



Deforestation study

Senegal

Senegal has lost 1 million hectares of forest since 2000, with 96% of tree cover loss occurring in 13 high-risk departments, mainly in the southern regions and around Dakar.

The primary causes include agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and mining, exacerbated by weak governance and civil unrest.

Economic contribution of land use sectors

Agriculture including agro processing

GDP

9.5%

Labour

60%

Major Value Chains

Groundnuts, rice, cashew, fruits and vegetables, cotton.

Key Actors

Smallholder farmers, large-scale farms, intermediaries, traders, processing units, exporters.

Aquaculture including fisheries

GDP

3.2%

Export

10.2%

Major Value Chains

Artisanal fishing, industrial fishing, aquaculture, fish processing.

Key Actors

Small-scale fishermen, processing companies, regulatory bodies.

Tourism

GDP

5.1%

Major Value Chains

Cultural tourism, eco-tourism, beach and coastal tourism.

Key Actors

Hotels, resorts, tour operators, state-owned bodies.

Forestry

GDP

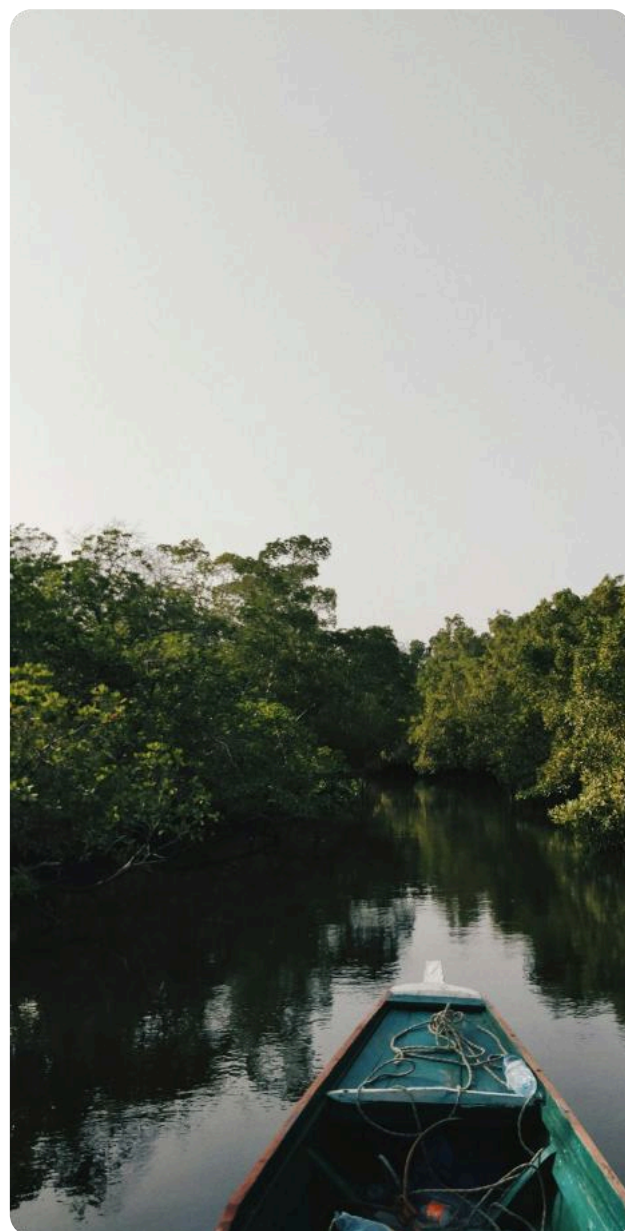
0.4%

Major Value Chains

Timber production, fuelwood, charcoal, non-timber forest products.

Key Actors

Illegal loggers, community forest management groups, exporters, policy makers.



Key biodiverse rich areas

Protected Area Forests

- **Examples:** Niokolo-Koba National Park, Djoudj National Bird Sanctuary, Ferlo Wildlife Reserves.

