

SENEGAL

MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARDS LAND RIGHTS IN THE SDGs



GLOBAL
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COALITION



Land and land governance are woven throughout the SDGs, underlying social, economic and environmental goals

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A SPOTLIGHT ON LAND

For the first time, land and land governance have been included in global monitoring frameworks, confirming their centrality to the livelihoods, wellbeing and opportunities for all. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), beyond setting goals explicitly related to land, include a number of goals and targets where the importance of land is implicit, if hidden. Climate action, reduced inequalities, food systems to end hunger and gender equality are all bound to the achievement of land rights. *Without land, inclusive, sustainable development that “leaves no one behind” cannot be achieved.*

Beyond land-related goals, Agenda 2030 calls for timely, reliable data on a number of key land indicators. But monitoring of land in the SDGs remains limited. It is limited in its scope, as core land indicators often fail to capture complexities of land governance on the ground. It is limited in the data and data sources employed, relying heavily on government and official data with priority given to documented land rights. And it is limited by the fact that reporting remains voluntary, meaning that many countries simply do not report on land and land governance.

In a review of 42 of the 47 countries presenting Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2020, the SDG Land Momentum Group found that none of the 42 countries had reported data on key land indicator **1.4.2**, 10 had reported data for **5.a.1**, five for **5.a.2** and seven for **15.3.1**.¹

The need for complementary land monitoring initiatives that can promote broad data systems has become clear. Working with its members and partners, the International Land Coalition (ILC) has endeavored to build a land ecosystem that responds to these limitations. Using LANDex, its tool for people-centred land monitoring, it seeks to make land monitoring more inclusive, accessible, and to overcome single-source data dependence while capturing the complexity of land governance in various contexts.

THIS REPORT AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO MONITORING OF SDGs IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

- Assessing a country's political commitment to land SDGs
- Reviewing available data for key land indicators
- Integrating a broader data system to contribute to land monitoring

¹ Key land indicators defined by the SDG Land Momentum Group: 1.4.2 measures documentation and perceptions of tenure security, 5.a.1 measures proportion of agricultural land owned or controlled by women, 5.a.2 measures the strength of the legal framework to provide equal land rights for women and 15.3.1 tracks the portion of land in a country that is degraded as part of total area. See full report here: [HTTPS://WWW.LANDCOALITION.ORG/EN/RESOURCES/PROGRESS-TOWARDS-SDG-LAND-RIGHTS-COMMITMENTS/](https://www.landcoalition.org/en/resources/progress-towards-sdg-land-rights-commitments/)



SENEGAL REPORTS: LAND IN THE SDGs

TAKEAWAY

Data gathered through **LANDex** confirms important advancements towards *Agenda 2030* in Senegal, noting relatively high levels of perceived tenure security and gains in the legal and institutional frameworks providing for secure land tenure. *Women's control over land* in Senegal remains limited, as does their effective enjoyment of the laws that provide for their equal rights. State support for *family farmers* is deemed insufficient, affecting their ability to contribute to a resilient food system. *Access to land information* is relatively good, but corruption in the land sector persists. Existing platforms for *dialogue on land* provide an important space for the achievement of the SDGs but could benefit from more meaningful participation from women and other target groups.

At the highest level, the 2001 Constitution of Senegal affirms equal access to land by men and women and autonomy in its management. The National Estate Act of 1964, likewise, stipulates that all rural citizens, male or female, are eligible for land allocation. The Family Code further guarantees the right of a woman to inherit all or part of the land of her deceased relative, so long as they're able to develop it.

Since the SDGs were adopted in 2015, Senegal has adapted and created a number of policies, programs and data collection efforts to achieve goals outlined in Agenda 2030. Many of these focus on land, agriculture, natural resources and food systems, which remain central to a society and economy where the majority of the population is engaged in food crop or livestock production.

THE SDGs IN POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

In 2015, Senegal was among the first African countries to join the **GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT DATA (GPSDD)**, focused on **DEVELOPMENT DATA ON AGRICULTURE, DEFORESTATION, AND WATER QUALITY**.

In 2016, the government **CARRIED OUT A STUDY** to assess national capacity to monitor the SDGs. Piloted by ILC member IPAR and supported by UNDP, the study identified priority areas where improvement was needed and noted that it was "practically impossible to access accurate data covering sectors such as agriculture and land." Following its publication, the government undertook an alignment between public policies and SDG indicators. A Harmonized Framework for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policies was developed, to facilitate joint monitoring of the SDGs.

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Working groups and platforms were established to accelerate progress towards the SDGs:

- ▶ *SDG Environmental Platform*, working on environmental indicators on a digital platform.
- ▶ The *Centre Suivi Ecologique (CSE)*, working on indicators related to water, land and food security.
- ▶ The *Data for Now platform* led by the National Statistical Office is updating data collection methods.
- ▶ The *AgriData platform* centralizes data on agriculture and contributes to public policy.

In 2018, Senegal presented its first **VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR)**, highlighting important policies and programs that had been put in place to facilitate progress towards the SDGs. The **PLAN FOR AN EMERGING SENEGAL (PLAN SÉNÉGAL EMERGENT OR PSE)**, modified in light of SDG adoption, serves as the country's reference policy on social and economic matters and as a guiding document for the implementation of Agenda 2030. In September, 2020, in the midst of the Covid pandemic, **PRIORITY ACTIONS** were added to the plan, emphasizing the role of land in a strategy to build back better. The PSE and other major policies and plans related to land in the SDGs are listed in *Table 1* below.

