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LET4CAP

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SENEGAL

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SENEGAL

Country Information Package

This Country Information Package
has been prepared by

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Within the framework of LET4CAP and with the financial support to the Internal Security Fund of the EU

LET4CAP aims to contribute to more *consistent* and *efficient* assistance in law enforcement capacity building to third countries. The Project consists in the design and provision of training interventions drawn on the experience of the partners and fine-tuned after a piloting and consolidation phase.

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Table of contents

1. Country Profile

- 1.1 Country in Brief
- 1.2 Modern and Contemporary History of Senegal
- 1.3 Geography
- 1.4 Territorial and Administrative Units
- 1.5 Population
- 1.6 Ethnic Groups, Languages, Religion
- 1.7 Health
- 1.8 Education and Literacy
- 1.9 Country Economy

2. Political and Security Context

- 2.1 The Constitution of Senegal
- 2.2 Elections
- 2.3 Political Parties
- 2.4 Key Political Leaders
- 2.5 Media Landscape and Civil Society
- 2.6 Security Sector

3. Law Enforcement Structures and Actors

- 3.1 The Police
- 3.2 Other Security Forces
- 3.3 The Judiciary

4. Migrations and Human Rights issues

- 4.1 Internal and International Migration
- 4.2 Human Rights Situation

5. The UN and Senegal

- 5.1 The UN and Senegal
- 5.2 The West Africa-related UN Security Council Resolutions

6. The EU – Senegal Relations

- 6.1 A long-standing trusted partner
- 6.2 Consistent support and multi-layered cooperation
- 6.3 The EU – Senegal Dialogue on migration

7. Other regional organisations and Senegal

- 7.1 Multi-level forms of regional engagement

8. Other Practical Info

- 8.1 Local Customs Cultural Awareness
- 8.2 Medical Travel Recommendations for Senegal
- 8.3 Other Travel Info
- 8.4 Radio Transmissions

9. Useful contacts

Sources

Bibliography

1. Country Profile

1.1 Country in Brief



Formal Name: République du Sénégal - Republic of Senegal

Previous formal names: Mali Federation (from 1959 to 1960), Senegambia (from 1981 to 1989)

Population: 15.5 million

Term for Citizens: Senegalese

Area (sq km): 196,722

Capital City: Dakar

Independence: 4 April 1960, from France

1.2 Modern and Contemporary History of Senegal

Early History

Many African empires gained prominence in the region, the most important of which was Tekrur, a powerful trading state along the Senegal River that flourished between the 10th and 12th century, at a time when the people of Senegal were in constant contact with North Africa. Arab and Berber caravans came regularly to trade and arrived periodically as invaders looking for territories to conquer and convert to Islam. The groups residing in the region sent slaves and gold North across the desert in exchange for salt and weapons. In that time the legendary leader Njajan Njay founded the Jolof kingdom, which in the 16th century split into the competing Wolof states.

Europeans began to arrive in the mid-15th century, beginning with the Portuguese and followed later by the French, English, and Dutch. The Europeans competed intensely for Senegal's lucrative slave trade. Although they established a colony at this early date, the French needed an additional two centuries to extend their dominion beyond their forts and coastal cities. They faced stiff resistance from African leaders throughout the country, with Islam or traditional kingdoms often becoming a rallying point against French domination. In the 17th and 18th century, Senegal was known worldwide for three things: slaves, ivory, and gold, which attracted not only traders but also many pirates of class and repute.

French colonial rule

French colonial rule, as elsewhere in Africa, was primarily a system of political and economic exploitation. The French introduced the peanut to Senegal as a cash crop in the mid-19th century, and soon Senegal was France's most profitable African colony. France typically ruled peacefully until African demands for independence became too strong to ignore in the years following World War II. After World War II, France's relations with some of its territories were marked by major colonial wars, a crisis that resulted in the acceleration of the decolonization process in West Africa. In 1959, Senegal and the French Sudan decided to merge and form the independent Mali Federation, but it was not a success, as soon both countries declared individual independence.

Independent Senegal

On 4th April 1960, Senegal was proclaimed an independent nation. The country's governing political party was the Senegalese Progressive Union (Union Progressiste Sénégalaise, or UPS), which was founded in 1949 and led by Léopold Sédar Senghor.

The Senghor's Presidency

Senghor was elected Senegal's first President in August 1960, as one of the leading figures of the independence movement, besides being a highly respected French-language poet. His writings on *negritude*, a political philosophy that championed the strengths of African ideals, remains important in contemporary African political science. Senghor also instituted the beginnings of local democratic rule in 1972 by establishing a political governance

system centered on groups of villages called "rural communities" that remain the basis of modern Senegalese democracy. Inspired

by the romantic vision of Africa of Harlem Renaissance authors and European ethnographers, Senghor exalted African culture. His contribution to the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and Senegal and Gambia River Basin development associations won him respect as an elder statesman. Although he was a practicing Roman Catholic, Senghor developed strong ties with the Muslim brotherhoods, who supported him. Some Senegalese respected and revered him as the "Father of the Nation" even though they did not share his political views.

The Diouf's Presidency

Since independence from France in 1960, Senegal has avoided military or harsh authoritarian rule and has never suffered a successful coup d'état. President Senghor exercised de facto one-party rule through the Socialist Party (PS) for nearly two decades after independence. Most political restrictions were lifted after Abdou Diouf of the PS succeeded Senghor. From 1981 to 2000, his handpicked successor, Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, was chosen as President. On 14th November 1981, an important event marked the desire to unite Senegal and The Gambia, which shared history and a long-standing ethno-linguistic heritage. They signed an agreement proposing to unite the two countries as the Confederation of Senegambia. However, the agreement was precipitated by an attempted military coup in The Gambia in July 1981, while Gambian President Dawda Jawara was out of the country on a state visit. Fearing regional instability, the Senegalese Army entered the country and suppressed the rebellion. After this failed coup, the two countries tried again to implement a confederation. Political integration was going faster than economic integration when the two governments decided to dismantle the confederation in 1989. During his time in office (Diouf served four terms as President), Diouf encouraged broader political participation, reduced government involvement in the economy, and widened Senegal's diplomatic engagements, particularly with other developing nations. Domestic politics on occasion spilled over into street violence, border tensions, and a never-ending struggle with a violent separatist movement called Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) in the southern region of Casamance.

Separatist Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC)

The status of the Casamance, the southern portion of Senegal largely cut off from the north by Gambia, has always been a source of discussion from the moment when Senegal achieved independence. A degree of grievance about northern domination has long existed among Casamance inhabitants — given their distinct ethnic, cultural, economic, and historical configuration against the northern majority, and their geographic separation. In

the 1980s, this feeling of grievance gave rise to a small but disruptive separatist group, the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MFDC). Escalating in the 1990s, the MFDC has maintained a low-intensity campaign of occasional attacks, mostly on state and military targets. In 2000 President Wade came into office promising to end the conflict within his first 100 days in office, but this conflict has proven rather intractable. Peace agreements signed by the MFDC leadership have produced several fractures within the movement by members who have denounced these accords as sell-outs, and the conflict has continued and continues draining resources that might otherwise be directed more productively elsewhere, and it limits the economic potential of some of the most agriculturally fertile parts of the country. It persists as a major thorn in the side of Senegalese governments, and an ongoing security challenge with local implications in the South.

The Wade's Presidency

On 19th March 2000, President Diouf lost to an opposition coalition led by long-time rival Abdoulaye Wade in a free and fair election. After 40 years of rule of the Socialist Party, the landslide victory of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) was a real game-changer in Senegal. The country experienced its second peaceful transition of power, and its first from one political party to another.

On 30th December 2004, President Wade made the announcement that he would sign a peace treaty with two separatist factions of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) in the Casamance region. This statement was of paramount importance as it seemed to be the end of the secessionist struggle in province of Casamance, West Africa's longest-running civil conflict. As of late 2006, it appeared that the peace treaty was holding, as both factions and the Senegalese military appeared to honour the treaty but there was little follow-up as separatists went through splits and leadership changes. With recognized prospects for peace, refugees began returning home from neighbouring Guinea-Bissau. However, at the beginning of 2007, refugees began fleeing again as the sight of Senegalese troops rekindled fears of a new outbreak of violence between the separatists and the government.

While Wade's election ended nearly 40 years of political hegemony under the Parti socialiste (PS), his increasingly authoritarian behaviour following re-election in 2007 prompted growing concerns about the future of Senegalese democracy. In the lead-up to the 2012 elections, the public responded to signs that President Wade might be grooming his son Karim as his successor. Suspicion was raised by Wade neutralising other possible heirs, including Macky Sall, who served as prime minister 2004-2007, and who left the PDS to create his own party, the Alliance pour la République (APR) in 2008. President Wade tried to engage in a similar bout of constitutional tinkering. In the run-up to 2012 elections, during the summer of 2011, Wade forwarded a constitutional amendment. His proposal was to reduce the minimum requirement for outright victory in presidential elections from 50% to 25% of the vote and to create a new post of Vice President. This was a red flag to Wade's opponents, who feared he was intent on securing a "dynastic succession" for his son Karim and wished to use this newly created position as a vehicle to prepare him to the presidency, upon either his own retirement or

death in office. On this occasion, Wade's efforts were rebuffed by an unprecedented outburst of opposition from political parties, civil society activists, and young people. Stung by the response, Wade withdrew the proposal. It was not long, however, before his self-assurance returned as Wade declared his intention to stand for a third term in office, going back on an earlier promise not to do so, and apparently contravening Senegal's constitution. Wade's third term campaign sparked a popular urban opposition movement led by hip hop artists known as the June 23 Movement and Y'en A Marre. The activism of these groups and of other presidential candidates and empowered citizens acting on their own amplified the debate on limiting presidential power. Forced into a run-off in the February 2012 presidential election when he failed to win an outright majority in the first round, Wade lost to Sall, who obtained 65.8% of votes cast in the second round.

The Sall's Presidency

Macky Sall became president in 2012, after defeating Abdoulaye Wade, who was pursuing a constitutionally controversial third term. Soon after the victory of Macky Sall at the presidential elections, his coalition - the Alliance pour la République (APR) - gained a landslide victory at the parliamentary elections. Once in office, Sall pledged to reduce the length of the presidential term from seven to five years and to further wane the separatist conflict in the southern Casamance region. As a result, rebel leader Salif Sadio declared a unilateral ceasefire in 2014. Some sporadic episodes of violence still flare up the Casamance region, showing that the low-intensity conflict and instability haven't disappeared yet.

During his time in office, on 20th March 2016, 15 constitutional amendments were approved by 63% of Senegalese voting in a popular referendum. Changes to the term length, however, will take effect only from the next presidential election in 2019.

In 2017, as far as regional context is concerned, Senegalese troops gathered on Gambian border ready to enforce transfer of power under ECOWAS regional mandate after President Yahya Jammeh had refused to step down on losing presidential election. Senegal remains one of the most stable democracies in Africa and has a long history of participating in international peacekeeping and regional mediation. The capital of Senegal is the port city of Dakar and its history has shaped it to be one of the most liberal and cosmopolitan cities of Africa.

In August 2017, Parliamentary elections were held and President Sall's coalition won more than two-thirds of the seats whose term runs until 2019.

Protests flared in Senegal's capital on Thursday and a parliamentary debate descended into pushing and shoving over a change to an election law that critics say will make it impossible for minor candidates to run for president in 2019.

The path for the next presidential elections, scheduled for February 2019, is particularly marked for reasons of the government's decision to change the electoral law.

In April 2018, hundreds of people took to the streets of Dakar's downtown Plateau district to protest against the new electoral law, burning tires and setting up barricades before police dispersed crowds with tear gas and arrested dozens. It was a rare outbreak of unrest in a country widely seen as a beacon of stability and democracy in West Africa. The new electoral law, passed unanimously in parliament by 140 lawmakers after the opposition

boycotted the vote, requires all election candidates to collect the supporting signature of one percent of registered voters in each of Senegal's 14 regions, amounting to 60,000 people. Ruling party member Abdou Mbow told Reuters the law would prevent elections from being "chaotic" by ruling out candidates with no chance of winning. But opposition party members say the new law is an attempt by Sall to silence opponents.

1.3 Geography

Location: Senegal is the westernmost country on the African Continent. Facing the Atlantic Ocean from the westernmost part of Africa's Sahel, Senegal is bordered to the North by Mauritania, to the East by Mali, to the South East by Guinea and to the South West by Guinea-Bissau. Senegal also borders Gambia, a country occupying a narrow strip of land which extends from the coast into Senegal along the banks of the Gambia river, which bisects Senegal's territory and separates the nation's most southern region of Casamance from the rest of the country. Moreover, Senegal shares a maritime border with the Republic of Cape Verde, an island country spanning an archipelago of 10 volcanic islands in the central Atlantic Ocean.

