## Objectives and challenges

Improve monitoring of vegetation, rangeland quality, agricultural yield estimation, burned area, water resources and coastline (erosion), soil degradation; infrastructure, settlements and marine.

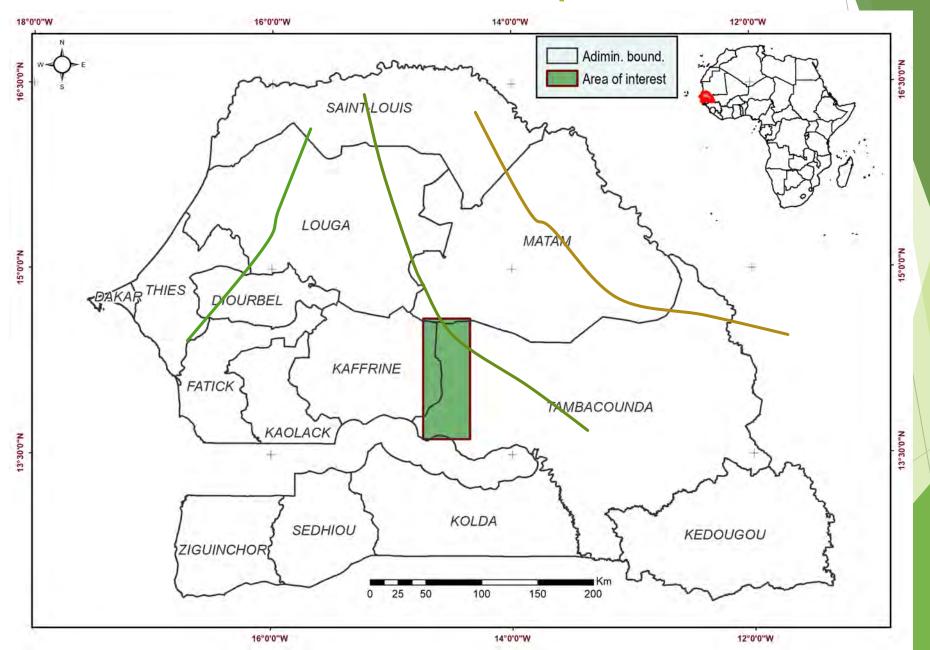
Ousmane BOCOUM

Cheikh FAYE





### **Location map**

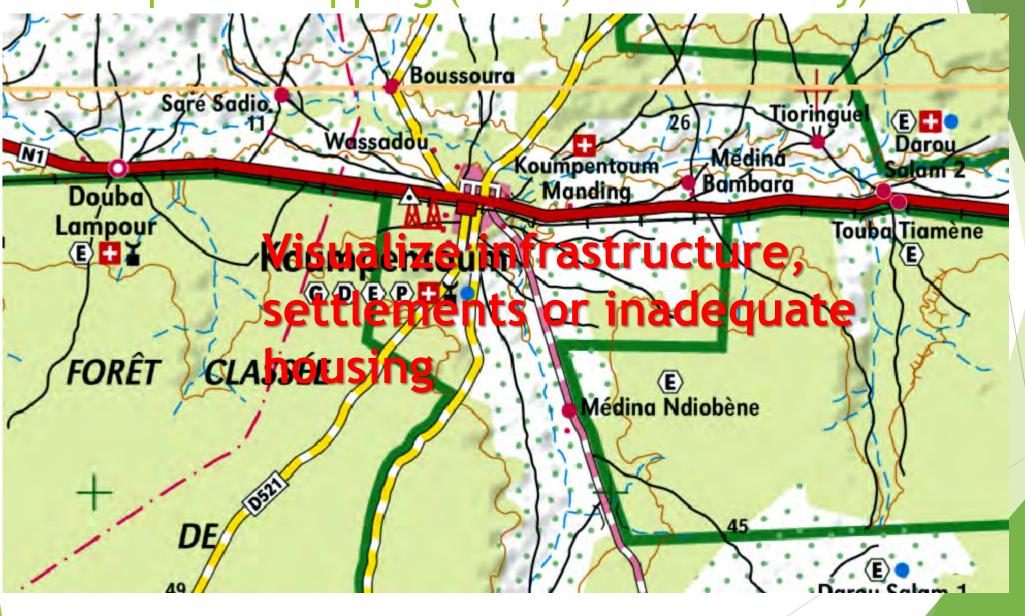


## pastoralism

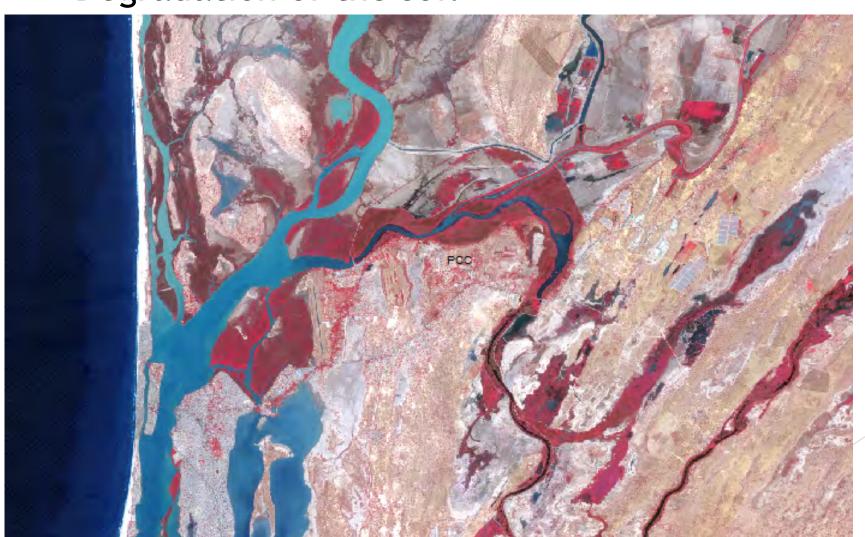
- Monitor surface water (quality and volume);
- Sea (elevation, temperature, nutriments...)
- Rangeland quality and quantity



## Update mapping (scale, data accuracy)



- Changes in the coastline (erosion)
- Better estimate agricultural production
- Degradation of the soil



## SDG (2, 6, 9 and 11)

#### Proportion of:

- ▶ 2.4.1 Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
- ▶ 6.5.2 Transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
- ► 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- ▶ 9.1.1 The rural population who live within 2 km of an allseason road
- ▶ 11.1.1 Urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
- ▶ 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

## SDG (14 to 15)

#### Proportion of:

- ► 14.2.1 National exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
- ▶ 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
- ▶ 15.1.1 Forest area as a total land area
- ▶ 15.1.2 Important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
- ▶ 15.3.1 Land that is degraded over total land area

## Governement and national policy

- National bodies concerned
- The Statistics Directorate (agriculture, livestock, housing...)
- Ministry of the Environment (biodiversity, air quality, forest monitoring...)

# Tier classification for SDG indicators enquired by data cube