In its **2019 INTERIM REVIEW OF SDG IMPLEMENTATION**, the Senegalese government with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, reported important gaps in tenure security related to **SDG 1.4** and a persistent gender gap in land control and ownership related to **SDG 5.a**.

Table 1: Major policies and plans relevant to land and agriculture in the SDGs

RELATED SDG	OBJECTIVES OR GOALS RELATED TO LAND IN THE SDGS
PLAN FOR AN EMERGING SENEGAL AND UPDATED PRIORITY ACTION PLAN (2019-2024)	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Simplify procedures to facilitate land access » Promote the implementation of innovative land reform, protecting the interests of all parties
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Modernize the agricultural sector, largely composed of family farmers growing rain-fed crops with traditional methods
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increase the participation of women in economic life from 43.3% in 2019 to 61.9% in 2023
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Improve land governance infrastructure and systems » Achieve a land access and tenure security index of 0.69 in 2023, up from 0.68, through the development of parks, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Agro-Industrial Zones (agropoles)
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Promote greater transparency in land management and measures that would limit speculation » Further digitize important land transactions and procedures.
PROGRAM TO ACCELERATE THE CADENCE OF SENEGALESE AGRICULTURE (PRACAS, PART OF PSE) 2018-2022	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Improve production and productivity of subsistence crops, optimize the performance of the processing sector and develop exports of fruits and vegetables » Increase production to meet national demand for fruits and vegetables

RELATED SDG	OBJECTIVES OR GOALS RELATED TO LAND IN THE SDGS
SECTORAL POLICY LETTER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 2019-2023	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increase soil fertility, increase and diversify agricultural production to feed population in the most sustainable way possible, on an endogenous basis. » Improve governance of the agricultural sector, provide agricultural and non-agricultural jobs and secure decent rural incomes
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Natural resources must be managed in a sustainable manner » Strengthen equitable management of land
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Strengthen agricultural facilities
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Promote sectoral management based on transparency, citizen participation and control
NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY AND RESILIENCE (SNSAR, 2015-2035)	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Coordinate interventions on food security and resilience and combine direct implementation actions with medium- and long-term actions. » Consider a livelihood protection dimension of rural populations, strengthen their productive capacities and resilience to shocks, with special attention to protection of their land rights
NATIONAL LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PNDE 2013-2026)	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Improve livestock production and marketing conditions » The Plan, revised in 2016 to take into account the updated PES, includes a 2017-2021 strategy to: » Contribute to food security, nutrition and growth. » Secure land for livestock farming.
SECTORAL POLICY LETTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (LP/SEDD) 2016-2020	
6, 13, 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Create a national dynamic for the improvement of environmental and natural resource management » Integrate sustainable development principles into policies and strengthen the resilience of the population to climate change, including the safeguarding of land resources
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (PNIASAN) 2018-2022	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Significantly increase agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production and their contribution to food security and improved nutrition
SPATIAL PLANNING ACT (2021)	
10, 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ensure good territorial organization and balanced urban and rural equity with adequate infrastructure, strengthen territorial information systems. » Promote development centres through the sustainable and consistent valuation of resources.

OFFICIAL LAND DATA IN SENEGAL

Through its 2018 VNR and the Global SDG Indicators Database, Senegal has submitted a number of data points related to land and agriculture. In this report, we use the term "*key land indicators*" to refer to the four official SDG indicators monitored by the SDG Land Momentum Group: **1.4.2**, **5.a.1**, **5.a.2** and **15.3.1**. Here, we present officially reported data for those indicators and in the next section, we use LANDex to look at complimentary data for these four indicators and go beyond them to discuss where land is present in a broader set of indicators and targets.

From the SDG Indicators Database

Of the four key land indicators in the SDGs, Senegal reported data for two in the Global Indicators Database: **1.4.2**, relating to documentation and perception of tenure security, and **15.3.1**, measuring the proportion of degraded land. Data for **5.a.1**, on the proportion of women among agricultural land owners and rights bearers and **5.a.2**, related to legal provisions for equal land rights, were not reported in the database, but proxy data for **5.a.1** was reported in the 2019-2020 Agricultural Survey, discussed further below.

1.4.2: Senegal is one of 34 countries that have provided official data for this key land indicator, focused on rates of documentation (a) and perception of tenure security (b).

- ▶ **1.4.2(a):** 39.9% of the adult population of Senegal had legally recognized documentation of their rights to land in 2018, according to UEMOA. Considering women only, this proportion was 22.4%.
- ▶ **1.4.2(b):** 87.7% of the adult population perceived their rights to land as secure out of total adult population, in 2018, according to UEMOA.

15.3.1: In 2015, an estimated 6% of all land in Senegal was considered degraded, according to data from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

From the Voluntary National Review

In its 2018 VNR, Senegal reported a number of additional data points related to SDG indicators. In some cases, the indicator presented was equivalent to an SDG indicator, in other cases it was a national indicator closely related to an SDG indicator.