Area: Senegal can count on a total area of nearly 196,722 square kilometres of landmass, of which 192,530 square kilometres of land and 4,192 square kilometres of water.

Land Boundaries: Senegal's total length of its borders is 2,684 kilometres. The nation's longest borders are with Mauritania to the North (742 km) along the Senegal River and with the small nation of Gambia in the interior (749 km). Moreover, the nation shares a border with Mali (489 km), with Guinea (363 km) and Guinea-Bissau (341 km).

Length of Coastline: 531 km

Maritime Claims: Senegal's territorial sea extends for 12 nautical miles in the Atlantic Ocean and has got a contiguous zone of 24 nautical miles. Its Exclusive Economic Zone is of 200 nautical miles.

Topography: Senegal's topography consists mainly of generally low, rolling sandy plains of the Western Sahel which rise to foothills in the Southeast. The three most important rivers – which flow from West to East – are the Senegal River (along the Northern border), the Gambia River (in the narrow strip of the near-enclave Gambian state) and the Casamance River (along the Southern border). The capital Dakar lies on the Cap-Vert peninsula, which is one of the mostly-dense populated areas.

Natural Resources: The country's natural resources are fish, phosphates, iron ore as well as arable land.

Land Use: Senegal's overall agricultural land (46.8%) is subdivided into arable land (17.4%), permanent crops (0.3%) and permanent pasture (29.1%). A great deal of territory is also occupied by forest and savannas (44%).

Environmental Factors: The current environment-related issues are the following: wildlife populations threatened by poaching; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification and overfishing. Moreover, like other countries of West Africa, due to seasonal changes in climate conditions, some natural hazards are

likely to develop such as lowlands seasonally flooded and periodic droughts. Another major concern is represented by the inadequate supply of drinking water to the rural population.

1.4 Territorial and Administrative Units

Senegal is a presidential republic that inherited the French system of general and territorial administration, based on the legislative framework of decentralisation of power. The country is divided into four levels of administrative divisions. At the top level are the 14 regions (régions in French), whereas the second-level unit is given by 45 departments (départements in French), which are strictly administrative entities with no independent political power. The third level unit consists of 123 arrondissements that are administered by prefects appointed by the central government. Finally, the fourth-level administrative unit is represented by Communes. In particular, 126 Communes including 5 cities have an urban status (Communes de ville); 46 Communes d'arrondissement in case of large towns and 385 rural communities (Communautés rurales) in the countryside.

List of Senegal Regions:

- Dakar Region
- Diourbel Region
- Fatick Region
- Kaffrine Region
- Kaolack Region
- Kédougou Region
- Kolda Region
- Louga Region
- Matam Region
- Saint Louis Region
- Sédhiou Region
- Tambacounda Region
- Thiès Region
- Ziguinchor Region

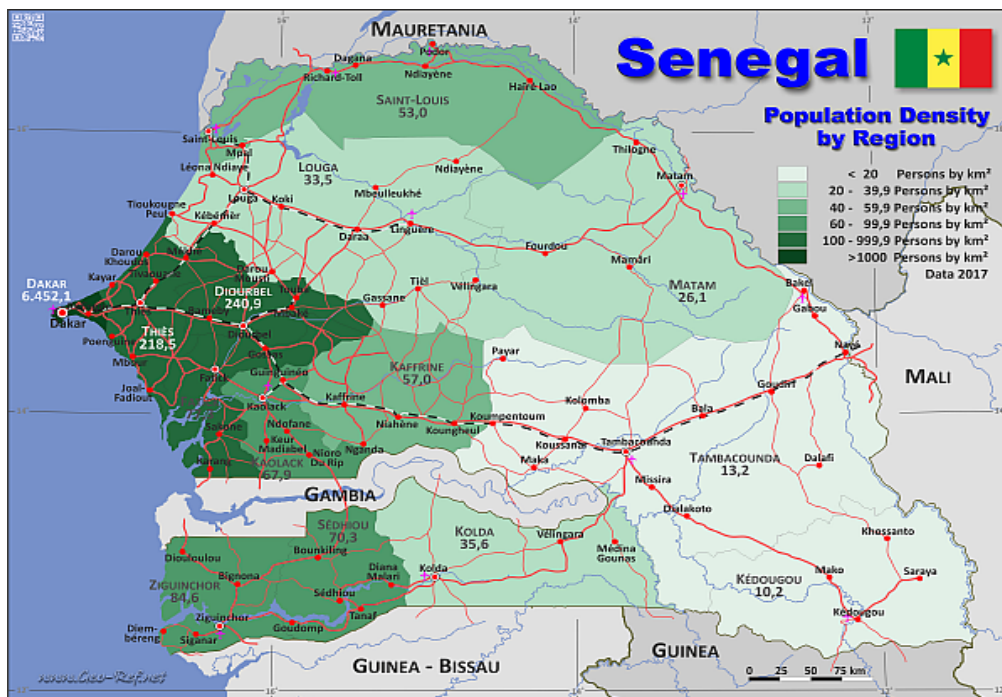


Source: Wikipedia

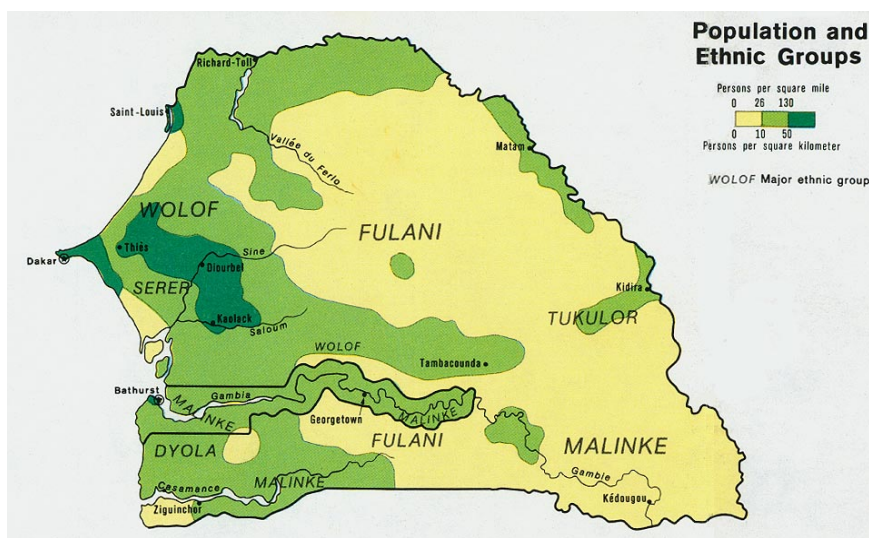
1.5 Population

According to 2017 data, Senegal has a population of 15.5 million people. However, the population is not evenly distributed over the territory: around 45% of Senegalese nationals are concentrated along the coastal line, with the capital Dakar anchoring a well-defined core area. Besides Dakar, the largest cities in the country are located in the West, namely Touba and Thies. On the other hand, the remaining 55% of people is distributed in a fragmented patchwork in the inner rural areas. The country-wide population density is of 80 inhabitants per square kilometre in more densely-populated areas and of less than 20 inhabitants in more remote areas. Senegal has got a large and growing youth as more than 60% mortality rate was 49 deaths/1,000 live births.

of its population is under the age of 25 and the average age is of 18 years old. Fertility remains high because of the continued desire for large families, the low use of family planning, and early childbearing. However, because of the country's high illiteracy rate (more than 40%), high unemployment (even among university graduates), and widespread poverty, Senegalese life expectancy remains low, i.e. 62 years old. According to the latest official estimates, the birth rate is 33.4 births/1,000 population, and the death rate is 8.1/1,000 population. The overall fertility rate is 4.28 children born per woman. As of December 2017, the infant



Source: Geo Ref.net



Source: Agence National de la Statistique et de la démographie (Republique du Sénégal)

1.6 Ethnic Groups, Languages, Religion

Ethnic Groups

Senegal's current population is believed to be a mixture of peoples who moved into the region from the North and the East. Despite its relatively small size, the area is home to several ethnic groups. Today, the predominant population groups are the Wolof (43%), the Fulani (23%) and the Serer (14%), as well as Jola, Lebu and Mandinka.

The largest group is the Wolof who are proud of their long history as a powerful and independent people. They view contemporary Senegal as the successor to a line of Wolof-dominated empires. Historically, the centre of Wolof culture has been the savannahs of Northern Senegal. Today, the Wolof live in both small rural villages and large, thriving urban centres. The prevalence of the Wolof both linguistically and politically has been increasing over the last few years, and this tendency has been called the "wolofisation".

The Fulani are the second largest cultural group, comprising roughly 24% of the population. They are also known as the Fulbe, Fula, Peul or Peuhle, and their numbers include a cultural subgroup known as the Tukulors. The Fulani in Senegal maintain a cultural connection to Fulani groups across national borders, especially along the Senegal River, where Tukulor communities were artificially divided by the border formation between Senegal and Mauritania. In the Senegalese context, Fulani can be divided into two distinct cultural groups based on lifestyle: a large group of semi-nomadic herders known simply as Fulani, and the Tukulors, who are settled farmers inhabiting the middle valley of the Senegal River Basin.

The third group is represented by the Serer who have had a significant impact on Senegal's history because of their legacy of independence and their receptiveness to Catholicism during French colonization. The Serer comprise approximately 15% of the population are believed to be the oldest ethnic group in Senegal. Moreover, the Jola, also known as the Dyola, inhabit the Casamance Southern region and make up approximately 5% of the total Senegalese population.

Another ethnicity is represented by the Lebu, who are the most urban ethnic group in Senegal, and their urban culture is one of the defining characteristics of their identity. The Lebu are concentrated in the urban, coastal Cape Vert Peninsula region.

Finally, the Mandinka ethnic groups is known as its ancestors migrated from the Mande regions of central Africa (especially the area that now comprises present day Mali) to the South-East of Senegal (Casamance). Many contemporary Senegalese Mandinka Southeastern section of Senegal that borders Mali still view the Mande speaking inhabitants of Mali as their distant cousins. In addition, the Mandinka comprise the largest cultural group in neighbouring Gambia and can also be found in Mali and Guinea-Bissau. The Mandinka make up about 4% percent of the Senegalese population.

Languages

Senegal is a multilingual country as some 39 languages are spoken across its territory. As a legacy of the colonial era, French is the

official language and it is used at all levels of administration, schools and public entities. However, the majority of people speak Wolof, which is considered to be the lingua franca as it is the most widely spoken language either as a first or second language. Moreover, several Senegalese languages have acquired the status of national languages such as Wolof, Pulaar, Mandinka, Balanta-Ganja, Mandjak, Hassaniya Arabic, Noon, Jola-Fonyi, Serer, Soninke. In addition to the large number of national languages, the country is also home to minority languages such as Portuguese. The use of this language can be traced back to Portugal's colonization of the Casamance region, which used to be the economic hub for Portugal. Nowadays the government has established it as one of the languages of secondary education.

Religion

Senegal is generally a very tolerant society as far as religion is concerned. The vast majority (96%) of the Senegalese population practice Islam. Most Muslim Senegalese are Sunni and belong to one of several Sufi brotherhoods (Layenism, Tijanism, Mouridism, and Qadiriyya), each of which incorporates unique practices. Sufism is based on the teachings of an ancient form of Islamic mysticism. Sufism follows the basic tenets of Islam but does not follow all of the practices of Sunni or Shiite Muslims.

The remaining 4% are Christian, primarily adherents to Roman Catholicism (which was brought by Portuguese and French colonialists). Christians believers are to be found mostly in Casamance area (in the South) and other bigger cities in Senegal including the Capital Dakar and Saint-Louis. The Christian minority is fully integrated into positions of economic and political leadership; the country's first president, Léopold Sédar Senghor, was Catholic.

Finally, animism is practiced and highly respected by Senegalese people who choose to maintain adequately strong ancestral knowledge and hold dear some old beliefs such as the power of supernatural spirits, the belief in spirit possession and the use of charms.

1.7 Health

According to the latest available figures of the Agence National de la Statistique et de la Démographie of the Republic of Senegal, the Senegalese government expenditure on health amounted to 4.7% of GDP in 2014. However, the country has a physician density of 0.01/1,000 population and a hospital bed density of 0.3 beds/1,000 population.

The healthcare system in Senegal operates through city and regional hospitals, district health centres and health posts. However, there is a high disparity in both the quality and extent of health services between urban and rural areas: a good level of medical treatment is generally available in the capital, whereas rural areas suffer from a shortage of medical personnel (the greatest problems in public health are in the East and South - Loga, Kaolack, and Tambacounda - and the region of Casamance). Based on the latest data, only 45% of population has got access to improved sanitation facilities, whereas around 80% to improved water sources. In the overall improvement in drinking water resources a consistent gap remains between urban areas where 92% of population has direct access to drinking water sources, and in rural areas where only 67% can make use of this service.

