

Forest policy of Senegal (FPS)

**FPS (2005- 2025) should be reviewed
every five years (Action Plan)**

**Need to take into account institutional
changes**

Presented by Colonel Baidy BA National Director of Forestry and Soil Conservation



Previous planning

Forest Development Master Plan(PDDF, 1981)

Conservation of forests and spaces

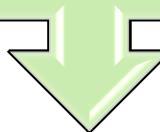
Increase in public investments



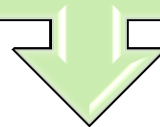
National Forest Action Plan(NFAP), 1992



Conservation forestry potential and ecological balances



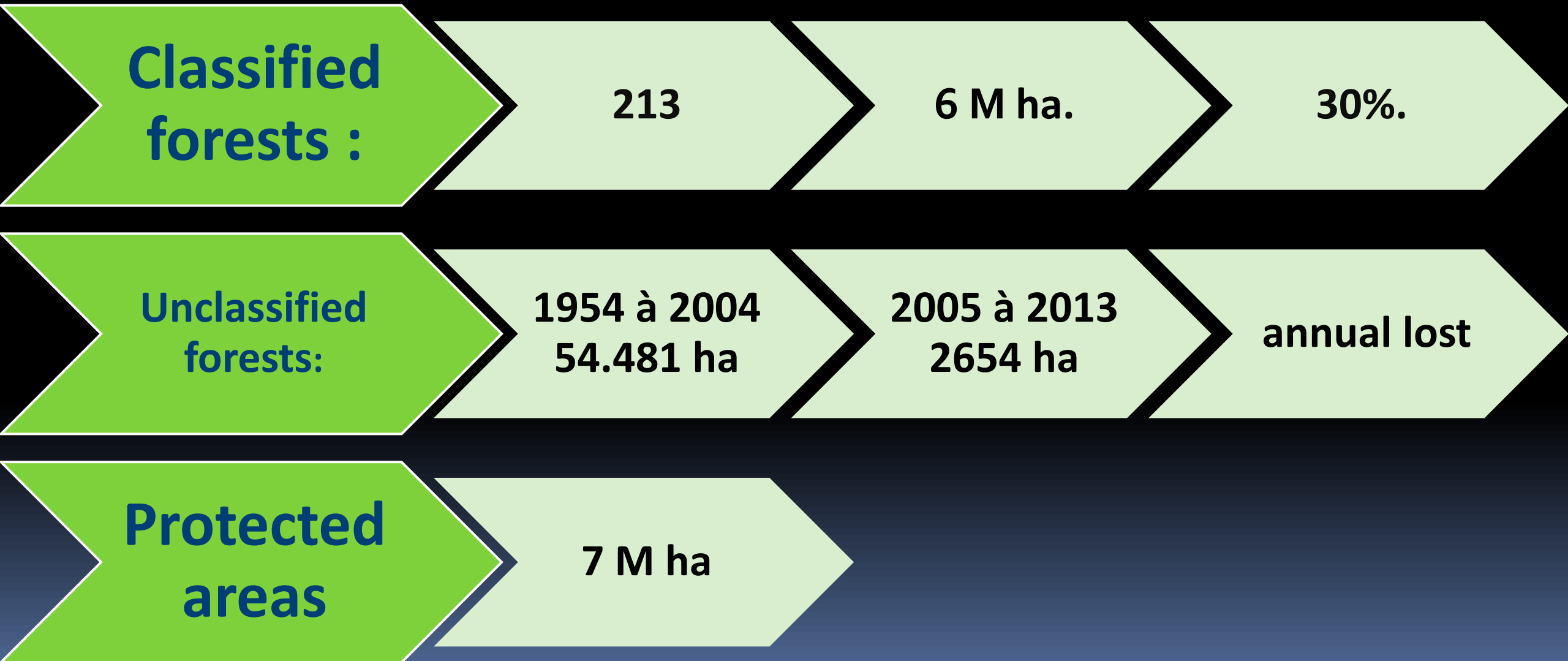
Satisfaction of needs in Timber and Non timber forest Products