SDG GOAL	RELATED INDICATOR	DATA REPORTED
2	2.1.2	» The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity was reduced from 22% in 2015 to 13% in 2016
	2.3.1	» Average rice yield fell by 13% from 2015 and 2017 » Average corn yield increased 12% during the same years » Average peanut yield increased by 22% over the same period
	2.4.1	» Farmland under sustainable management increased from 364,228 hectares (ha) in 2015 to 382,338 ha in 2016.
5	5.5.1	» Proportion of women in decision-making positions dropped from 47.5% in 2015 to 41.81% in 2017
	5.a.2	» A legal framework is in place to guarantee women's equal access to and control over land (no reference to specific proxies)
6	6.5.1	» Levels of integrated water resources management has increased from 45% in 2016 to 53.9% in 2017
13	13.2.1	» There is a strategy, policy or plan in place that increases the country's ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change
15	15.2.1	» Forests under sustainable management increased from 1.6 million hectares in 2015 to nearly 1.9 million in 2017
	15.3.1	» The amount of degraded land placed under sustainable management plans increased by nearly 3,000 hectares between 2015 and 2017
16	16.5.1	» 19% of the population reports having contact with an official and paying a bribe or being asked for a bribe in the last 12 months
17	17.16.1	» There is a multi-stakeholder framework in place to monitor the effectiveness of development towards the realization of the SDGs



Representatives from the Ministry of Women, a multi-stakeholder platform in Naiyes, IPAR, and the multistakeholder platform in Toubacouta gather at a ceremony for the validation of 309 land titles given to women in Toubacouta.

PEOPLE-CENTRED MONITORING OF THE SDGs

LANDEX RESULTS IN

SENEGAL

59.85



LANDEX MONITORS 10 SDGs LINKED TO LAND, LAND GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

- 1 NO POVERTY** depends on secure tenure rights for all
- 2 ZERO HUNGER** requires food systems that support family farmers
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY** means equal rights to and control over land
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION** depends on sustainable use and management of land
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE** means financial support to family farmers
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES** means equal distribution of land
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION** depends on local control of land
- 15 LIFE ON LAND** depends on participatory management
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS** mean accessible land information and the protection of human rights
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS** require multi-stakeholder platforms and dialogue

Based on data generated through **LANDEX**, the global land governance index for people-centred land monitoring, the following framework highlights progress towards land governance as it relates to 10 SDGs. The Senegal country score is derived from its individual SDG scores, which are themselves the average scores generated for the corresponding LANDEX indicators. For Senegal scores and a description of the methodology, see the **TECHNICAL ANNEX**. For more information, visit the **LANDEX WEBSITE**.

THE BIG PICTURE

Senegal performs well on *SDG 13: Climate Action* and *SDG 15: Life on Land*, scores that reflect the Government's commitment to land degradation neutrality (LDN) and land use plans in a number of administrative districts (communes) that take into account local land users. A high score for *SDG 1: No Poverty* reflects relatively high levels of perceived tenure security in rural Senegal despite low rates of documentation. The country's lowest score on *SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure* reflects low levels of financial support and technical assistance available to family farmers, a concern mirrored in a low score for *SDG 2: Zero Hunger*, where the production gap for major crops remains high and policies and budget to support family farming are considered inadequate. On *SDG 5: Gender Equality*, Senegal performs poorly, reflecting a failure to implement women's land rights in practice and the group's lower levels of perceived tenure security compared to men.

LANDex ON KEY LAND INDICATORS

LANDex uses official (5.a.1) and complementary data (1.4.2, 5.a.2) to monitor three of the key land indicators in the SDGs, wherever data is available.

- ▶ **1.4.2:** LANDex indicators 1B and 1C, derived from Prindex data, tell us that 56% of rural men and women in Senegal have some kind of documentation proving rights to their property (1.4.2.a) and 82% perceive their land rights to be secure (1.4.2.b).
- ▶ **5.A.1:** LANDex indicator 4B, which relies upon the best available official data – in this case the 2019-2020 Agricultural Survey – shows us that women represent a mere 14.7% of agricultural plot owners.
- ▶ **5.a.2:** from LANDex indicator 4A, we see that two of the six 5.a.2 proxies are met in Senegal, those referring to equal inheritance rights (Proxy C) and mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management institutions (Proxy F).

GOING DEEPER: LANDex SDG RESULTS

Beyond these key land indicators, LANDex offers important insight into how land governance contributes to progress on indicators and targets belonging to 10 SDGs, outlined in more detail below. This report uses data available in the LANDex platform as of April 30, 2021. An overview of Senegal scores is available in the Technical Annex, with more detail on methodology available on the website.

SDG 1: NO POVERTY

- ▶ 56% of men and women in rural Senegal report some form of documentation that proves rights to their property (SDG 1.4, LANDex 1B).
- ▶ 82% of men and women in rural Senegal perceive their land tenure to be secure (SDG 1.4, LANDex 1C).
- ▶ Women in rural Senegal feel less secure than men on average, with 79% reporting they perceive their rights to be secure (SDG 1.4, LANDex 4C).
- ▶ Those residing on rural community land report slightly higher than average rates of perceived tenure security, at 84% (SDG 1.4, LANDex 3C).