General Indicators

Senegal

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Population, millions	13.7	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.4
Urban population (% of total)	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.1
GNI per capita, PPP (current int. \$)	2,180.0	2,220.0	2,270.0	2,370.0	2,480.0

Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Senegal

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	64.7	65.3	65.8	66.3	66.7
Male	63.0	63.5	64.0	64.4	64.7
Female	66.5	67.1	67.7	68.2	68.7

Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

Mortality and burden of disease

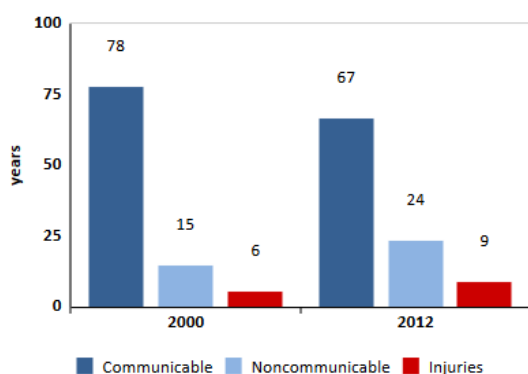
Senegal

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)	233.0	230.1	227.3	224.4	-
Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults)	168.0	163.9	159.7	155.6	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.9	55.5	52.3	49.5	47.1
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	351.0	335.0	323.0	315.0	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	136.0	136.0	138.0	139.0	140.0

Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

Years of life lost by broader causes

Senegal



Source: [Global Health Observatory](#)

Health expenditure

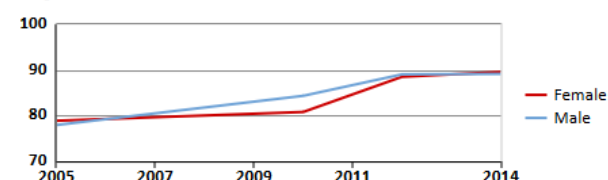
Senegal

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7
Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure)	51.3	51.6	50.6	49.6	51.8
Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)	46.1	47.8	43.9	46.9	49.5
Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)	37.7	37.5	38.3	39.0	37.3

Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

DTP3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)

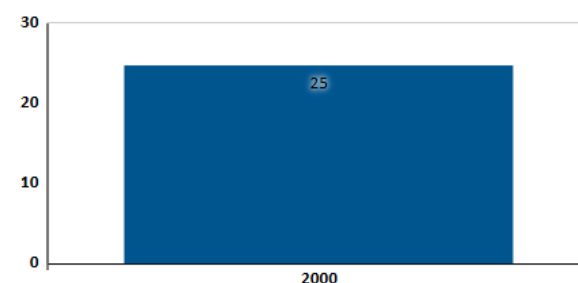
Senegal



Source: [Global Health Observatory](#)

Stunting prevalence, Total

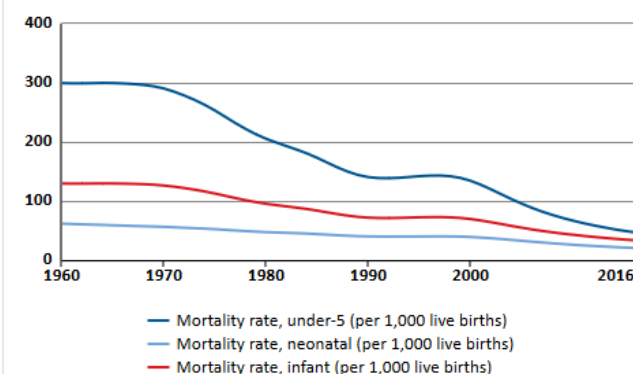
Senegal



Source: [World Health Organization statistics database, 2014](#)

Mortality Rates

Senegal



Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

Utilization of Health Services

Senegal

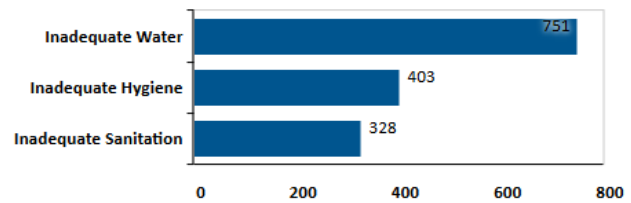
	Senegal
Coverage of skilled birth attendance	51(2012)
Measles-containing-vaccine first-dose (MCV1) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	93(2016)
Smear-positive tuberculosis treatment-success rate (%)	85(2011)

Source: [Global Health Observatory](#)



Deaths of children aged under 5 years by causes

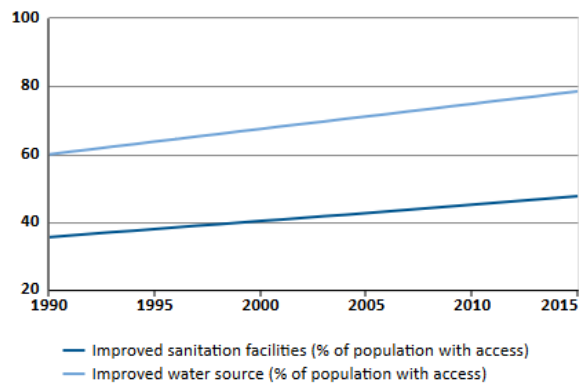
Senegal



Source: [Global Health Observatory](#)

Population using improved water and sanitation

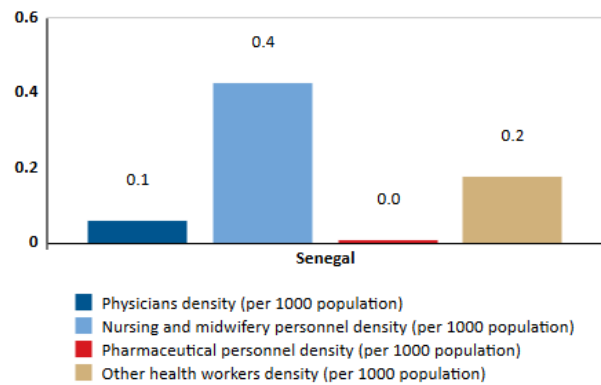
Senegal



Source: [World Development Indicators \(WDI\)](#)

Health workforce

Senegal



Source: [Global Health Observatory](#)

1.8 Education and Literacy

According to UNESCO Institute for Statistics figures, education is still not accessible to all Senegalese youth, even though the government expenditure on education is high and amounted to 7.1% of GDP in 2016. If slightly more than 80% of children attend primary school, the percentage drops to 50% for secondary education and only to 10% for tertiary education. However, there is a consistent number of out-of-school children in Senegal (more than 600,000 males and roughly 300,000 females based on UNESCO data of 2016).

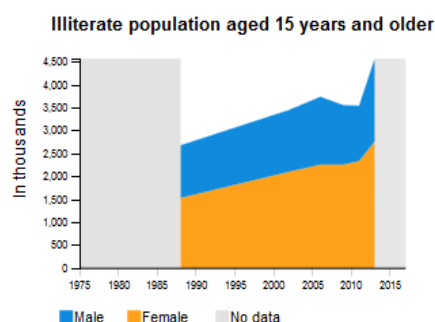
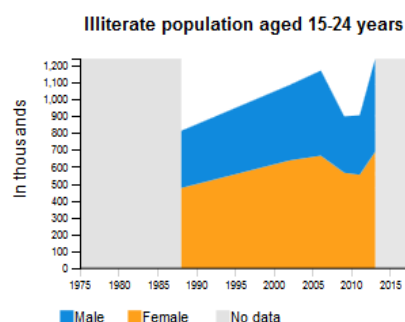
Illiteracy is considered to be one of the main factors for intergenerational poverty in Senegal, and this is more serious in the rural areas of the country. Households with a high number of illiterates are found to be among the poorest and most vulnerable population groups such as households led by women particularly divorced women and widows, the unemployed, those who have never enrolled in school or those with lower levels of education.



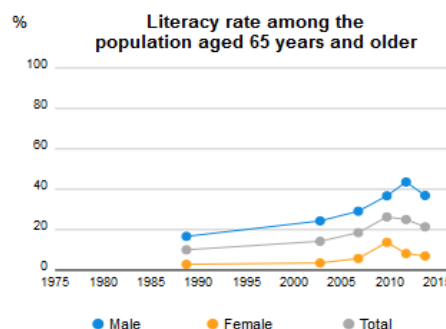
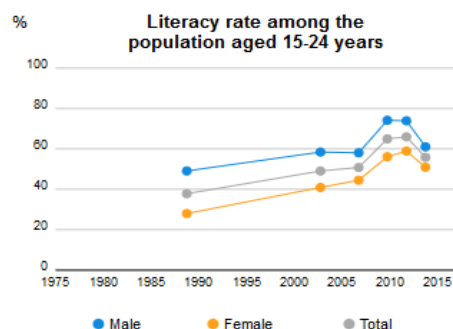
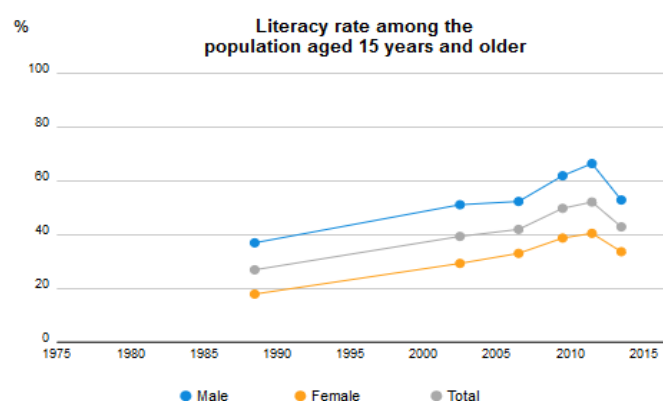
Source: UNESCO

Education expenditures

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Government expenditure on education										
as % of GDP	5.05	6.19	6.5	6.07	5.93	7.24	7.4	7.11	...	...
as % of total government expenditure	19.23	23.3	24.05	21.09	20.8	25.74	24.76	23.76	...	...
Government expenditure per student (in PPP\$)										
Primary education	355.92	466.82	458.09	400.77	413.99	448.2	455.17	450.06	...	...
Secondary education	530	...	691.06	585.19	532.55	621.3	765.94	672.71	...	...
Tertiary education	3444.57	4480.74	5233.05	3955.04	3852.68	5844.5	5140.76	5775.69	...	...



	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
Illiterate population				
15-24 years	1,246,260	552,442	693,818	(2013)
15 years and older	4,575,694	1,805,873	2,769,821	(2013)



	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	
Literacy rate (%)				
15-24 years	55.9	61.11	50.97	(2013)
15 years and older	42.82	52.8	33.6	(2013)
65 years and older	21.46	36.96	7.02	(2013)

Source: UNESCO

1.9 Country Economy

The Republic of Senegal's economy can be divided into two main phases, i.e. before and after the country's independence from the French colonizer, which marked a true watershed in its history as well as in its economic outlook.

The Republic of Senegal's economy has traditionally revolved around a single cash crop, the peanut. Before Senegal's independence from France in 1960, the economy was dominated by the private sector. This is because the economic activity was focused on the peanut trade and many French companies were in control of the selling of the crops and all the other importations of manufactured goods from Europe.

In the wake of the independence, the government created a state agency responsible for all aspects of the peanut trade and this led to a constant intervention of the state in economic affairs. A national Organization of the Rural Sector was established by President's Senghor and respected the policy of African socialism, who bought and sold peanuts, rice and millet and sold fertilizer, seed, tools and equipment. In late 1970s, though, a host of factors contributed to the depression of the economy. Among these, population explosion, uncontrolled migration to the city and declining prices for primary material.

In January 1994, Senegal undertook a radical economic reform program at the behest of the international donor community. This reform began with a 50% devaluation of Senegal's currency, the CFA franc, which was linked at a fixed rate to the French franc. Since the January 1994 CFA franc devaluation, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and other multilateral and creditors have been supporting the Government's structural and sectoral adjustment programs. The broad objectives of the program have been to facilitate growth and development by reducing the role of government in the economy, improving public sector management, enhancing incentives for the private sector, and reducing poverty.

After decades of very modest growth, particularly from 2007 to 2012, President Macky Sall, who was elected in March 2012 under a reformist policy agenda, inherited an economy with high energy costs, a challenging business environment, and a culture of overspending. Therefore, President Sall unveiled an ambitious economic plan, the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP), designed to help the country get out of a cycle of low-growth and weak poverty reduction, which has been in force since 2014.

