



Sénégal (South)

SN5 CASAMANCE MARITIME

			ENVIRONMENT
SN5-a	41 - NIAFARANG		
BASELINE			
Diagnostics	<p>Coastline changing greatly, under the influence of a headland probably reinforced at the level of the sea by a layer of sandstone – hard pan with shallows. Immediate hinterland very complex: terraces in ridges and channels forming, long narrow estuary bordered by unstable sand rims, with partial vegetation cover, traces of crescent-shaped deposits from storms and/or swells, mangroves.</p> <p>Conservation of the whole probably interesting in terms of biodiversity, given the wide diversity of a mosaic of evolving natural environments. Different communities and ecosystems are effectively represented on a small surface area.</p>		
Dynamics	Dynamic coastline including highly unstable sand spit formations, southern part of the sector undergoing erosion.		
Stakes	As a prolongation of a future residential development starting at Kafountine, but no-build zone covering a wide coastal fringe. Further inland, small sites to be examined with a view to possibly installing light infrastructure for ecotourism.		
Actions	<p>Restrict installations other than light and temporary ones on the shore.</p> <p>Preserve the natural vegetation of the rim, maintain seafront vegetation on beach edge and lack of hard structures in this green strip</p> <p>Densification of residential and tourist facilities to be restricted and reserved where necessary to the zones landward of the shore in the extreme south of the sector, with an overall logic (sector scheme) to be connected to the sector of Kafountine.</p>		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring-observation	Watch-keeping for purposes of anticipation
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2010			
Evolution of stakes	Construction of a hotel near Abene. Rehabilitation of the port of Diouloulou		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring – Observation	Watch-keeping for purposes of anticipation
Protected area	YES	Hazards	Erosion-accretion cycles

The Marine Protected Area of Abene	SN5-a
MPA of Abéné : WDPa ID : 352707	SN5-b
The Marine Protected Area of Abéné was designated by Decree n° 2014-416 of November 4, 2004 establishing the Marine Protected Areas.	
The MPA of Abéné has a development and management plan covering the period 2014 to 2018.	

		TOURISM & ANTICIPATION	
SN5-b	42 - KAFOUNTINE		
BASELINE			
Diagnostics	<p>30 years ago, small village of farmers/fishermen with a tourist camp. Kafountine has expanded considerably, in particular with an important, equipped fishing center, in a very exposed situation. A basic track serves several small tourist establishments, with traces of concessions further south. The southern extension zone is a rim adjacent to a wetland/lagoon area that becomes lagoon channel and mangrove towards the south. Wide, unstable beach subject to wind, light wind erosion, accelerating towards the south of the bird peninsula (presqu'île aux oiseaux).</p> <p>The northern part is undergoing residential tourist development and land appropriation. Rims separated by a narrow lagoon channel, the concessions and traces of plots are situated on both sides of the channel.</p>		
Dynamics	Coastline by nature very unstable, numerous segments of beach undergoing erosion, in particular where buildings have been developed in proximity to the beach.		
Stakes	The south extension is typically a very fragile and exposed zone with a shoreline sensitive to storm surges. In this context, urbanization is not desirable. Nonetheless, the pictures show marks of division into plots. The central zone is a high terrace approaching the beach, with large concessions of residential cabins in palm groves, up to the edge of the beach. Precious land visibly appropriated. In the north part, the stakes are the same as for the central part, a scheme is indispensable to anticipate future building in this zone.		
Actions	<p>Restrict installations other than light and temporary ones on the shore.</p> <p>Preserve the natural vegetation of the rim, maintain seafront vegetation on beach edge and lack of hard structures in this green strip</p> <p>Densification of residential and tourist facilities to be restricted and reserved where necessary to the zones landward of the shore in the centre and north of the sector, with an overall logic (sector scheme) to prevent urban sprawl behind the coastal zone.</p>		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring-observation	Watch-keeping for purposes of anticipation
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2010			
Evolution of stakes	Significant growth in the town of Kafountine. Rehabilitation of the port of Diouloulou ; Construction of houses on the sea front. Strong occupation of the coastal area. Landing spaces, fish drying and processing areas. Significant clearing activities ;		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring – Observation	Regular
Protected area	YES	Hazards	Erosion-accretion cycles