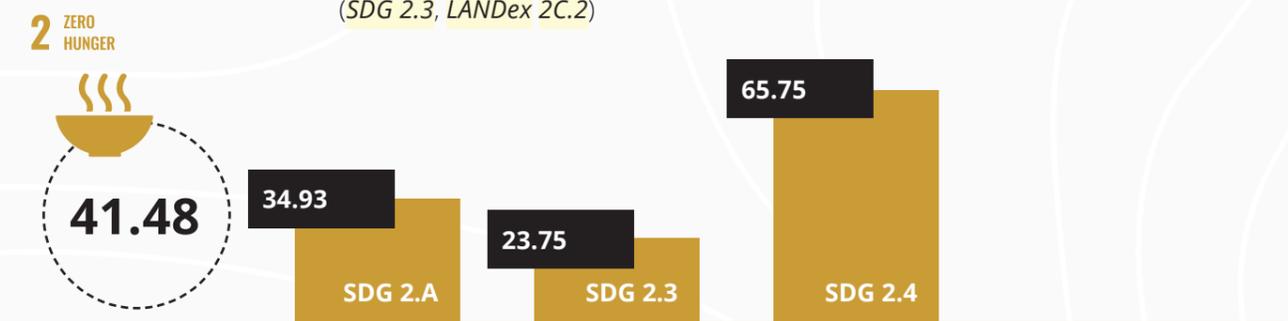


Insufficient documentation of land rights is a persistent problem in rural Senegal, but does not appear to undermine the relatively high sense of land security among rural men and women

To achieve zero hunger in Senegal, financial and technical assistance must reach family farmers and models of responsible land-based investments and agro-ecological farming should be better supported.

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

- ▶ Senegal has designed a long-term strategy to strengthen the family farming sector and the State has adopted policies and programs to achieve food sovereignty. (SDG 2.4, LANDex 2A)
- ▶ The Senegal National Council for Concertation and Rural Cooperation (CNCR) provides an important mechanism for political dialogue on family farming (SDG 2.4, LANDex 2A)
- ▶ The State is not considered supportive of an agro-ecological model of farming and there are no policies in place to support short food supply chains (SDG 2.4, LANDex 2A)
- ▶ Despite the availability of small-scale credit loans, a limited number of family farmers receive technical assistance or access financial support (SDG 2.a, LANDex 2B)
- ▶ Senegal is far below potential production estimates for staple crops rice, millet, and corn, reporting an average production gap of 76% between the three (SDG 2.3, LANDex 2C.2)



A TWO-YEAR CAMPAIGN LED BY MEMBERS CICODEV AND THE LANDLESS PEASANTS OF DIOKOUL COLLECTIVE SUCCEEDED IN RETURNING 350 HECTARES OF EXPROPRIATED FARMLAND TO 99 FAMILIES ACROSS FOUR VILLAGES, SHOWING THAT THE FAMILIES HAD SUFFERED INCREASED FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL INSECURITY WITHOUT THEIR LAND.

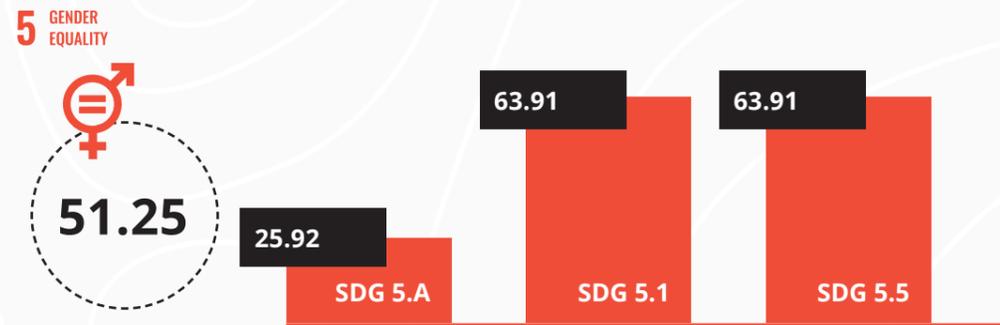
These actions included awareness raising and training of the peasants involved, who are now better informed of their rights and have tools to defend themselves if a future need arises.

SEE GOOD PRACTICE.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

- ▶ The legal framework in Senegal has made advancements towards equal rights for women but traditions and customary rules often supersede these laws in practice. (SDG 5.1, LANDex 4A)
- ▶ Senegal has met at least two of the six legal proxies for women's land rights (SDG 5.a.2, LANDex 4A):
 - ▶ Proxy C: Women's and girls' equal inheritance rights
 - ▶ Proxy F: Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions
- ▶ Women represent a mere 14.7% of people who own or have a title to agricultural plots in Senegal. (SDG 5.a.1, LANDex 4B)
- ▶ Financial resources are not sufficiently allocated to increase women's ownership and control over land (SDG 5.a.1, LANDex 4A)
- ▶ Some informal quotas for women's participation in public institutions are in place, but remain low – 10% in some instances – and selectively enforced (SDG 5.5.1, LANDex 4A).

Gender equality in Senegal depends on the enforcement of laws that guarantee equal rights to land and support given to women as they claim and work to gain control over land.