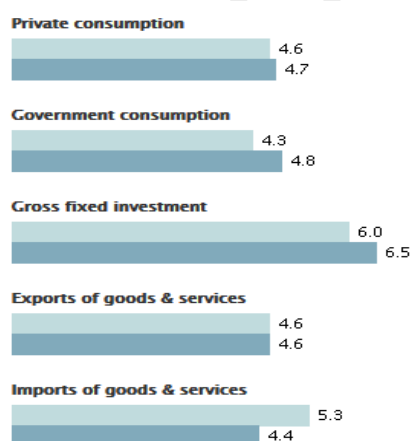
Ever since the ESP implementation, the country's economy has been slowly but surely recovering. The government has also been trying to diversify the agriculture production (extending it to peanuts, millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; cattle, poultry, pigs) as well as to expand the industry sector (agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, fertilizer production, petroleum refining, zircon, and gold mining, construction material, ship construction and repair). As a result, in more recent years Senegal's economy has been driven mainly by phosphate mining, fertilizers production, tourism, agricultural products and fisheries as well as oil exploration projects. All these have become not only the primary sources of employment in rural areas, but also the country's key export industries. Nonetheless, Senegal still relies heavily on donor assistance, remittances and foreign direct investment to survive

and thrive especially in the industry sector. Overall, it can be affirmed that Senegal reached a growth rate of 6.5% in 2015 and surpassed that in 2016-17, due in part to a buoyant performance in agriculture because of higher rainfall and productivity in the sector. The climate and the savannah type of vegetation also encourage the raising of livestock – including cattle, goats, sheep, horses and camels especially in the North. As far as fishery is concerned, even though a lot of fish can be found in the rivers, the greater part of the catch stems from the sea as Senegal's coastal waters are known for their large variety of fish.

In short, Senegal's recent uptick in economic growth reflects stronger international competitiveness, incipient structural changes and, to a lesser extent, favourable exogenous factors, such as positive terms of trade favourable climatic conditions. Other macroeconomic indicators are showing positive trends, although public debt is trending upwards.

Expenditure on GDP

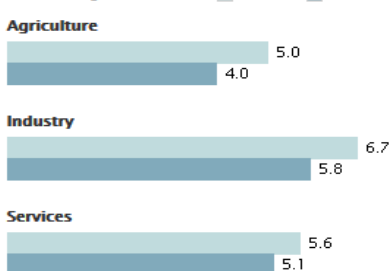
(% real change) ■ = 2018 ■ = 2019



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

Origin of GDP

(% real change) ■ = 2018 ■ = 2019



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

Economic growth

(% unless otherwise indicated)

	2017	2018	2019
US GDP	2.3	2.5	2.3
OECD GDP	2.4	2.2	2.1
World GDP	3.0	3.0	2.9
World trade	4.6	4.3	3.9

Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

2. Political and Security Context

2.1 The Constitution of Senegal

Senegal's current constitution was adopted on 7 January 2001 thanks to a popular constitutional referendum.

The Senegalese Constitution has been subject to several amendments since the year of independence (1960). The very first constitutional amendment dates back to 1962 when the political rivalry between the two heads of executive – elected according to a two-tier executive structure – led to a failed coup. Soon after, in the reconfiguration of power structure the parliamentary system was abolished in favour of a presidential system, with strengthened executive powers.

In more recent times, on 20th March 2016, another constitutional referendum took place as President Sall offered the chance to modernise the political regime, reinforce good governance and consolidate rule of law. Among the proposals of revision, the most important one was to reduce the presidential term in office from 7 years to 5 years.

Unlike many African countries – which tend to pivot on a single-party system – Senegal is described as a secular, democratic, social and multiparty Republic based on a strongly centralised presidential regime. The President is elected by universal and direct suffrage, after winning a majority vote in two rounds of elections.

The President of the Republic is the guardian of the Constitution and must exercise its powers for a seven-years term in office limited to a maximum of two mandates (as of 2019 the presidential mandate will be of 5 years). He ensures regular functioning of institutions, national independence, as well as territorial integrity. He is responsible for national defence and of heading the National Security Council. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces; appoints military posts; and has the sole power over the armed forces. Besides, he sets out national policy, chairs the Council of Ministers and is the embodiment of national unity. The President is the Head of State and appoints the Prime Minister who, in turn and in consultation with the President, appoints all the other ministries. When institutions of the Republic, national independence, integrity of the national territory, or fulfilling of international commitments are seriously and immediately threatened, and the regular functioning of public authorities or institutions is interrupted, the President of the Republic is vested with exceptional powers. He may, after informing the nation through a message, take any measure needed to restore normal operation of public authorities and institutions, and to safeguard the nation. He may, under those exceptional powers, carry out a constitutional review like it happened with President Sall in 2016.

The Government consists of the Head of Government, that is the Prime Minister, and the Ministers. The Government coordinates national policy under the leadership of the Prime Minister who is answerable to the President of the Republic and the Parliament, under the conditions provided for in Articles 85 and 86 of the Constitution.

Like many other democracies, the country maintains the traditional separation of powers, i.e. judicial, executive and legislative. If the executive branch is embodied by the Head of State (President) and the Head of Government (Prime Minister), the legislative branch is represented by a unicameral legislature called the National Assembly. This was enlarged from 150 to 165 seats in January

2016 and is renewed every five years: three-quarters of its members are directly elected, while the remaining one-quarter is indirectly elected.

Moreover, the judicial branch consists of two main highest courts, namely a Constitutional Council and a Supreme Court and some subordinate courts.

The Constitutional Council consists of 7 members including the Court President, Vice President, and 5 judges. It declares the constitutionality of Assembly Rules and Procedures as well as national laws; and on the regulatory nature of legislative provisions, the constitutionality of organic laws, the admissibility of draft laws and amendments originating in a parliamentary motion, and, in a broader scope, on any conflict between the Council of State and the Court of Cassation and between executive and legislative powers.

Secondly, the Supreme Court consists of the President and 12 judges and it is organised into civil and commercial, criminal, administrative, and social chambers. The Supreme Court shall have national jurisdiction, which is unique and fixed, sits in Dakar. Lastly, the country has some subordinate courts: the Court of Justice (for crimes of high treason by the President), the Court of Appeal, the Court of Auditors, the Assize Courts as well as regional and district courts.

2.2 Elections

Presidential Elections, 26 February 2012 (First round) and 25 March 2012 (Second round)

The Presidential elections were called for after end of time in office of the incumbent 85-year-old Wade, who was seeking re-election for a third time despite this being considered unconstitutional. The first round of elections took place on 26 February 2012 in a within a much-polarised political context with contestation of many citizens against the candidature of the outgoing President for a third term, which was marked by incidents of violence in Dakar and other major towns as well as attempts to boycott the elections from some political headquarters.

On the contrary, the run-off Presidential election between outgoing President and Macky Sall took place within a peaceful atmosphere, as the election campaign was conducted by the two aspirants with no significant incidences recorded. A great role was also displayed by the media coverage which informed the citizens accordingly. After the second run, the elections were hailed by mainstream international Observer Missions to Senegal such as the European Union and the African Union as adherent to the legal framework of Senegal as people were able to freely express their will and to promote the exercise of democratic rights.

the country was not immune to political violence, and several incidents were reported during the campaign. The opposition staged protests over delays in issuing biometric voting cards which prevented hundreds of voters from casting their ballots. The fear of the demonstrations turning violent was enough to prompt the US embassy to issue a security alert. Campaigning was also marred by tragedy on 15 July. Eight people were killed when rival supporters clashed during Senegal's League Cup final, and a stampede caused a wall to fall on escaping fans.

Data released by Senegal's officials confirmed that the ruling coalition of Senegal's president Macky Sall won a widely expected landslide victory in a legislative election, bolstering Sall's prospects for re-election in 2019. President Macky Sall's ruling coalition took 125 seats in the 165-seat National Assembly after winning nearly 50 percent of the vote. Moreover, the coalition of 91-year-old former president Abdoulaye Wade won 19 seats, and the coalition led by jailed Dakar mayor Khalifa Sall won 7 seats.

Constitutional Referendum, 20 March 2016

People in Senegal were called to cast their ballot in a historic constitutional referendum which was promoted by President Sall who proposed a 15-points reform plan on the officially approved Constitution of 2001. This move, seen as a test to President Sall's popularity, went firmly against the traditional trend of other African countries whose leaders are trying to cling to power by extending their time in office. The Senegalese Electoral Commission said that 63% of citizens approved of the changes proposed by President Sall. The 2016 referendum included the cut presidential mandates from 7 to 5 years starting from 2019. Among the other approved changes, an age-limit for presidential candidates (75 years old), the permit for independent candidates to run in all elections, the constitutional recognition for the Leader of the Opposition, enhanced powers for local authorities, expanded parliamentary oversight over government policy and conduct, rights to a healthy environment and changes to rights on land ownership and natural resources. Nearly two-thirds who took part in the plebiscite consolidate significant progress made by the West African country and make it a model for the entire region.

Parliamentary Elections, 30 July 2017

The parliamentary elections were mostly seen as a crucial test of support ahead of Senegal's presidential vote in 2019. They took place following a campaign gripped by tension between the rival coalition of President Macky Sall, his predecessor Abdoulaye Wade and Dakar's detained mayor, accused of embezzlement of public funds and imprisoned since 7 March.

Senegal – which is considered to be a bastion of democracy in West Africa – remains the only country in the region never to have experienced a military coup. However, on this particular occasion

Presidential Elections, 26 February 2012 and 25 March 2012 runoff

February/March 2012 Presidential Election

First Round (26 February 2012) [Results by Region]

Registered Voters	5,302,349
Total Votes (Voter Turnout)	2,735,135 (51.6%)
Invalid/Blank Votes	28,346
Total Valid Votes	2,706,789

Second Round (25 March 2012) [Results by Region]

Registered Voters	5,301,648
Total Votes (Voter Turnout)	2,915,893 (55.0%)
Invalid/Blank Votes	14,093
Total Valid Votes	2,901,800

Candidate (Party) [Coalition]	First Round		Second Round	
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Number of Votes	% of Votes
Abdoulaye Wade (PDS) [FAL 2012]	942,327	34.81%	992,556	34.20%
Macky Sall (APR-Yakaar) [Macky 2012]	719,367	26.58%	1,909,244	65.80%
Moustapha Niasse (AFP) [BSS]	357,330	13.20%	-	-
Ousmane Tanor Dieng (PS) [Bennoo Ak Tanor]	305,924	11.30%	-	-
Idrissa Seck (Rewmi) [Idy 4 Président]	212,853	7.86%	-	-
Cheikh Bamba Dièye (FSD-BJ)	52,196	1.93%	-	-
Ibrahima Fall	48,972	1.81%	-	-
Cheikh Tidiane Gadio (MPCL)	26,655	0.98%	-	-
Mor Dieng (Yaakaar)	11,402	0.42%	-	-
Djibril Ngom	10,207	0.38%	-	-
Oumar Khassimou Dia (PHNJ)	6,469	0.24%	-	-
Amsatou Sow Sidibé (PDC)*	5,167	0.19%	-	-
Doudou Ndoye (UPR)	4,566	0.17%	-	-
Diouma Diakhaté (IDJ)	3,354	0.12%	-	-

*Amsatou Sow Sidibé received the nomination of the Party for Democracy and Citizenship (PDC). The Convergence Movement of Actors for the Defense of Republican Values (CAR-Leneen), which she leads, is a citizens' movement as opposed to a political party.

