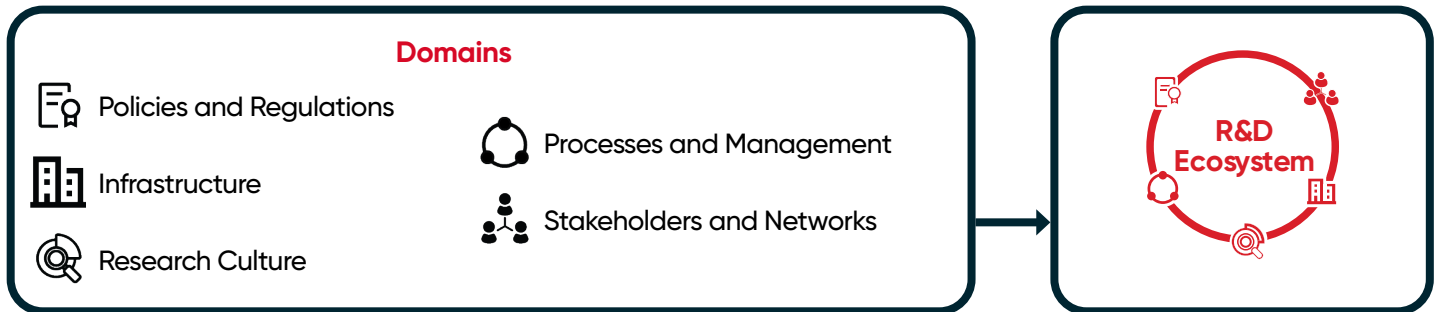


West African Research & Development Ecosystem Scorecards



Expert Perceptions on Regenerative Agriculture in Senegal



R&D expenditure (% of GDP): 0.58%¹ | R&D expenditure in agriculture (% of agriculture GDP): 0.9%² |
Researchers in forestry and agroforestry (% of total FTEs of agricultural researchers): 2.9%³

¹World Bank databank (last year data 2010); accessed on 28 November 2025. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GB.XPD.RSDV.GD.ZS?locations=SN>; ²ASTI dataset (2021); accessed on 28 November 2025. <https://www.asti.cgiar.org/data-graphics>; ³ASTI dataset (2021); accessed on 28 November 2025. <https://www.asti.cgiar.org/data-graphics>

 Experts consider that agricultural policy –to some extent– prioritises and promotes R&D in regenerative agriculture (RA). While national procurement and import policies slightly support R&D in RA, public policy poorly supports product certification schemes that stimulate consumer markets for RA products. Moreover, intellectual property regulations poorly recognise farmers' traditional knowledge as a subject that may need protecting. Government bodies however coordinate their actions towards a common R&D agenda moderately well. Diverse stakeholders can participate well in RA policy processes, and civil society influences these to some extent. Transparent government budget processes and financial instruments supporting RA input procurement are moderately well-developed. However, a public investment agenda towards R&D in RA is developed slightly and regulatory barriers hinder innovation to some extent.

 Experts deem physical infrastructure for R&D in RA, and its geographic spread across the country inadequate; to contrast with adequate ICT infrastructure for R&D in RA. Research institutions are moderately able to employ well-trained staff and independently maintain physical infrastructure (i.e., labs, equipment etc.) for R&D in RA. While farmers can access RA demonstration farms reasonably well, coverage by extension agents is inadequate. Innovation hubs for processing and product improvement are moderately well-developed.

 University curricula train up future RA researchers and practitioners well, supported by moderately well-developed regional/national capacity-building efforts to strengthen the RA human resource base. Civil society and community actors are moderately well-recognised as legitimate stakeholders in planning and implementation of R&D in RA and inform these agendas to some extent. National platforms enable knowledge sharing between various actors and joint sensemaking of new RA evidence well, and coordination processes support information flows across institutions moderately well. However, R&D priorities are only to a small extent updated when new needs/evidence emerges. Certification schemes for regenerative agriculture (RA) consumer products are poorly established.

 Experts consider that the private sector is important in promoting RA practices and R&D in Senegal. Nationally, formal mechanisms fairly well enable collaboration between public and private sector actors, yet moderate barriers to interaction between stakeholders remain. R&D actors are largely able to engage in global networks or knowledge platforms. While national political leadership somewhat motivates strategic action, RA R&D networks are poorly able to sustain themselves, and dependent on continued external support. Researchers disseminate RA research findings to relevant stakeholders moderately well.