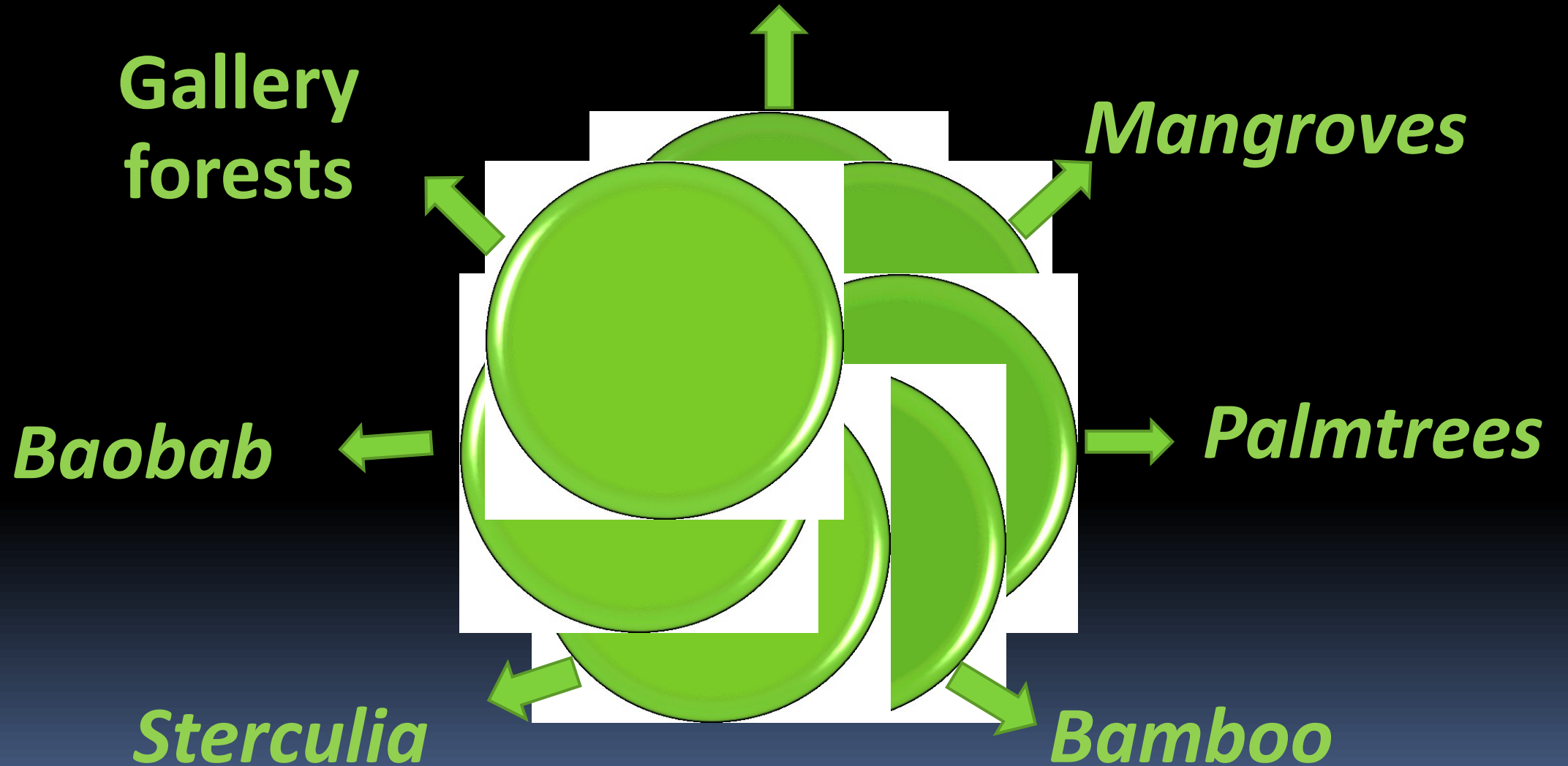
New Forest Policy (NFP 2005)

Community based

DIAGNOSTIC :Trend in areas of forest : 13M ha



Salted soils:





Cores objectives of NFP

- Stratégic axe 1 : Sustainable management of forests and wildlife resources
 - Stratégic axe 2 : Capacity buiding of local communities and other stakeholders
 - Stratégic axe 3 : Strengthening forest sectors and forest officers
 - Stratégic axe 4 : Involvement of private sector in forestry
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Stratégic axe 1 : Sustainable management of forests and wildlife resources

➤ Satisfaction of people's needs in the context of an exploitation / renewal based on sustainable conservation of forest resources

AXE STRATEGIQUE 1

3 new component:

Forest protection

Sustainable mangrove management

Climate changes


Sustainable forest management

Wildlife management and biodiversity conservation





NFP & Energy

- The first renewable energy in Senegal is the wood that covers 87% of household energy needs, SIE (2013).
 - Wooded areas (forests, plantations, agroforestry parks, hedgerows, fallow land) are the main sources of supply to meet the demand of households.
 - Although threatened by various anthropogenic pressures such as land use change, the wood energy for decades will remain the main source of domestic energy in Senegal, especially for poor communities.
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NFP & Energy

- Constraints → impoverishment of rural areas → rural exodus and increasing needs for wood products in cities.


Every year the demand for wood and coal increases requiring the adoption of specific measures to control and organize the exploitation of forests. It 's the main core objectives of PROGEDE II



Since 2010, the Ministry for the Environment domiciled logging for charcoal production in managed forests.



NFP & Energy


- **Consequences** : one of the priorities of the Government of Senegal, declined in its sectoral policy letter of energies, is to sustainably secure the supply of urban and rural household cooking energy while conserving resources forestry and the environment.
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NFP & Energy

- 48 today forests for a total area of 1 044 440 ha in 7 regions. These forest management involve a range of stakeholders including the private sector, public administration, local authorities.
- The contribution of the Forest Service in the development of renewable energy is at two levels: (i) the organization of the sustainable production of wood energy through the forest (ii) promotion and diversification of modern household energy..



NFP & Energy

- In addition to the forest management activities, it became necessary to develop strategies to reduce demand. The actions are mainly the promotion and dissemination of improved stoves, reducing by about 40% the consumption of wood and 30% that of charcoal.
 - In addition, using improved kiln "Casamance" and improved stoves for the carbonization of wood allow, thanks to better yields, more efficient production of charcoal.
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*Merci de votre
aimable attention*