Source: African Elections Database

Parliamentary Elections, 30 July 2017

Party	Votes	%	Seats		
			Constituency	National	Total
Benno Bokk Yaakaar Coalition	1,637,761	49.47	95	30	125
Winning Coalition Wattu Sénégal	552,095	16.68	9	10	19
Manko Taxawu Sénégal Coalition	388,188	11.73	0	7	7
Party for Unity and Rally	155,407	4.69	0	3	3
Patriotic Convergence Coalition	65,235	1.97	1	1	2
Ndawi Askan Wi	37,535	1.13	0	1	1
Manko Yeesal Senegal Coalition	33,130	1.00	0	1	1
Patriotic Convergence for Justice and Equity	29,596	0.89	0	1	1
Oser l'avenir Coalition	24,342	0.74	0	1	1
And Saxal Liggeey Coalition	23,142	0.70	0	1	1
Party for Truth and Development	22,769	0.69	0	1	1
Alternative Pole Third Voice	19,675	0.59	0	1	1
Initiative for a Policy of Development	19,211	0.58	0	1	1
Citizen Union	18,268	0.55	0	1	1
Union for Federalism and Democracy	17,636	0.53	0	0	0
Senegal Can Kanam Coalition	16,142	0.49	0	0	0
Manko Wattu Senegal coalition	14,681	0.44	0	0	0
Movement for Republican Renewal	14,255	0.43	0	0	0
Joyyanti Coalition	14,231	0.43	0	0	0
Défar Senegal	14,179	0.43	0	0	0
And Défar Sénégal/Group of Support and Renewal of Public Action	13,145	0.40	0	0	0
And Suxali Senegal Coalition	12,541	0.38	0	0	0
Rally for Dignity and Prosperity	11,415	0.34	0	0	0
Democratic Federation of Ecologists of Senegal	10,957	0.33	0	0	0
Leeral Coalition	9,689	0.29	0	0	0
Party of Peace	8,850	0.27	0	0	0
Convergence of the Initiatives for Senegal	8,776	0.27	0	0	0
Neneen Citizen Convention	8,727	0.26	0	0	0
Mbollo Wade	8,093	0.24	0	0	0

Sunu Party for Solidarity and the Development of Senegal	7,758	0.23	0	0	0
Alternative Visions for Senegal	7,590	0.23	0	0	0
Fal Askan Wi Coalition	7,474	0.23	0	0	0
Framework of Reflection for Integral Development	7,295	0.22	0	0	0
Soppali Coalition	7,268	0.22	0	0	0
The Third Policy Coalition	7,033	0.21	0	0	0
National Front	6,605	0.20	0	0	0
Party for Citizen Action	6,551	0.20	0	0	0
Senegal-Vein Environment	6,398	0.19	0	0	0
Senegalese Democratic Rally	6,099	0.18	0	0	0
Alliance for Reform and Development	5,664	0.17	0	0	0
Citizens for Ethics and Transparency	4,980	0.15	0	0	0
Dental Senegal/Patriotic Action	4,300	0.13	0	0	0
Movement for Renewal, Freedom and Development	4,193	0.13	0	0	0
Patriotic Liberal Convergence	3,301	0.10	0	0	0
Republican Patriotic Front	3,156	0.10	0	0	0
Bi Nu Begg Assembly Coalition	2,951	0.09	0	0	0
Rally for Ethics and Emerging Values	2,148	0.06	0	0	0
Invalid/blank votes	27,059	–	–	–	–
Total	3,337,494	100	105	60	165
Registered voter/turnout	6,219,446	53.66	–	–	–

Source: Wikipedia

2.3 Political Parties



Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste), PS

Founded in 1976, the Socialist Party was the ruling political party for 40 years, from independence in 1960 until 2000. Formerly known as the Senegalese Democracy Group, in 1958 with the Senegalese Action Social Party merged into the Senegal Progressive Alliance, and in December 1976 changed its name. The best known-figures of the party are Léopold Sédar Senghor, the first President of Senegal and the long-time President Abdou Diouf. Ousmane Tanor Dieng is the current Secretary of the party. The program of the party can be generally defined as democratic socialism, pivoted on the implementation of this concept, while preserving African identity, the establishment of an open, democratic and humanitarian society.



Senegalese Democratic Party (Parti Democratique Sénégalais), PS

The Senegalese Democratic Party was founded by Abdoulaye Wade on 31st July 1974. Wade is the Secretary General of the PDS and has led the party since its foundation. Since early days, the party has always considered itself a party of labour, but soon afterwards a law was introduced according to which three parties were allowed in Senegal: a socialist party, a Marxist–Leninist party, and a liberal party. The first two categories were already taken, and the PDS assumed the role of a liberal party rather than be dissolved.



Alliance for the Republic – Yakaar (Alliance Pour la République), APR

The Alliance for the Republic was founded in December 2008 by President aspirant Macky Sall – after breaking away from Wade's

Democratic party – with some dissident members. Sall served as chairman of the party and was elected President in March 2012. Its program is based on the sense of justice, dignity and solidarity and labour. Its main goals are to maintain the values of republicanism, to carry out democratic effort, to keep the interests of the people as the centre of action. In other words, through democratic means it aims to establish a democratic, socialist and all-round development of society.



Alliance of Progress Forces (Alliance des Forces du Progrès), AFP

Alliance of Progress Forces was formed by some members of the former Socialist Party in August 1999, advocated the establishment of democratic politics, relying on political means to maintain social stability. The main political figure associated to the party is that of Moustapha Niasse: he was once part of the Socialist Party but later decided to split and found his own party.



The Democratic League/Movement for the Labour Party (Ligue Démocratique/Mouvement pour le Parti du Travail), DL-MPT

LD was recognized as a political party on 9 July 1981. In the late 1970s, LD started advocating the unification of the Marxist left in Senegal into a single party (they proposed the name Parti Sénégalais du Travail). Thus, it later changed its name to LD/MPT. Wade was victorious in the second round of the 2000 election, and the LD/MPT then joined the first government under Wade, holding two ministries. However, the party became highly critical of Wade and the government, and it was accused of violating governmental solidarity by constant, unjust and unfounded attacks against the president, and his party. The party no longer identifies itself as a communist party.

2.4 Key Political Leaders



Macky Sall

President Macky Sall was born on 11th December 1961 in Fatick, the town where he served as mayor from 2009 to 2012. In his early political life, he joined the Senegalese Democratic Party in late 1980s, was in charge of various Ministries between the year 2000 and 2004 until he was appointed Prime Minister for three years from 2004 to 2007. Moreover, he acted as President of the Senegalese National Assembly from 2007 to 2008.

Elected fourth President of the Republic of Senegal in March of 2012, he gained notoriety during his first keynote speech addressing the leaders of the opposition while introducing his general policy. Sall then proceeded to work on the implementation of state projects that had been shelved: highways, Dakar's "Corniche" (coastal line of the Capital), the new airport, etc. He was a former close associate and ally of Abdoulaye Wade, but after divergences over the political role of Wade's son, Karim, he decided to break away in 2008 and for his own political party, the Alliance for the Republic. Finally, in parliamentary elections of July 2017 his coalition called Benno Bokk Yakaar (United in Hope) won a landslide majority.

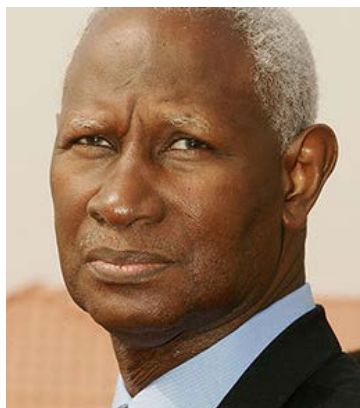
Being multilingual – he has knowledge of Wolof, Serer, Pulaar, French and English – Mr. Sall is the symbol of a new generation in Senegal's political history.



Abdoulaye Wade

Abdoulaye Wade was born on 29th May 1926 in Saint-Louis. He is a member of the first generation of African intellectuals graduating from the French Western Africa Federal School for Teacher Training. He started his political career as an activist of the Senegalese Progressive Union (UPS), led by President Senghor, and founded the Senegalese Democratic Party in 1974. Wade has been fighting alongside the opposition for 26 years. Renowned attorney, he describes himself as a liberal that wants to make good use of the quality of Senegal's human resources to build a modern country with the necessary basic infrastructures.

After 30 years in politics and 19 in the opposition, Wade took over the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal on 19th March 2000, winning the elections against President Abdou Diouf, whose party, the Socialist Party, had held power for 40 years. In 2006, he was the recipient of the Houphouët Boigny Prize for the Pursuit of Peace, and joined a very selective group with Frederik De Klërk, Nelson Mandela, Itzhak Rabin, and Shimon Pérès. President Wade was the designer of the Omega Plan, which gave birth to the NEPAD. Wade was re-elected President of the Senegal in February 2007 with 51.84% of the votes. On 25th March 2012, he was defeated by Macky Sall, who became the fourth President of the Republic of Senegal with more than 65% of the polls.



Abdou Diouf

Abdou Diouf was born on 7th September 1935 in Louga. He was appointed Director of the Office of President Léopold Sédar Senghor in 1963, then Secretary General of the Presidency of Senegal in 1964. Mr. Diouf later held the position of Minister of Planning and Industry from 1968 to 1970 before being appointed Prime Minister in 1970. He became President of the Republic on 1st January 1981 following the resignation of President Senghor. President Diouf reaffirmed his leadership in the elections of 1983, 1988, and 1993. His terms were marked by a policy of openness to the multi-party system, the gradual liberalization of the economy, and by a wide decentralization. Diouf contributed to raising the voice of Senegal in the world and fought for a greater African unity, particularly, as the Chairman of the Organization for African Unity (1985-1986 and 1992) and Chairman of ECOWAS (1991-1992). Abdou Diouf left a positive mark on Senegalese democracy after calling his

main opponent to congratulate him on his victory; thus, encouraging a peaceful transition, which was later praised throughout the African continent. His first mission as former President was to represent his successor at a pan-African summit. On 20th October 2002, Diouf was elected Secretary General of Francophonie during the ninth Beirut Summit, succeeding Boutros Boutros-Ghali. At the Bucharest Summit, in September 2006, he was confirmed in office for four more years.



Moustapha Niasse

Moustapha Niasse was born on 4th November 1939. He has had a rich political life as he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1978 to 1984 and again from 1993 to 1998. He was also Prime Minister from 2000 and 2001 but he soon resigned due to the difficult relationship with Wade and his government. During the late 1990s he formed his own party the Alliance of Progress Forces. In 2002 Kofi Annan, United Nations Secretary-General appointed him to be his envoy to the Democratic Republic of Congo in attempts to form a national unity government. During the 2012 presidential elections he stood again as a candidate and then backed Macky Sall. In the parliamentary election of the same year he was elected President of the National Assembly Forces.



Idrissa Seck

Idrissa Seck is a key member of the Senegalese Democratic Party. Having served in a broad government in the mid-1990s, he has always been a close ally of Wade and headed the President presidential office before being appointed Prime Minister in 2002.



Mahammed Dionne

Mahammed Dionne was born on 22nd September 1959. Before joining politics, Dionne worked as an engineer specialising in applied economics and worked in a West African bank and as head of the Economic Office at the Senegalese Embassy in France. He was the Director of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Sall from 2005 to 2007. One of his most important roles was carried out in July 2014 when, before his appointment as Prime Minister, he served as Minister for the Implementation of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), an economic and social development plan to make the country an emerging economy by 2035. Then, he guided the list of Benno Bokk Yakaar (the coalition supporting President Sall), in the 2017 Parliamentary elections. He has served as the Prime Minister of the country since July 2014 and he is considered by many commentators and politicians as the right-hand man of President Sall.

2.5 Media landscape and Civil Society

Media Landscape

Traditionally, the Senegalese media landscape has had one of the richest and most diverse media scenes in West Africa, including 20 daily newspapers, a dozen weeklies both private and public print and online outlets. Many private, independent print outlets publish regularly even though most of them have very limited reach in rural areas. There are daily newspapers among which *Le Soleil* (state-owned daily) and private dailies such as *Sud Quotidien*, *Le Quotidien*, *L'Observateur* and *Wal Fadjri L'Aurore*.

Television is a good source of public information, while Internet is slowly increasing its role in major cities and its access is unrestricted (22% penetration which equals to 3 million Internet-users out of 15.5 million people). Television is a means of communication which comprises both state-run and private channels; several private television channels mainly carry entertainment programming.

However, like many other African countries, radio is a very influential medium, thus it remains the most common and important source of news preferred by the citizens, especially due to high illiteracy rate. A wide range of public, private, commercial and community radio stations operate on more than 80 frequencies. The state-owned Radiodiffusion Télévision Sénégalaise (RTS) generally favours the government in its news coverage, and the president oversees the selection of its 12-member board. Foreign satellite television and radio stations, including Radio France Internationale and the British Broadcasting Corporation Sud FM, Walf FM and Dunyaa FM, are available and unrestricted. These develop a genuine public debate in the society too.

The rapid growth of mobile telephone use in recent years has led to wider access to news and social networking websites for many residents. According to Pew Research Center, Senegal still represents a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity and there is still a large gap between male and female owners of mobile phone, women representing the lowest percentage (15%).

Article 8 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of opinion, expression and the press, and Article 10 guarantees the right to express free speech, in writing, in images and by peaceful assembly. However, these freedoms are not always respected and are limited in practice. Over the last three decades, groups of journalists have been detained for their work, after being accused of violating defence secrecy over a story of Senegalese military deployment, threatening national security and insulting the President after a broadcast on a corruption scandal. Despite being detained, many media broadcasters nonetheless continued to produce content that was critical of the government under Wade's rule. Under Wade, the government was accused of selectively granting or withholding state subsidies to influence media outlets, a practice that appears to have continued under Sall. For all these reasons, the freedom of press status remains partially free. Under Sall's Presidency, in spite of his pledge to support strong protection to guarantee freedom of press, there has been little legislative progress and follow-up.