WOMEN, LAND AND THE SDGs IN SENEGAL

More than 25 years after Senegal committed to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women by ratifying CEDAW, women and girls continue to live as subordinate citizens, unable to enjoy their legal rights. This is especially true in the land sector, where women struggle to claim, access and maintain control over land despite these rights being enshrined in the highest levels of law.

The Constitution of Senegal calls for equal access to and control over land by men and women and both have the right to inherit land, established in the Family Code. In 2010, a law was passed that called for the equal representation of men and women in national parliament and local assemblies, ostensibly increasing their participation in these spaces. The government has also established an informal quota of 10% for women in all land-related projects. Women are increasingly holding positions in land commissions and in some cases have become chiefs of local villages, a position traditionally reserved for men.

In the framework of the SDGs, the government has further committed to disaggregate all data according to gender, part of its effort to "leave no one behind."

In practice, the data shows a persistent gender gap in Senegal. Women represent a mere 14.7% of people with documented rights to agricultural land (SDG 5.a.1) and, according to data gathered through LANDex, the country has met only two of the six 5.a.2 proxies for women's land rights, those relating to their right to inherit land and their participation in land management and administration. Those relating to joint registration, spousal consent for transactions, financial resources to improve women's control over land and explicit protection in customary law were not met. On average, women's perceptions of tenure security lag behind those of men (1.4.2).

The challenges women face in acquiring land and participating in decisions related to its governance are symptoms of widespread gender-based discrimination that continues to condition their socio-economic status and drive the high levels of violence and harassment that they endure.

Senegal is a country of diverse societies, with a number of traditions and customs that govern day-to-day life for men and women. The legal framework providing for equal rights, however strong, is often treated as a secondary, abstract set of rules that are less known and enforced than these traditional rules. The same is true for questions of land governance. In some communities, land belongs to individuals while in others, it is the domain of the family or clan, with decision-making power residing with the oldest member. In some communities, it is acceptable for women to inherit land while in others, it is not. As a result, raising the collective bar for women's land rights remains a difficult task.

In 2015, when the SDGs were adopted, the Chairperson of the UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Emna Aouij, visited Senegal, commenting: "It is unacceptable that under the guise of tradition, customs or poverty, girls and women have their basic rights violated, are assaulted, abused and live in unworthy conditions."

Six years later, Nafissatou Seck, a program officer for Senegalese Association of Women Lawyers, echoes these same concerns. *"Laws that guarantee a woman's right to land continue to be undermined by local traditions,"* she says, *"especially following divorce or the death of a spouse."* The *"breakdown of a marriage,"* she explains, represents an especially vulnerable moment for women in rural Senegal. These are the women that Seck is seeking to reach and help together with others at her organization.

In the case of spousal death, Seck says, *"the surviving spouse leaves the marital home without any right to the land she was working on,"* creating a situation that *"leads to a loss of subsistence for the woman and her children and increases her economic vulnerability."*

It also represents a scenario where Senegalese law and some long-held traditions seem incompatible. The law stipulates a three-month time limit for the reallocation of land to a rightful claimant in the case of a spousal death. Islamic tradition, by contrast, calls for the surviving spouse to observe a period of widowhood grievance that lasts four months and 10 days, effectively preventing a woman from filing her claim to land in public offices.

And for many women, public land offices still represent a hostile and violent environment for women. In a focus group held in 2020 in Toubab Dialow, in the framework of the 2021 PROCASEF² Action Plan Against Gender-Based Violence, women detailed the harassment they often face when attempting to carry out such transactions.

At the city hall the procedures are discouraging for us women. We are often victims of sexual blackmail. What hurts the most is that blackmailers make it clear that if you don't accept their indecent proposals, other women will and those women will be favored. (...) This is the sad reality in this area. Personally, I prefer not to give in to any blackmail and keep my dignity, even if it means not having a land title.

The reporting of such incidents remains higher in urban and peri-urban areas than in rural Senegal, further limiting the visibility of such events and the help received by affected women. As highlighted in the PROCASEF report, the collective and family weight felt by women is heavier in rural areas, reinforcing the important role that rights to land can play in the empowerment of women in these areas.

Despite the complex challenges to achieving women's land rights in Senegal, there are small victories to celebrate and build upon. In May, 2021, 309 women in the municipality of Toubacouta received titles to their own plots of land to be used for housing and agriculture. For the last three years, a local committee has been working in Toubacouta to facilitate improved land rights for women, and these titles are the fruits of their labor. The *"land represents security for these women,"* said Yaram Fall, the President of the Women's College of the Senegal National Council for Concertation and Rural Cooperation (CNCR), present at the ceremony where the titles were presented. *"It will help them provide for their families,"* she said.

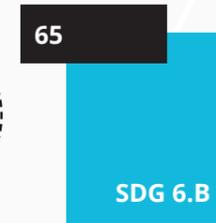
² PROCASEF is a World Bank project housed by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning focused on increasing land tenure security. ILC members CICODEV and ILC are involved in the project, as is CNCR, COPIL, and the Senegalese Association of Women Lawyers, who are active as part of the project complaint mechanism.

