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The Kédougou-Kénieba inlier (eastern of Senegal): a lithostructural evolution model of the Paleoproterozoic.

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The Paleoproterozoic terranes in Senegal are outcropped in the Kedougou Kenieba localized in the Western parts of the West African craton.
It is constitued of:
- a bimodal volcanic belt constituted from the bottom to the top of: (1)- submarine volcanic flows with oceanic basaltic plateaus affinities are intruded by granites and tonalitic gneiss (G1) dated between 2200 – 2198 Ma; (2) – mafic-andesitic-felsitic volcanic-arc geochemical signature with layered plutonic complex intruded by granitoids dated between 2160 to 2130 Ma (GII) pre-dating the convergent Birimian orogenesis; (3) - oval shaped granitic plutons (GIII) concordant to the regional strike schistosity.
- Sedimentary basins filled of epiclastites and carbonated sedimentary intruded by granitic bodies synchronous to the Eburnean major event and the major transcurrent sinistral shear zones.
These observations are compatible with a polycyclic evolution of the Kedougou-Kenieba inlier.