economic, social and environmental issues from grassroots;
- Identify opportunities.

And then allow to:

- Benchmark good practices for moving to green economy;
- Bring nature based viable and sustainable solutions;
- Consider issues in relation to sustainable development;
- Seize the opportunities offered by the green economy at the international level.



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What's working, and what isn't?



Agroecology Sector

<u>WHAT IS WORKING</u>	<u>WHAT IS NOT WORKING</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers have practices specific to agroecology. Example: The natural protection of crops by plants (against the wind or against animals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed production on a small scale and on very limited species in market gardening.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic seed production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroforestry is struggling to develop
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizer production (manure and composting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult access to water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some timid efforts are made to facilitate women's difficult access to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of conservation infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties of marketing products resulting from agroecology (problem of transport, conservation promotion of organic products, labeling for access to external markets)

What are we learning?

- Farmland are threatened by the expansion of real estate programs
- Administrative delays prevent obtaining deliberative titles to use land
- Producers have transportation difficulties to bring products to the market
- Technical services do not have sufficient financial means for soil restoration
- Soil degradation is causing the drop in production
- Because they don't find buyers, some producers abandon agroecology to return to conventional farming.



Small fisheries sector

<u>WHAT IS WORKING</u>	<u>WHAT IS NOT WORKING</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efforts to establish and develop wharves to modernize the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite ban, monofilament use continues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of wharves to meet international standards for exporting fish products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing with explosives persists in the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artisanal fishermen are conscious of their responsibility for the future of the sea and see themselves as defenders of the sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The export-oriented industrial fishing decreases catches of artisanal fisheries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector's actors are grouped around an interprofessional organization to fight against bad fishing practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient product shelf equipment in fishing piers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an awareness of stakeholders on issues relating to responsible fishing and resource conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are not enough technical and financial resources to ensure the ecological monitoring of the GPA ecosystems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some actors do not adhere to respect for hygiene and sanitary measures

What are we learning?

- The sector of artisanal fisheries suffer from persistent bad fishing practices
- In case of loss, technical services of fishing do not provide appropriate support to fishermen
- The increase of the fleet is one explanation for the rarefaction of the resource
- Fishing docks are characterized by unsanitary despite the cleaning devices
- There is a need for modernization of fishing boats
- The fisheries actors are facing difficulties in accessing finance
- Fisheries agreements between Senegal and neighboring countries are not regularly updated which causes troubles in case of fraudulent fishing



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