An increased number of districts equipped with local land use plans can provide an important push towards sustainable water management in Senegal.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- ▶ An estimated 30% of administrative districts (communes) in Senegal have a land use change and development plan in place and, of these, all are believed to take the interests of local land users and owners into account (SDG 6.b, LANDex 6B)

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



IN RESPONSE TO A DRAMATIC DECLINE IN RAINFALL AND CHANGES IN FLOOD PATTERNS, IFAD DEVELOPED THE PRODAM PROJECT, GUARANTEEING ACCESS TO IRRIGATED LAND FOR REFUGEES AND PREVIOUSLY DISPLACED FAMILIES RETURNING TO SENEGAL.

Under the "one household, one hectare" banner, the project succeeded in giving 7,000 returnees access to irrigated land.

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Family farmers in Senegal are not widely benefiting from programs that provide technical assistance and financial support, including small-scale credit loans, limiting development of the sector.

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- ▶ Policies connecting financial institutions to family farmers exist in Senegal, as do small-scale credit loans, but the effectiveness of these interventions remains limited (SDG 9.3, LANDex 2B)
- ▶ An estimated 7% of family farmers in Senegal have received financial support and a mere 0.3% have received technical assistance (SDG 9.3, LANDex 2B)

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



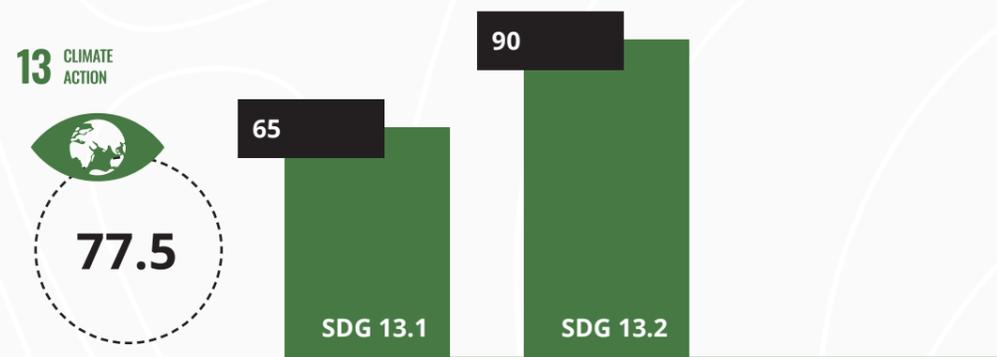
SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

- ▶ Most recent available data gives Senegal a Gini of land concentration of .478, according to data spanning the years 1991-2000 (SDG 10.3, LANDex 2C.1)
- ▶ First known data on land concentration on Senegal, from 1951, gave the country a Gini of land concentration of .49, slightly worse than recent estimates (SDG 10.3, LANDex 2C.1)



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

- ▶ The adoption of participatory land use change policies in a number of administrative districts strengthens local resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related and natural disasters. (SDG 13.1, LANDex 6B)
- ▶ Senegal has committed to land degradation neutrality (LDN) and has embedded local participation in land management planning into its Environmental Code (SDG 13.2, LANDex 6A)



SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

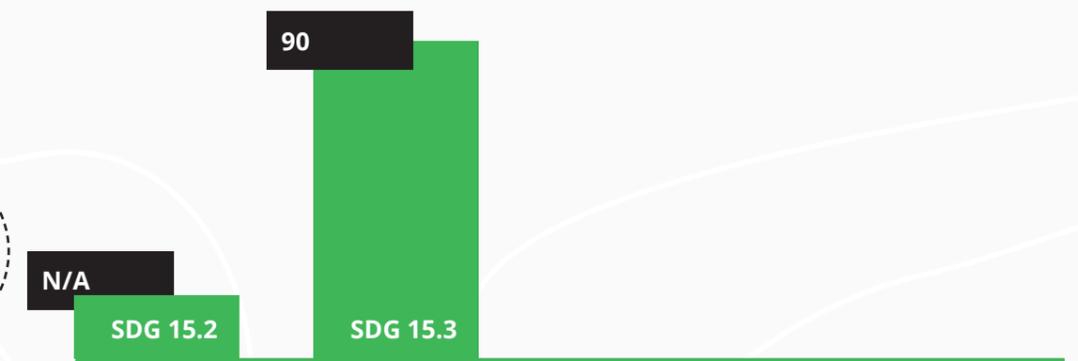
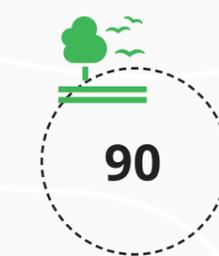
- ▶ Senegal has committed to a number of plans and strategies that embed principles of soil protection, actions against desertification and programs to protect biodiversity (SDG 15.3, LANDex 6A)
- ▶ The country has committed to land degradation neutrality (LDN) and participates in the Sahel Inter-State Committee for Drought Control (SDG 15.3, LANDex 6A)
- ▶ Processes of land reform, currently on hold, would provide an additional means for local participation in the management of lands and the achievement of sustainable life on land (SDG 15.3, LANDex 6A).

Unequal land distribution and elite capture of resources is a persistent concern in Senegal, accelerated by private investors and state- and donor-led programs investing in intensive production.

Political commitments to mitigate climate related disasters are grounded in local, participatory land use plans that consider local land users.