		ENVIRONMENT & ANTICIPATION	
SN5-c	INSULAR OR PENINSULAR COASTLINES ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CASAMANCE		
BASELINE			
Diagnostics	Facing the sea and the banks of the Casamance, narrow sandy rims and low, narrow terraces constitute very unstable sandy coastlines. These small, insular, emerged areas are occupied in places by small fishing villages on the larger islands: Diogo, Karabane (small tourist site with wharf for cruise ships).		
Dynamics	Coastline by nature very unstable, whether banks of mangroves or partially planted sand rims that are subject to wind erosion in places (bird peninsula south of Kafountine). This bird peninsula seems to be threatened with breaching (approximately 200 m at the narrowest point), with insularisation of the southern point, as in the south of Djiffer in the Saloum.		

Stakes	Particularly fragile sector. Coastline with a vocation for ecotourism, light facilities inland of the coast. The stabilizing of the sand by the planting of trees on the areas of sharp sand could be envisaged (as on the Grande Côte) in more favorable soil and rain conditions.		
Actions	Limit installations other than light and temporary ones. The whole of the natural milieu should be preserved under a conservation unit like the neighbouring Saloum delta.		
Priority level	High	Monitoring-observation	Watch-keeping for purposes of anticipation
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2010			
Evolution of stakes	Construction of the Karabane quay. Development of the first port of Ziguinchor; Construction of the second port of Ziguinchor; Frequent dredging of the fluvial channel. Strong pressure due to shark fishing. Reforestation of filao on Diogue. Island Networking Project (ICZM)		
Priority level	High	Monitoring – Observation	Regular
Protected area	YES	Hazards	Strong erosion in Diogue.

Kalissaye Bird Reserve Kalissaye BR WDPA ID : 3217	SN5-c
<p>The Kalissaye bird reserve was designated by decree n° 78/809 of July 28, 1978 establishing the special bird reserve of Kalissaye and classifying it in the forest domain.</p> <p>The rules of procedure of the Kalissaye special bird reserve were determined by Order n°13.327/PM/SGG/DPN of September 26, 1978.</p> <p>The delineations of the Kalissaye bird reserve are not provided in the WDPA.</p>	

Kalissaye Community Conserved Area of Mangagoulack Rural Community (Kawawana) Kawawana CCA : WDPA ID : inexistent	SN5-c
<p>The decision of the Regional Council of Ziguinchor n° 003 / CRZ of 20 March 2010 authorizing the creation of a Community Conserved Area in the public domain of Mangagoulack rural community was approved by the prefectural decree n°106/GRZ/AD of June 01, 2010.</p> <p>Order n°0098/GRZ/AD of April 17, 2012 validates the deliberation n005 / CRZ of December 13, 2011 adopting the rules of procedure for Mangagoulack CCA.</p> <p>Mangagoulack CCA is not listed in the WDPA.</p>	

Marine protected area of Niamone – Kalounayes MPA of Niamone - Kalounayes : WDPA ID : inexistent	SN5-c
<p>The Marine Protected Area of Niamone - Kalounayes was created on November 4, 2015 by decree n° 2015-1724 creating the MPA of Niamone-kalounayes.</p> <p>A development and management plan was developed in February 2015.</p> <p>The MPA of Niamone-kalounayes is not listed in the WDPA.</p>	



*Erosion on Casamance islands (Diogue, March 2013)
 (Source: MOLOA country branch in Senegal)*



*Erosion on Casamance islands (Karabane, March 2013)
 source MOLOA country branch in Senegal.*

