

## 7. Balancing Economic Value and food security in Dakar lands occupation

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### Abstract:

Dakar peninsula is partly built on volcanic materials. As well known, soils issue from alteration of volcanic materials are originally rich. Dakar is the Senegalese capital after having been for long the French West African countries since 1960. Since that day, the city grows faster and faster as several other coastal cities in Africa. Thus lands occupation is more and more oriented toward buildings and roads construction in order to face rapid urbanization, growing tourism and high rural exodus. Senegal belongs to the Sahel, which is one of the lowest agricultural productivity regions of the world. This paper evaluates production lost through that orientation and provide future management plan of the city and surrounding. First of all, this study compares Dakar soil qualities to some other part of the country and particularly the surrounding areas. It appears that Dakar soils contain 5 to 10 times more organic matters and phosphorus than other soil of the country. Secondly, this paper analyzes growing food needs in the capital, relating to rural exodus and evolution of tourism; in less than 50 years, the ration between urban and rural population reverse. The paper estimates, what would be part of Dakar lands production in the global Senegalese food needs, if the capital did not expand construction over productive land. Finally, comparing economic immediate value of construction for urban extension and food security issue facing the all country, the paper propose to build a new approach of development of the city built on better soil productivity knowledge. Results from land quality comparison and from estimation of possible food production of city lands, combined with some viewed experiences in some developed countries, guide the conclusion that consist on a proposal of new management of remaining not occupied productive land and reorganization of localities taking into account malaria vulnerability of the city.

Keywords: city, land quality, food security, economic value

Topic: C. Urban soils and ecosystem services

Sub-topic: C8. Ecology-based urban land use planning

Presentation type: Oral

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