To achieve Life on Land, commitments to achieve land degradation neutrality through local management plans must be implemented and upscaled.

15 LIFE ON LAND



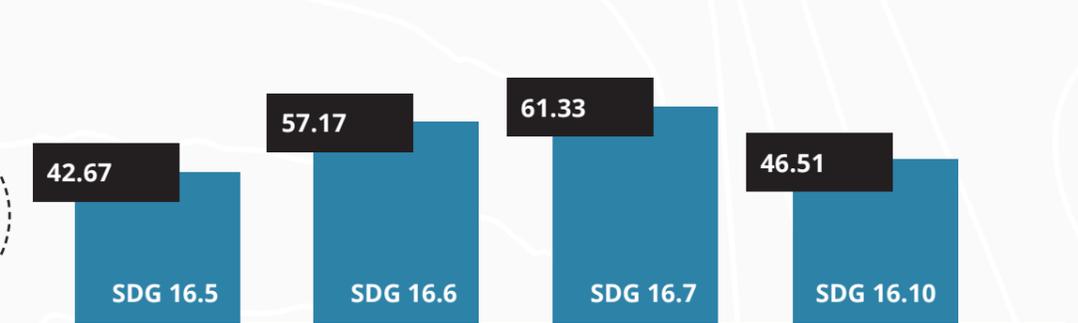
Strong laws on public access to information, including on land, have not mitigated perceived corruption in the land sector or led to transparency in large-scale acquisitions or investments.

Strong legal protections for human rights have not been translated into effective mechanisms for the protection of land and environmental defenders.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ 80% of respondents to the Afrobarometer survey in Senegal believe that a rich person is likely to be able to register land that is not theirs by paying a bribe, while an additional 33.75% believe an ordinary person would be able to perform the same task paying a bribe (SDG 16.5, LANDex 8C)
- ▶ Principles of no tolerance for corruption are embedded in laws, but protections for whistleblowers are not clear or sufficiently strong (SDG 16.6, LANDex 8A)
- ▶ The land registry in Senegal is largely comprehensive, accessible and searchable, but gender disaggregation is not possible and the government does not publish large-scale land deals, investments, or revenue it makes on either (SDG 16.6, LANDex 8B)
- ▶ A participatory, multi-stakeholder platform on land governance exists, but no leadership positions are designated for women, smallholder food producers or marginalised community members (SDG 16.7, LANDex 7C)
- ▶ Legal protections for human rights defenders in Senegal are strong, but mechanisms are not considered effective, do not have sufficient political support and fail to consider the context and communities in which defenders work and live (SDG 16.10, LANDex 10B).
- ▶ The State does not publish regular reports on the situation of land and environmental defenders or human rights defenders more broadly (SDG 16.10, LANDex 10B)

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- ▶ A multi-stakeholder platform working on land has built meaningful partnerships in Nepal that will be crucial to achieving land-related SDGs (SDG 17.16, LANDex 7C).
- ▶ Representation of vulnerable sectors and leadership positions provided for them, however, remain somewhat limited (SDG 17.17, LANDex 7B).

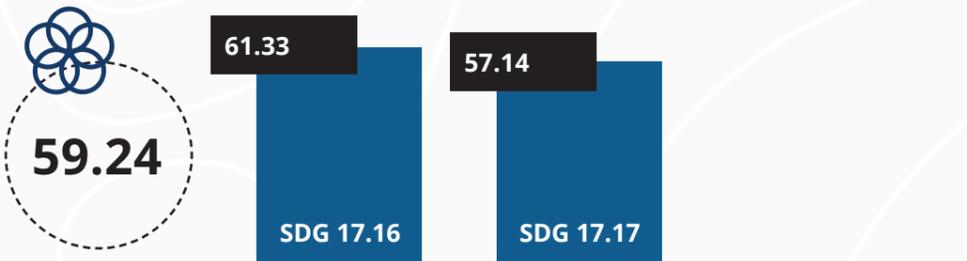
The existing multi-stakeholder platform provides an important space to strengthen partnerships for the Goals related to land, but participation and accountability should be further improved.

IN 2004, SENEGAL LAUNCHED THE SO-CALLED LOASP, THE AGRO-SYLVO-PASTORAL FRAMEWORK LAW, PROPOSED AS A GRAND VISION FOR AGRICULTURE THAT WOULD REDUCE POVERTY AND DIMINISH INEQUALITIES BETWEEN FARMERS AND RURAL AND URBAN POPULATIONS OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS.

The construction of the LOASP involved more than two years of consultation with development partners, civil society producer groups, ministry and government representatives.

READ THE PAPER FROM OUR LAND INEQUALITY SERIES HERE.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



RECOMMENDATIONS

Specific recommendations per SDG are provided below, reflecting on the opportunities for improvement identified through LANDex.

SDG 1: No Poverty



- ▶ Increase documentation of land rights in rural Senegal, seeking to ensure a greater proportion of women among those who control and have rights to use and own land.
- ▶ Address the drivers of heightened insecurity reported among women as compared to men.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger



- ▶ Ensure the financing and implementation of the policies and programs outlined in the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PSE), including the agricultural component of the PSE in its new phase.
- ▶ Resume the stalled process of land reform, which is essential to the sustainable development of rural Senegal.
- ▶ Provide additional support for agro-ecological farming methods and short supply chains, investing in increasing the productivity of important crops.