				ENVIRONMENT & ANTICIPATION
SN5-d	44 - DJEMBERING – POINTE NIKINE			
BASELINE				
Diagnostics	A sandy terrace with ridges and channels relays the formation of the continental terminal with rice-growing in the channels. Sandy coastline with undulating longitudinal profile, a thin rocky headland jutting out into the sea. The scarcity and precariousness of drinking water resources have limited the possibility of the extension of tourist zone from Cap Skiring towards the north. In addition, the sandy rim on the edge of the beach is unstable, a complex topography of channels. To the north of Djembering, with a North West orientation, a wide strip of unconsolidated sand is subject to generalised south - south easterly wind transport. Sites that are buildable, even for ecotourism with light infrastructure, are rare in proximity to a coastline and immediate hinterland of isolated terrace (only one track inside the area).			
Dynamics	Coastline very unstable with alternate levels undergoing accretion and erosion from the sea. To this instability is added the landward loss of sand due to wind-blown erosion.			
Stakes	Particularly fragile sector. Coastline with a vocation for ecotourism, light facilities inland of the coast. The stabilizing of the sand by the planting of trees on the areas of sharp sand could be envisaged (as on the Grande Côte) in more favorable soil and rain conditions.			
Actions	Preserve vegetation coverage at the top of the beach and rim. Restrict new infrastructure on the beach. Vigilance and possible monitoring of individual protective initiatives to be placed, where necessary, in an overall improvement scheme.			
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring-observation		Watch-keeping for purposes of anticipation
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2010				
Evolution of stakes	Development projects for the landing of fishery products			
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring – Observation		Regular
Protected area	YES	Hazards	Strong erosion in Diembering.	

National Park of Basse Casamance	SN5-d
National Park : WDPA ID : 868	SN5-e
<p>The National Park of Basse Casamance was designated by decree n° 70-399 of April 10, 1970 establishing the national park of Basse Casamance and classifying it in the forest domain.</p> <p>Rules of procedure were adopted by ministerial decree n° 5170 P.M of May 12, 1970 on the internal regulations of the national park of Basse Casamance.</p>	

Marine Protected Area of Kassa-Balantacounda	SN5-d
Kassa-Balantacounda MPA : WDPA ID : inexistent	
<p>The Community Marine Protected Area of Kassa-Balantacounda was created by Decree No. 2016-415 of 11 April 2016 following the prefectural order n°002/CMA/AN of April 30, 2015 which validated the land-use as MPA.</p> <p>The MPA of Kassa-Balantacounda is not listed in the WDPA.</p>	

			TOURISM
SN5-e	45 - CAP SKIRRING		
BASELINE			
Diagnostics	Peninsula stretching from Cap Roxo on the border with Bissau to Nikine point, the sea outlet of the Casamance estuary. Landform of flattened hills of continental terminal formation with sandstone base and inclusions of hardpan appearing at the level of small headlands separating beautiful beaches into sandy coves (segments of type 4b then 4a). For approximately twelve kilometers, the area close to the littoral zone is practically saturated with hotels and residences, and a golf course. With an airport nearby, this tourist zone hosts an international clientele, linked to Ziguinchor then Dakar by a hard-surfaced road, and business got off to a good start, and was then hampered by social unrest in Casamance.		
Dynamics	The small scarcely consolidated headlands are very fragile and sensitive to erosion. The slightest modification could disrupt the precarious balance of the beaches, which are highly exposed to storm surges in the rainy season. The southern extremity is sandy terrace, discontinuous vegetation and is sensitive to active wind erosion. This sector also probably suffered the impacts of the reduction of sediment flows from Casamance (generalised improvements of low-lying ground and period of drought in the 1970s-1980s).		
Stakes	Maintain the headlands and the balance of the beaches, knowing that reinforcing structures may be dangerous. The necessity of maintaining plant coverage in strips along the headlands and beaches, playing an attenuating role during storm episodes. There should be no permanent developments on the edge of the beach. There are limited drinking water resources, with a high risk of the salt water wedge rising in the event of more intense exploitation of the water tables.		
Actions	Preserve vegetation coverage at the top of the beach and rim. Restrict new infrastructure on the beach. Vigilance and monitoring of individual protective initiatives to be placed, where necessary, in an overall improvement scheme. Review and update of existing master plans		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring-observation	Regular
DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 2010			
Evolution of stakes	Offshore oil exploration		
Priority level	Medium	Monitoring – Observation	Regular
Protected area	YES	Hazards	Not reported