In August 2014, the National Assembly rejected a proposed media code that would have decriminalized a number of press offenses. Media watchdogs noted the persistence of several other laws — including Article 362 of the penal code, which prescribes fines and prison terms for libel—that can be used to limit freedom of the press. No legislation guarantees the right to access information. In 2015, legislators continued to let the proposed media code languish, attracting criticism from the main journalists' union, the National Union of Information and Communication Professionals of Senegal (SYNPICS). Journalists occasionally face political pressure or harassment by the authorities, although such problems have declined during the Sall presidency. There have been some reports of self-censorship among journalists, particularly those who work for government media organizations. The National Council of Broadcasting Regulation (CNRA) is a Senegalese independent authority aiming to regulate the audio-visual media space and was created by the Law of 4 January 2006. The institution has often become critical of the audio-visual media for their lack of respect for the institution of the Republic and often underlined that freedom of speech must be provided but in the respect of public order and should ever undermine religious or philosophical beliefs.

Civil Society

Evolutions in Senegalese civil society prompted a need to review the state of civil society, as a follow-up on the Senegal Civil Society Index (CSI) study undertaken between 2008 and 2010. Civil society exists in a state of volatility, with new social movements fast emerging, civil society organisations (CSOs) facing numerous challenges, and relations between CSOs and governments, businesses and other social actors.

The tradition of associations is entrenched in Senegalese culture, which is why almost all Senegalese participate in an organization, whether it is family-based, professional, political or religious. Today, Senegalese civil society is strong and capable of defending human rights and the interests of the most vulnerable local populations, especially those in rural areas.

Senegalese civil society is governed by a generally favourable legal framework. Organizations carry out their activities freely as long as they respect the laws and regulations in force. A large number of NGOs have registered with the Ministry of the Interior, but many unregistered organizations are also active. NGOs are defined as non-profit private associations or organizations whose goal is to offer support to development in Senegal and that are accepted in this capacity by the government. Following many cases of failures in the delivery of the new combined ID and electoral cards during the July 2017 legislative elections (won by the ruling coalition), Senegalese NGOs are mobilized to ensure a fair, inclusive and transparent electoral process in the February 2019 presidential election.

However, mobilisation tends to be stronger regarding religious issues than those concerning democracy and citizenship. The

socio-political, economic and legal environment of civil society is not as tough as in other African countries with single-party regimes and great limitations on the freedom of speech. Nonetheless, there are still many changes needed if civil society is to be independent and effective force to address corruption, mistrust and political manipulation. Non-partisan political activities are pretty high (66%) - people writing a letter to a newspaper, signing a petition, taking part in a demonstration or a march. Charitable giving is widespread: 86.4% of people have donated money (or goods such as food or clothes) to charity. The percentage of people who do voluntary work on a regular basis is another good indication of the potential for the population to get involved and contribute to causes promoted by civil society.

2.6 Security Sector

The defence and security forces are composed of the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie, the National Police, the prisons service, the Customs Service and the Department of water, forestry, hunting and soil conservation. The greatest degree of involvement in ensuring security is ensured by the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie and the National Police. With regard to the National Police, the response to criminal activity is often inconsistent and surely it is not comparable to Western standards.

By virtue of article 45 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic has full authority over all those in charge of the operational and tactical implementation of this policy, namely the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie and the Police. Government action is carried out locally by the deconcentrated administrative authorities, that is, regional Governors, departmental Prefects and sub-Prefects and Heads of the different arrondissements.

The country has faced external threats related to its geopolitical situation, in an environment characterised by fragile states to the South and the upsurge of jihadist terrorism to the North and East. Senegal has not been targeted directly by terrorist attacks but remains vulnerable due to porous borders, increased regional instability, and the terrorist activities associated with al-Qaida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other like-minded organizations.

Moreover, as for internal threats, although violence in the Casamance region has been reduced following the negotiations between the separatist group Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC) and the Senegalese Government in late 2012, the low-intensity conflict for the secession of the region from the rest of the country remains a concern. The independence movement has long been divided into at least two rival factions: the Northern Front led by Salif Sadio, and the Southern Front of César Atoute Badiate and in recent times there have been increasingly frequent clashes in the Casamance area. In the conflict affected regions, the Armed Forces quickly realised that it was essential to garner the support of the local population. They therefore included civil-military relations in their activities, from the highest levels of command, right down to the troops deployed on the ground. As a result, all the activities of the Senegalese armed forces in security operations are based on a real concept of civil-military relations. The overall management of the problem and the moderate use of force on the part of the Armed Forces has made it possible to preserve the overall unity of the Senegalese nation. The fact that security forces personnel may be held criminally liable has also played a role and made for greater respect of human rights, although human rights defence organisations still express some expectations that they consider not to have been met.

Moreover, ever since he came to office, President Sall has initiated a reform of the intelligence services aimed at grouping the entire intelligence community within a single coordinating body under the responsibility of the office of the President. The reform also takes account of the need to confer greater common law prerogatives on the intelligence services for the protection of individual liberties, in case of an imminent terrorist risk.

Any decisions taken under this scheme may be subjected to subsequent control by a judge.

In addition, an internal security orientation law that is currently under study is aimed at reforming the internal security system of Senegal by defining a programme of action to be implemented by government from 2018 to 2025. The greater part of this programme would be aimed at a more coherent and effective use of internal security forces to tackle new security requirements, in particular in fighting crime, which is on the increase, and to counter the relative inefficiency of the disaster forecast and management system. Concerning the question of whether there is a need to distinguish between the security sector and the defence sector, there is an on-going debate about whether the Gendarmerie should be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Interior in the near future. In other words, both the Police and the Gendarmerie would be under this same ministry. Given the scope of major reforms and the steps taken to increase the efficiency of security forces, the government of President Sall has demonstrated so far the desire to improve security sector governance.

Beside this complex state-run security framework, another crucial security-provider actor is represented by several private security companies that have mushroomed over the last decade. They are providing security services and they act in more peripheral contexts in the absence of the mainstream state-run forces. There are 257 such private security companies on the Senegalese market today. Primarily because the sector has been doing well financially some multinational security companies are now showing an interest and increasing their presence on this market. This compelled the President of the Republic to urge government to sign a collective bargaining agreement to provide the sector with a stable regulatory framework, in line with its current size and its future development. Certain religious leaders have also set up their own private guards who provide security services during the public events that they organise.

The initiatives taken by the regime that has assumed power after the last presidential and parliamentary elections in 2012 are laudable. They have sought to reform existing institutions to ensure that the powers of the executive branch in the area of defence and security are shared, that control is enhanced and more formal and that public security policies are rationalised.

3. Law enforcement structures and actors

3.1 The Police

Senegal's law enforcement sector has got primarily two law enforcement entities: the Senegalese National Police (SNP) and the Senegalese Gendarmerie (SG) which have country-wide law enforcement authority. The make-up of Senegalese law enforcement and public security is a mirror image of the French system, which is formatted on centralised control and favourable to a strong presidential regime. Inherited from the French colonial era, nowadays the Police system is still highly focused on following regime directives concerning internal order and suppression of dissent.

The institutional split between National Police and Gendarmerie has been commonly referred to as the "dual system of francophone policing". The organisational distinctions between the National Police and the Gendarmerie are delineated by the separate jurisdiction of territories of responsibility designated to each organisation. The only exception is represented by the capital Dakar, which is split in two regions: the southern part is National Police jurisdiction and the northern part falls under the Gendarmerie.

The National Police

It is a civilian metropolitan police body composed of civilian police responsible to a civilian authority and is entrusted with a public service mission, intelligence, criminal investigation and the control of organised crime and terrorism. It is made up of territorial units in charge of public security in urban areas and mobile units that are responsible for law enforcement. It also includes specialised criminal police units such as the criminal investigations division and the departments in charge of combatting major crime and terrorist acts.

On 22nd March 2009 the law n.18 – under the Presidency of Abdoulaye Wade – approved the establishment and prerogatives of a new General Directorate of the National Police, therefore today National Police can refer to General Directorate Oumar Mal. All police forces fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Interior and Public Security and they patrol the urban centres and cities of Senegal as well as the ports of entry. Moreover, the current Deputy Director General of the National Police is a new role which has been recently established and is carried out by Ousmane Sy, who replaces the Director General in case of absence or impediment. The Deputy Director is more specifically responsible for drafting a daily summary of information in liaison with the services of National Security, dealing with problems of international police cooperation and supervise the activities of other departments.

The National Police is divided into many branches and Directorates. The most important ones are the following:

- Directorate of Public Security (Direction de la Sécurité Publique)
- Directorate of Judicial Police (Direction de la Police Judiciaire) which houses the Criminal Investigative Unit
- Directorate of Ports and Border Police (Direction de la Police de l'Air et des Frontières)

- Directorate of Police of Foreigners and Travel Documents (Direction de la Police des étrangers et des Titres de Voyage)
- Directorate of State Surveillance (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire)
- Directorate of the Central Office for the Control of Illicit Narcotics Trafficking (Direction de l'Office Central de Répression du Trafic Illicite des Stupéfiants)
- Directorate of Mobile Intervention Police (Direction du Groupement Mobile d'Intervention)
- Directorate of the Personnel (Direction des Personnels)
- National School for Police and Permanent Training (Ecole National de Police et de la Formation Permanente)
- Directorate of Material and Budget (Direction du Budget et des Matériels)

During Wade's Presidency, National Security underwent profound changes. Among Senegalese National Police, the structure was simplified, reducing the number of ranks from 7 to 4:

- Police Commissioner (Commissaire de Police) which regroups former police Commissioners and Senior Peace Officers
- Police Officers (Officier de Police) which regroups former Police Officers and Peace Officers
- Non-commissioned Officers (Sous Officier de Police) which regroups the former Police Inspectors and non-commissioned Peace Officers
- Policemen (Agents de Police) which comprises former Brigadiers Chief, Brigadiers and Guardian of Peace

In spite of these changes, the reputation of the Police has been tarnished by its poor image with a part of the population that accuses it of corruption and inadequate professionalism. Also, the recent frequent changes in management following a series of dismissals have led to some instability. Like the Gendarmerie, the National Police is still unable to cover the national territory adequately due to a lack of personnel and infrastructure. The ongoing recruitments must be continued in order to replace the numerous officers who retired, and officer training and specialisation in the field of anti-terrorism must be enhanced. A reform of the requirements of the Police force has led to raising the level of recruitment: to be recruited, aspiring police non-commissioned officers must hold a baccalaureate and those who wish to be policemen must be holders of an elementary school leaving certificate. The Armed Forces and the Gendarmerie are also expected to follow the same trend and raise the level at which officers and non-commissioned officers are recruited. Indeed, non-commissioned officers will now be required to hold a baccalaureate, while officers must have a bachelor's degree. The senior officers and leadership are often transferred throughout the country; thus their objectives and methods flow

from top to bottom and from bottom to top and reflect the central government priorities. However, some steps have been taken to improve Police's image. For example, two non-hierarchical ranks have been instituted; the position of Controller General of Police (where no appointment has been made since it was created in 2009) and that of Inspector General of Police.

To further reinforce the under-equipped and under-numbered Police members, under Macky Sall's presidency, the following special units have been set up:

- Special Police Forces (Police Speciales)
- Proximity Police (Police de Proximité)

The Gendarmerie

The Gendarmerie with about 6,000 soldiers is a paramilitary force that has attributions related to military policing, public security and criminal investigation. It is considered as a paramilitary force as it performs police duties but is administered by the Ministry of Defence like a military force. The Gendarmerie is emblematic since it contains light armour, parachuting and commando skills patrols coupled with administrative and judiciary function in rural areas of Senegal as well as borders.

Besides, being managed by the Ministry of Defence, and following a military command and rank structure, the Gendarmerie also administers the Senegalese Military Justice, patrols borders and safeguards critical infrastructure such as the President and Members of Parliament.

The Gendarmerie structure was inherited from the colonial role as the first line of defence and security in rural areas which were far from the colonial centre of power. Today Gendarmerie Officers are the primary keepers of law and order as well as state visibility in the peripheries of Senegal which are far from the state centre. Apart from performing this role as rural Police, the Gendarmerie remains subject to the dual nature of francophone Police and is split into administrative and judicial police functions. In the francophone system adopted by Senegal, criminal investigations are closely managed by the Ministry of Justice through the Republic Prosecutor or a judge. The Gendarmerie officers may receive a special designation called qualified Officers of the Judicial Police under the direction of the Ministry of Justice. Judicial Police investigations constitute approximately 40% of the work performed by the Gendarmerie.

The Senegalese Gendarmerie is divided into two major divisions reflecting their divergent missions: the Senegalese Territorial Gendarmerie (STG) and the Senegalese Mobile Gendarmerie (SMG). The Territorial Gendarmerie is in charge of the administrative and judicial policing in rural areas and executes criminal investigations under the direction of the Ministry of Justice with qualified Officers of Judicial Police. On the other hand, the Senegalese Mobile Gendarmerie (SMG) which serve in a more paramilitary and military police function and is commanded by a full Colonel.