SDG 5: Gender Equality



- ▶ Ensure the effectiveness of international commitments and national laws that guarantee equality in inheritance between women and men.
- ▶ Increase support for programs that help women gain control over agricultural land.
- ▶ Ensure parity in all elective and semi-elective decision-making bodies, in accordance with the texts in force.

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation



- ▶ Apply sections of the PSE relevant to water management.
- ▶ Increase coverage of land use plans that take into account local land users and interests.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- ▶ Implement provisions of the PSE that are intended to develop the agricultural sector, specifically family farming.
- ▶ Increase reach and effectiveness of financial support and technical assistance provided to family farmers.



SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

- ▶ Implement policies that would protect vulnerable groups from land grabbing and the capture of natural resources, especially in state- and donor-led developments



SDG 13: Climate Action

- ▶ Update the Environmental Sectoral Policy and expand development of inclusive land use policies to build local resilience to climate-related disasters.



SDG 15: Life on Land

- ▶ Translate political commitments to LDN and soil and biodiversity protection into operational policies.
- ▶ Resume processes of land reform as a means of local participation in land management.



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- ▶ Address high levels of perceived corruption in the land sector.
- ▶ Disaggregate all data according to gender and make land information publicly available, including large-scale land deals, investments, and revenues and land data from all jurisdictions.
- ▶ Publish regular reports on the situation of human rights defenders and provide further support to protection mechanisms.



SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- ▶ Increase and diversify participation in land governance platform and implement measures to ensure all voices are heard
- ▶ Amplify promotion of inclusive processes related to land use plans and changes to ensure better attendance



TECHNICAL ANNEX

LANDex, the global land governance index, is a monitoring tool that collects and generates data through people-based assessments, the calculation of existing data and the analysis of global survey data at the national level. Each indicator employs a standard methodology, generating data that is comparable across countries while building a data ecosystem that prioritizes people-centered data.

By establishing relationships between LANDex indicators and the indicators, targets and goals of the SDGs, LANDex is able to highlight the centrality of land to sustainable development beyond key land indicators. These relationships are quantified on a 1:1 basis, using the 0-100 scale employed by all LANDex indicators where 100 represents the highest score possible. In cases where more than one LANDex indicator applies to an SDG target or goal, these scores are averaged.

Three kinds of relationships between LANDex and the SDGs are considered:

- ▶ **PRECISE**, in *yellow*
Where LANDex indicators and the corresponding SDG indicators employ the same methodology for one or all elements of the indicator and can be directly compared.
- ▶ **APPROXIMATE**, in *gray*
Where LANDex indicators measure something closely related to what is being measured by the SDG indicator with a slightly different methodology or goal.
- ▶ **EXPANSIVE**, in *blue*
Where LANDex indicators shine new light on a land-related dimension of an SDG goal and target where considerations of land are not explicit.

ALIGNMENT OF LANDex INDICATORS AND THE SDGS

LANDex INDICATOR	SDG INDICATOR	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL RELATED TO LAND
1B	1.4.2	1.4	1
1C	1.4.2		
3C	1.4.2		
4C	1.4.2		
5C.1	1.4.2		
2B	2.a.2	2.a	2
2C.2		2.3	
2A		2.4	
4B	5.a.1	5.a	5
4A	5.a.2		
4A	5.1.1	5.1	
4A	5.5.1	5.5	
6B	6.b.1	6.b	
2B	9.3.2	9.3	9
2C.1		10.3	10
6B		13.1	13
6C			
6A			
6C		13.2	15
6A		15.2	
6A		15.3	
8C		16.5	16
8A		16.6	
8B			
7C	16.7.2	16.7	
10A		16.10	
10B			
10C	16.10.1		
7C		17.16	17
7B		17.17	

LANDex-SDG SCORES IN SENEGAL

LANDex INDICATOR	SDG INDICATOR	SDG TARGET	SDG GOAL	COUNTRY SCORE
1B	55.50	1.4.2	55.50	59.85
1C	82.09	1.4.2	82.09	
3C	84.00	1.4.2	84.00	
4C	79.12	1.4.2	79.12	
5C.1	N/A	1.4.2	N/A	
2B	34.93	2.a.2	34.93	
2C.2	23.75		23.75	
2A	65.75		65.75	
4B	14.7	5.a.1	14.7	
4A	37.14	5.a.2	37.14	
4A	63.91	5.1.1	63.91	
4A	63.91	5.5.1	63.91	
6B	65	6.b.1	65	
2B	34.93	9.3.2	34.93	
2C.1	52		52	
6B	65		65	
6C	N/A		N/A	
6A	90		90	
6C	N/A		N/A	
6A	90		90	
8C	42.67		42.67	
8A	67.67		67.67	
8B	46.67		46.67	
7C	61.33	16.7.2	61.33	
10A	85.21		85.21	
10B	7.80		7.80	
10C	N/A	16.10.1	N/A	
7C	61.33		61.33	
7B	57.14		57.14	



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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

PONORS



*This report seeks to make
land monitoring more
inclusive, accessible,
and to overcome single-source
data dependence while
capturing the complexity
of land governance
in various contexts.*



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