Forests in Unprotected Areas

- **Examples:** Savannah and bushlands.

Other Biodiverse Rich Areas

- **Examples:** Mangroves, wetlands, peatlands.

Risks posed by land use sectors

Deforestation

- **Major Players:** Illegal loggers, agribusiness expansion, urban developers.
- **Mitigation:** Standard E&S exclusion list, no-go areas, investment through financial institutions, direct investments.

Land Degradation

- **Major Players:** Unsustainable farming, livestock overgrazing.

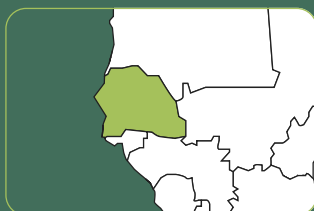
High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV)

- **Major Players:** Expansion of cash crops, infrastructure projects.

General statement of country-level deforestation risk

Senegal faces significant deforestation pressures from agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and mining.

High-risk areas are concentrated in the southern regions and around Dakar.



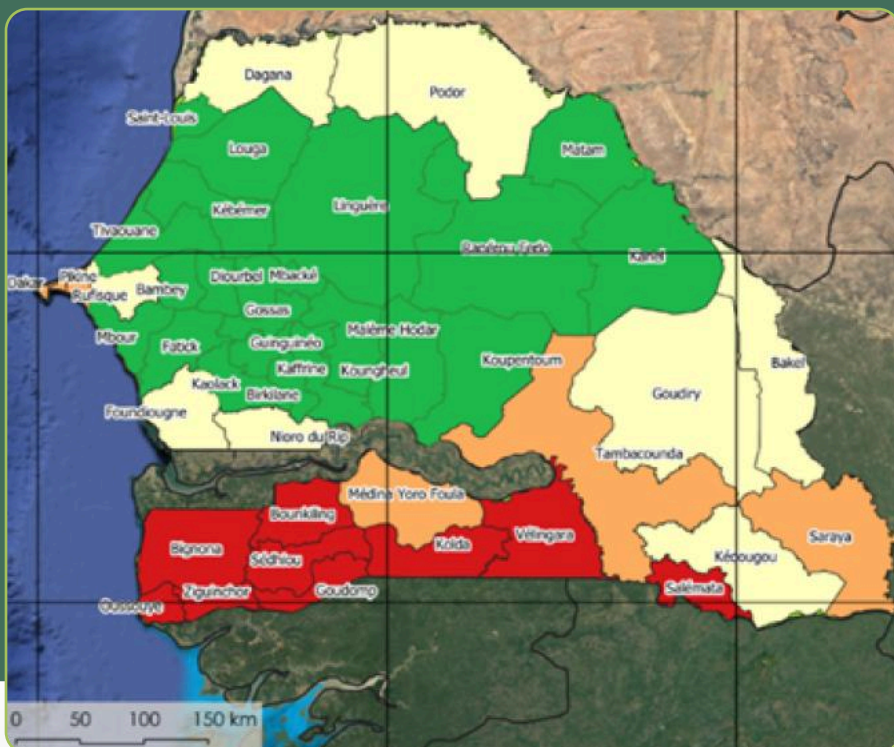
Deforestation-risk methodology application to investment decisioning

The risk assessment model for Senegal uses a hybrid approach, combining satellite data (e.g., Dynamic World, Tropical Tree Cover, Hansen Forest Loss) with jurisdictional risk mapping via the JNR tool. This enables classification of areas into low, medium, and high deforestation risk zones. As part of investment due diligence:

- A pre-assessment excludes protected areas and regions deforested after 2017.
- A fast-track exclusion process disqualifies investments in high-risk zones like Casamance and parts of the Oriental region.

This ensures investments are aligned with sustainability goals and avoid contributing to environmental harm.

Deforestation risk map



- High deforestation stable or rising
- High deforestation and falling or, medium deforestation and rising
- Medium deforestation and stable or, low deforestation and rising
- Low deforestation and stable/falling