The Mobile Gendarmerie has got different units, the most important being:

- Gendarmerie Intervention Group (Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale or GIGN) which has a special weapon unit

- Gendarmerie Intervention Legion (Légion de Gendarmerie d'Intervention), a unit entirely dedicated to public order, security, crowd control and riot control
- Presidential Guard Legion (Légion de Garde Présidentielle)
- Security and Protection Legion (Légion de Sécurité et de Protection)

Like the Armed Forces, the Gendarmerie is renowned for its professionalism, competence and observance of republican values. Although there have been sporadic reports of torture being used in certain cases, this practice is frowned upon by the high command. Such violations of the law are dealt with through legal process and the perpetrators are punished. The principal challenge facing the Gendarmerie is its inability to cover the full extent of the national territory. Also, in the hinterland, the Gendarmerie is not adequately represented in the areas of the national territory that are affected by the secessionist MFDC rebellion. This security vacuum has led to the absence of any government authority and makes it particularly difficult to ensure effective administrative activities for the population.

3.2 Other security forces

The Red Guard of Senegal

The Red Guard of Senegal is a specially trained division of the Security Legion of the Mobile Gendarmerie and is responsible for Presidential security, ceremonial duties and assists in general policing. It is a direct descendant of a French colonial Spahi detachment sent to Senegal in 1845. The name red guard is derived from their red tunics and cloaks and comprises three squadrons, each consists of two squadrons:

- The Presidential Guard Squadron Group (GEGP) wearing the Red guard' uniform and guarding the Presidential Palace and its vicinity
- The Protection Squadron Group (GEP) ensuring the safety of the President, his family members and their home nationality
- Escort Service Squadron Group (GEES) which in turn includes a Mounted Squadron, a Motorcycle Squadron and a Non-Combat Squadron

As far as the Escort Service is concerned, the Mounted Squadron (120 members) is a parade unit that provides escorts to the President of the Republic during official visits in Senegal and it has a fanfare corps. This Squadron also conducts peacekeeping operations during sport, political or cultural events as well as police services. It includes a Rapid Intervention Platoon comprising of 24 mounted guards led by a Platoon Commander and is equipped with vehicles to transport horses on beaches and tourist sites as well as hot spots. Mounted gendarmes are also periodically seconded for reinforcement of security forces to Regional Territorial Brigades. In addition, the Motorcycle Squadron ensures its traffic police and convoy escort mission, safety to the Head of State, Prime Minister, and foreign VIPs during their official visits in Senegal.

Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN)

This is the elite police tactical specialised unit of the National Gendarmerie which is tasked with counter-terrorism, hostage rescue, surveillance of national threats, arrest of dangerous armed people, protection of government officials and targeting organised crime. It is the National Gendarmerie Task Force in any emergency situation.

Gendarmerie Intervention Legion (Légion de Gendarmerie d'Intervention)

A unit of general reserve, it pursues objectives of the maintenance and restoration of law and order while ensuring missions of judicial police. Very committed to the protection of vital infrastructures in Dakar and in the neighbourhood. It represents a national pride of the country. Very committed and often deployed on many theatres on the national territory, it leads more than 80% of the activities today, in reinforcement with the Territorial Gendarmerie. It can also participate in military operations alongside the army formation for national defence. The Legion of Intervention is also responsible for the development of young officers and the Mobile Gendarmerie. Its missions include the

protection of certain public authorities and infrastructures and the preparation of police units set up for peacekeeping operations.

Since 2017, the Intervention Legion has been carrying out a surveillance and intervention task consisting of three vehicles patrols to reinforce the anti-terrorism device. In case of emergency, they form an intermediate force between the GIGN and the territorial Brigades.

Community Security Agency (Agence pour la sécurité de proximité)

Created in August 2013, its goal is to "participate, together with the police authorities and security forces (police and gendarmerie), in implementing community policing based on prevention and active partnership among government, local authorities and the actors of social life". The Community Security Agency began its activities by recruiting a total of 10,000 young people in one year. After undergoing technical training, they were deployed to the local authorities. Some of these young people were also detached to the police and the gendarmerie.

To a certain extent, the Community Security Agency can be seen as a contribution to fighting against youth unemployment. This new agency could also be supplemented by the revitalisation of the municipal police service, which was created by decree, according to the terms of law n° 96-06 of 22 March 1996, establishing the local authorities' code. Police auxiliaries could also be recruited once again, if necessary. For the Community Security Agency, these measures could guarantee its long-term existence and avoid a situation where the concept is abandoned when President Macky Sall leaves power.

The Armed Forces

The armed forces consist of about 17,000 personnel in the army, air and land force, navy, National Police and Gendarmerie. Since 1982, the armed forces have been engaged in continued security operations in the Kolda, Sédhio and Ziguinchor regions, which have been the theatre of a rebellion by the MFDC independence movement. They are also a key player in dealing with natural disasters and emergency situations.

The principal mission of the armed forces is to provide external security. This mission is executed by defending the integrity of the national territory on land, sea and in the air.

The Army (Armée de Terre) is the leading force within the Senegalese armed forces and provides the chief of staff and the Inspector General of Armed Forces. The army comprises two division, the Operations Division and the Logistic Division. While the terrestrial forces are made up of professional and disciplined troops led by competent officers with excellent authority over them and cover the national territory extensively, albeit insufficiently, their operational capacities are limited because their equipment is largely outdated. They are also a key player in dealing with natural disasters and emergency situations. The armed forces participated in international peace-keeping operations: National Police was deployed to Darfur and Sierra Leon, and the Gendarmerie in external operations in Congo, Chad, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, Angola, Western Sahara, Bosnia and Kosovo. Senegal's military

receives training and support from France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the EU and US. Such training focuses on counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, maritime security, military professionalisation and peace-keeping training.

The navy – also known as the Armée de mer – is of small size and is commanded by a Ship of the Line Captain. It is responsible for securing Senegal's Atlantic coastline which is strategically located on the extreme West of the African continent. It is divided into branches known as groupings:

- The Operational Naval Grouping (Groupement Naval Operationnel)
- The High Seas Patrol Boats (Patrouilleurs de Haute Mer)
- The Coastal Surveillance Vessels (Batiments de Surveillance Côtière)
- The Fast-Coastal Boats (Vedettes Côtières Rapides)
- The Transport Grouping (Groupement de Soutien de la Marine)
- The Fluvial-Maritime Surveillance Grouping

The air force (Armée de l'Air) is aimed at proving support for ground forces and resembles an army aviation corps. It possesses gunship helicopters, transport helicopters and aeroplanes as well as reconnaissance helicopters.

The Armed Forces were kept out of national political life for a long time because they did not have the right to vote. This right was granted to them by law n. 20 of 30th June 2006. The same applied to the paramilitary forces, as well as all government agents who were deprived of this right because of their specific status. The military command however never demanded to be allowed to enjoy this right, which is considered by many observers to be a major component of citizenship. Indeed, the hierarchy was rather apprehensive about the issue, due to the risk of politicisation of a corps whose strength till then had lain in its ability to maintain the same distance from all political trends.

National Office against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC)

The National Office for Combating Fraud and Corruption is an independent administrative authority with financial autonomy.

It was created by the law n.30 of December 2012 and voted unanimously by the National Assembly. Its implementation enshrines the political will of the President of the Republic to promote probity in the management of public affairs.

Indeed, the creation of OFNAC results:

- a strong popular demand for transparency
- a political will to establish a virtuous governance

The establishment of OFNAC thus enables Senegal to be in line with the recommendation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) which calls on States Parties to establish one or more independent anti-corruption bodies (Article 6); legislative, regulatory or administrative reforms to promote good governance; the conduct of study missions and action research.

3.3 The judiciary

The judicial system of Senegal is based on French civil law. According to article 88 of the Constitution, the judicial branch is the guardian of the rights and freedoms defined by the Constitution and the Law. It is vested in several different institutions: the Constitutional Council deals with constitutional matters, which as of to date do not expressly include human rights issues; the State Council (Conseil d'Etat) that deals with administrative matters; the Court of Cassation deals with criminal matters; the Cour des Comptes is charged with checking public accounts, and other Courts and Tribunals also exist. Each of these superior courts is at the top of the hierarchy of courts for their specified jurisdictions. The legal system is based on two principles; the unity of the legal order, made up of the courts and tribunals, and the hierarchy of courts, with first and second-degree courts, as well as other higher jurisdictions. In the eyes of the general public, the Senegalese system of justice is plagued by three main shortcomings; inadequate independence, lack of transparency and inefficiency.

The appointment of all judges is done by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the High Council of Magistrates, without legislative confirmation. Judges are appointed by the President after nomination by the Minister of Justice, but in practice Inadequate pay and lack of tenure sometimes compromise the impartiality of judges who get vulnerable to outside pressures. The judicial autonomy could be compromised by the politicised process by which members of the judiciary are appointed, promoted and transferred. The President also chairs the High Council of Magistrates which over the last few decades has always functioned more like a Secretariat of the Minister of Justice than an independent institution. This fact effectively gives the executive branch control over the judiciary. However, there is some evidence of the judicial autonomy such as the Constitutional Court ruling against disproportionate allocation of legislative seats like in 2006.

Civil offences and procedure are contained in the Civil Code and Civil Code of Procedure. Criminal offences and procedure are contained in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Code of Procedure. These are national laws, which apply to all courts throughout the country without respect to their level in the judicial hierarchy. Presumption of innocence, public trials and right to a legal counsel are guaranteed for criminal proceedings. For family inheritance and other related cases, Muslims are given a choice between customary law and civil law. Despite relatively recent legislative reforms dealing primarily with the family code, equality between men and women is yet to be solidified in Senegal.

In terms of prosecution of public officials, Senegal has an ad-hoc High Court of Justice that tried cases of official misconduct and corruption. The High Court is elective from among the legislature which is dominated by the ruling party. Until the arrest of Prime Minister Seck in 2005, the High Court of Justice had been dormant, despite rampant corruption allegations among top officials. The Seck case is emblematic of the power of the executive over the judiciary. Seck lost his position after a fall out with President Wade, who was considering him as a

growing political threat. The following year, the Government alleged that Seck misappropriated funds and charged him with endangering national security. When there was a political rapprochement between the two political leaders, the charges of national security threats were dropped. By contrast, the President's son Karim Wade and other top officials were never questioned by the legislature regarding their allegations of spiralling corruption which were covered in the media. Over the last two years, civil society groups have criticized the judiciary for not following up on the cases National Office against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC) Senegal's anti-corruption agency, brings to its attention. None of the cases identified in OFNAC's 2016 report have been investigated by the judiciary.

The attempt to reform

President Macky Sall, who took over power after the second democratic regime change, called for proposals for institutional reforms. The National Commission for Institutional Reform (Commission nationale de réforme des institutions) was established for this purpose and submitted its conclusions in December 2013. Some of its proposals related to the legal system: a less influential prosecution service, the chairmanship of the higher council of magistrates and a fully-fledged constitutional court to replace the constitutional council. They also touched on the combined roles of president of the republic and president of a political party, etc. Some people protested that the National Commission for Institutional Reform had exceeded its mandate in suggesting a new constitution. Within political parties and civil society and depending on their affiliation with one group or the other, some spoke about reforms that would consolidate or deconsolidate the constitution. In any case, it is clear today that in spite of some political reticence or apprehensions that may initially have appeared justified, the national assizes marked an undisputable step forward for democracy in Senegal.

The Current situation

As of 2017, Senegal was ranked as 66th out of 180 countries in the Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, with a net increase in its score from 36 to 45 over the last six years, showing an improvement of the anti-corruption effort. Shortly after he assumed office in 2012, President Sall established a Ministry of Good Governance and National Office against Fraud and Corruption.

In addition, he re-instituted Senegal's Court for the Repression of Illicit Enrichment among other important measures. Since 2012, the Government has been fully committed to ensure proper functionality of these institutions. However, some challenges still lie ahead, to further improve the situation. Both grand and petty corruption are widespread in Senegal, with bribery and other facilitation payments considered normal despite frequent airing in the media. This was the justification used in 2009 when the departing IMF representative to Senegal, Alex Segura, received a \$200,000 parting gift from President Wade. After accepting the money, Segura contacted the IMF ethics bureau, which instructed him to take it to his home

country of Spain, where it was returned to the Senegalese Embassy. After an initial denial of government involvement, President Wade maintained that it was a Senegalese tradition to give a farewell gift and that the large sum of money was a mistake by an aide. In the quest to win the fight against corruption, the African Union has called for visible commitment to anti-corruption from all African Leaders.