 RA research culture is characterised by researchers adhering well to ethical standards. Research leadership, and incentives to engage in interdisciplinary collaborations and deliver world class research are all moderately well-developed.

KEY

● = 0% - 20% | ● = 21% - 40% | ● = 41% - 60% | ● = 61% - 80% | ● = 81% - 100%

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Indicator	Score		Rank
 RA a priority in national agricultural policies / strategies	48.02%	●	1
 Intra-Government coordination to jointly advance the RA R&D agenda	53.71%	●	1
 Deliver on a public investment agenda for RA R&D	35.15%	●	3
 Use of financial instruments to incentivise procurement of RA inputs	46.78%	●	1
 Supportive national procurement and import policies for RA R&D	38.37%	●	1
 (Diverse) Stakeholders able to participate in RA policymaking processes	71.04%	●	1
 Accountable and transparent budget allocation, release and spending processes to support RA R&D	43.07%	●	1
 Progress towards development of a national RA R&D strategy or policy	52.72%	●	1
 Public policy support for RA product certification to stimulate market maturation	33.66%	●	3
 Regulatory barriers affect innovation in R&D	54.46%	●	1
 Advocacy efforts from civil society and farmers associations influence RA policies	59.90%	●	1
 IP regulations recognise farmers' traditional knowledge as a subject that may need legal protection	32.43%	●	2

INFRASTRUCTURE

Indicator	Score		Rank
 Physical infrastructure for RA R&D	38.37%	●	1
 Innovation hubs or incubation centres support RA processing and product development	43.81%	●	1
 Research institutions and universities able to independently maintain physical infrastructure for RA R&D	43.32%	●	2
 Research institutions and universities able to employ well-trained staff to maintain physical infrastructure for RA R&D	44.80%	●	2
 ICT infrastructure for RA R&D	62.87%	●	1
 Demonstration farms and training centres accessible for farmers and researchers in RA	57.92%	●	1
 Coverage of extension agents or officers to transmit RA knowledge to farmers	38.12%	●	2
 Geographic spread of physical infrastructure to support R&D in RA	25.99%	●	3

PROCESSES AND MANAGEMENT

Indicator	Score	Rank
 (Diverse) local stakeholder voices inform RA R&D agendas	43.56%	 1
 Community and civil society actors recognised as legitimate stakeholders in RA R&D planning and implementation	55.69%	 1
 National platforms enable knowledge-sharing, discussing and debating issues in RA R&D among diverse stakeholders	64.11%	 1
 Established certification schemes for RA consumer products	33.91%	 2
 Established processes for coordinating across institutions involved in RA R&D to enable synergy, facilitate information flow and avoid duplication	42.33%	 1
 Regional/national capacity-building strategies or initiatives to strengthen the human resource base for RA R&D	48.76%	 1
 University curricula to train the next generation of RA R&D researchers, scientists and practitioners	62.62%	 1
 RA R&D priorities updated in a coordinated manner in response to emerging evidence or needs	37.62%	 2
 (Diverse) local stakeholders involved in joint sensemaking of RA research results?	46.29%	 1

STAKEHOLDERS AND NETWORKS

Indicator	Score	Rank
 Barriers to interaction and communication among stakeholders within the RA R&D ecosystem	53.47%	 1
 National political leadership motivates strategic action by RA R&D networks	44.55%	 1
 National RA R&D actors able to engage in global networks, alliances, or knowledge platforms	69.80%	 1
 Formal mechanisms or frameworks enabling collaboration between public institutions and private-sector actors in RA R&D	49.75%	 1
 Importance of the private sector in promoting RA R&D	72.52%	 2
 RA research findings disseminated by researchers to relevant stakeholders	45.54%	 2
 Networks or platforms on RA R&D able to sustain themselves, without external support	27.23%	 3

RESEARCH CULTURE

Indicator	Score	Rank
 RA researchers incentivised to deliver world class research	41.58%	 2
 Leadership in research institutions/university champions RA R&D	58.66%	 1
 RA researchers adhere to ethical principles in fieldwork	66.09%	 1
 RA R&D systems promote interdisciplinary collaboration among researchers	56.93%	 1

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