In conclusion, the Justice system is characterised by complex and bureaucratic procedures, thus limiting its effectiveness and raising concerns and doubts over the real independence of the judiciary, in spite of recent reforms carried out in the sector.

4. Migrations and Human Rights Issues

4.1 Internal and International Migration

In total, there are nearly 50,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the country. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring centre (IDMC) these are divided into two distinct groups. Some 25,000 people were displaced due to conflict and violence and the other 25,000 because of natural and weather-related disasters.

The vast majority of internally displaced people can be found in the hinterland and in the southern region. Ongoing low-intensity internal conflict in the Casamance region has created a protracted refugee situation resulting in internally displaced people. This situation is causing issues with civil registration and documentation for refugees and others who live in affected areas where records have been burnt – lack of documentation is most significant for children as it prevents them from having access to schooling. Furthermore, flooding and storms displaced some 25,000 people in the summer of 2016. As a result, this precarious situation has been compounded significantly since 2009, with additional problems. Access to land, basic services, economic and education opportunities are limited and are further endangered by landmines, which are in the process of being demined. As of 2013, Senegal had signed but not ratified the Kampala Convention related to the protection and assistance of internally displaced people in Africa.

Internal migration is another ever-changing phenomenon for Senegal, an urbanising country with a slowly shrinking population, due to desertification and drought who drive seasonal migration from the countryside to the coastal cities, especially for women and young people. Environmental change represents an ongoing threat to the livelihoods of those working in the fishing industry due to rising sea levels.

Emigration is also a common pursuit of the Senegalese especially among the youth, even though there were different trends and routes. If until 2007 Senegalese emigrated to other African states, the trend changed almost a decade ago when preferred destinations shifted to non-African countries. However, irregular migration is a more frequent pattern and follows different routes. Most irregular Senegalese migrants have taken advantage of the route of irregular migration through the Central Mediterranean via Libya, which has been a very unstable country over the last few years (ever since 2011). Most of those who survive the crossing are likely to become asylum-seekers. Italy has become the most significant non-African destination for Senegalese asylum-seekers. However, Dakar is often known as a location where fraudulent documents are detected in the hands of those trying to reach the European Union and where it is possible to have fake passports or documents by simply paying bribes. An additional risk in taking the route via Libya is that irregular migrants from the ECOWAS region transiting outside it are also at greater risk without access to basic services, and in a position of legal vulnerability. Traveling outside the region makes them highly dependent on smugglers, putting their lives into jeopardy and towards exploitation, abuse, and trafficking. With regard to international migration, according to figures released by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), arrivals of

Senegalese on Italian shores: in 2017 a total of 6,000 migrants and refugees from Senegal arrived in Italy by sea via the Mediterranean route, a slight increase from the 4,047 who arrived during the same period in 2016. Arrivals during this period in 2017 also included 667 unaccompanied children. In February 2018, 164 Senegalese were repatriated to Senegal from Libya by chartered flight, assisted by the International Organization for Migration. The Senegalese Red Cross is also supporting migrants on their return with their reintegration.

4.2 Human Rights Situation

Universal and regional human rights instruments ratified

Senegal is a Member State of the African Union and of the United Nations and has human rights obligations at both regional and universal levels.

As a United Nations Member, Senegal is subject to the oversight of UN Human Rights bodies – including the Human Rights Council (intergovernmental body that discusses and makes recommendations), the Universal Periodic Review and some special procedures (independent experts appointed to monitor human rights conditions).

The State is a party to some international human rights instruments. It ratified without reservations the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment; the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Additionally, Senegal ratified two Optional Protocols addressing children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution, and child pornography. Reports must be submitted on a periodic basis and describe the steps Senegal has taken to implement the treaty provisions.

The country is also a party to a host of regional human rights treaties such as the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) commonly known as African Charter; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, African Union Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Its human rights policies and practises are monitored by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) which reviews the State's reports concerning the human rights situation. Senegal has accepted the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to hear complaints presented by the Commission, African intergovernmental organisations and State Parties. However, the ACHPR conducted a promotion mission to Senegal in 2002 as the country had fallen short in submitting its periodic reports on the human rights conditions.

Senegal's ad-hoc human rights national bodies

The general legal framework in Senegal is in favour of the promotion and protection of human rights. The following state organisations have been established and are involved in the promotion and protection of human rights:

High Commission for Human Rights and Promotion of Peace (The Haut Commissariat aux Droits de l'Homme et à la Promotion de la Paix)

It was established in 2004 and led by a woman lawyer and government Minister, the Commission includes a board in charge of receiving complaints and making suggestions to the President of the Republic on subsequent responses. The Commission also comprises a follow-up working group in charge of following the implementation of observations and recommendations made by the The Senegalese Human Rights Committee.

The Senegalese Human Rights Committee (The Comité Sénégalais des Droits de l'Homme)

The Senegalese Human Rights Committee is the state human rights institution. Originally, it acted as a representative of trade unions and youth and women's movements. Its functions have subsequently been enlarged, as it serves as an intermediary between public powers and human rights non-governmental organisations and coordinates the work of those organisations. In 1997, the Committee became an independent tripartite and advisory body for dialogue, consultation and promotion of human rights. The Committee was in practice the body chosen by the Government to make proposals for the implementation of the decisions of human rights bodies, such as the UN Human Rights Committee (HRC).

The Ombudsman (Médiateur)

The Ombudsman has competence to settle different conflicts between public administration and private corporations.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee of Human Rights and Humanitarian International Law (The Comité inter-ministériel des droits de l'homme et du droit international humanitaire)

This body is an inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian International Law, which complements the work of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and represents Senegal in international human rights bodies.

On the issue of Street Children

The phenomenon of street children is one of the most serious plagues in Senegal's society. It includes two different realities: the children who wander in major cities on whom national statistics are not available and those who are commonly referred to as "Talibés". In the Dakar region 8,000 children are estimated to be begging in the road; 95% of them come from hinterland regions or neighbouring countries (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Mali). On the other hand, the Talibés practice is a secular practice linked to socialisation model that continue to exist in rural communities which follow traditional Koranic schools (Daaras). The phenomenon is deep-rooted in the Senegalese society due to poverty in families, lack of public school infrastructures and lack of choice by parents for the religious education of their children. This has often ended up in the use of children made to beg by the Koran teachers (or marabouts). To address this extremely serious situation, the

government acted criminalising human trafficking and exploiting others through begging as well as projects to provide care for children attending Koranic schools (also known as Daaras) as well as an Inspectorate Unit within the Ministry of Education.

Over the last few years, the government implemented specific programmes and ad-hoc institutions such as the National Task Force Against Human Trafficking (Cellule Nationale de lutte contre la traite des personnes) under the Ministry of Justice. The aim was to remove nearly 100,000 children from streets, reforming a deeply entrenched system of exploitation. All this was backed by Human Rights Watch, the Platform for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and a coalition of 40 Senegalese children's rights organisations. Although the government removed more than 1,500 children, authorities did not launch any investigations into marabouts or other suspected traffickers identified through the 2016 Presidential decree for forced begging offenses, and authorities restricted enforcement to Dakar. To this day, tens of thousands of Talibés children continue to suffer from forced begging and abuse at certain Koranic schools, despite specific government-led programmes to crack down on the practice.

Additionally, there has been slow progress in ensuring a much-needed regulatory framework for Senegal's Koranic schools to adhere to minimum standards, submit to state inspections, and eliminate begging. The government did not report any investigations, prosecutions, or convictions of government officials complicit in human trafficking offenses; however, allegations of government inaction to prosecute marabouts remains a serious concern. In January 2016, Senegal went under a periodic review by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which noted a number of concerns regarding talibé children. In mid-2015, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) concluded that Senegal had violated numerous provisions of the African Children's Charter.

Human Trafficking

Senegal is a source, transit and destination country for women and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation. Trafficking within the country is still more prevalent than trans-border trafficking and it mainly targets children. One very concerning trend is the already mentioned practice of religious teachers who traffic boys by promising to educate them but subjecting them instead to forced begging and physical abuse. Additionally, trafficking is particularly problematic in the gold mining region of Kedougou, specifically in the villages of Kharakeyna, Sambrambougou, Bantako and Tenkoto. Many Nigerian women are deceived by traffickers, leave their home country and are then forced into prostitution near gold mines in Senegal.

The government made minimal anti-trafficking law enforcement effort and does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Senegal's 2005 Law to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Related Practices and to Protect Victims prohibits all forms of trafficking and prescribes penalties of 5 to 10 years imprisonment. However, the law has rarely been used to prosecute alleged traffickers; in the last five

years, the government convicted only two marabouts for forced begging under the 2005 law, despite a government estimate that at least 30,000 Talibés are forced to beg in Dakar alone. On the other hand, the government has demonstrated solid efforts to protect trafficking victims over the last year. Senegal continued to operate the Ginndi Center, its shelter for destitute children, including trafficking victims.

In recent times, the government anti-trafficking taskforce made modest efforts to implement the 2015-2017 anti-trafficking national action plan. Although the government allocated significantly more funding to the taskforce in 2016 - 50 million FCFA (\$79,982), compared with 30 million FCFA (\$47,989) in 2015 - the amount was inadequate to cover most of the taskforce's activities. The lack of interagency coordination remains a problem: NGOs have noted the government's lack of collaboration with NGOs, community groups, and religious leaders on anti-trafficking awareness programs impeded such efforts.

Enforced Disappearances

As reported by the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances, criminal legislation and investigation procedures have fallen behind the minimum standards required by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Accountability for Human Rights Violations

Much more remains to be done to improve the accountability for human rights violations in the country. In the last decade, many people that took part in the conflict in the Casamance region were graced thanks to a controversial amnesty law, absolving them of criminal responsibilities. Moreover, an amnesty law covers police and other security personnel involved in "political crimes" committed between 1983 and 2004, except for killings in "cold blood." The Regional Court of Dakar includes a military tribunal, which has jurisdiction over crimes committed by military personnel.

The Criminal Investigation Department (DIC) is in charge of investigating police abuses but has often been ineffective in addressing impunity or corruption among top-ranking officials.

Death penalty

Capital punishment was abolished through national representation using a symbolic date of 10 December 2004.

International Justice: The Habré's Case

The overarching expression of the Senegalese authorities' commitment to comply with their treaty obligations on torture is the establishment of a Special Court, dubbed the Extraordinary African Chambers. Chadian Habré's trial, which began in July 2015, was the first in the world in which the courts of one country prosecuted the former ruler of another (Chad) for alleged human rights crimes. On 30th May 2016, the Extraordinary African Chambers in the Senegalese court system convicted Habré and sentenced him to life in prison for his role in torture, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed in Chad between 1982 and 1990, the period when Habré ruled Chad.

Respect for the integrity of the person

a) Deprivation of life or politically motivated killings

There was at least one report the government or its agents committed arbitrary or unlawful killings. In March 2017 Paul Prince Johnson, a foreign detainee, died in prison in the city of Diourbel. Amnesty International, the Senegalese Human Rights League, and the International Society for Human Rights reported allegations that Johnson died from inhuman and cruel treatment by prison guards. Despite their calls for an independent investigation, none had been conducted by year's end, and the government's post-mortem examination attributed Johnson's death to natural causes.

b) Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment

Human rights organizations noted examples of physical abuse committed by law enforcement, including cruel and degrading treatment in prisons and detention facilities. In particular, they criticized strip search and interrogation methods. Prison and detention centre conditions were harsh and potentially life threatening due to food shortages, overcrowding, poor sanitation, and inadequate medical care.

Based on act n.13 of 2009, the country approved the establishment of the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty as a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

5. The UN and Senegal

5.1 The UN and Senegal

Just a few months after its accession to international sovereignty, Senegal became a member of the United Nations.

Joining the UN was a watershed event that helped shape the then-fully-fledged nation to improve the country's overall image, by shortening the serious gaps that it had as a former French colony in order to reach international standards in core areas such as economics, politics, education, society environment in the respect of democratic values and human rights.

Since 1960, the country has been elected three times as a non-permanent member of the Security Council 1968/1969, 1988/1989 and 2016/2017. In addition, Senegal has been a member of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) six times and has held a seat at the former Commission of Human Rights for almost 30 years.

Senegal also chairs two subsidiary bodies: the Working Group on Peacekeeping Missions and the Sanctions Committee for the Republic of South Sudan. Senegal holds the title of Vice-President for the "conflict prevention in West Africa" and "child protection in warring periods and zones" themes in addition to serving as point for the Sahel and Guinea Bissau situation.

The mandate is consistent with Senegal's international engagements for peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. Senegal is the 7th largest contributor of military, police and civil troops in the world, 3rd at the African level and 1st at the West African level.

The presence in major bodies of the United Nations has demonstrated the paramount role that Senegal plays on the international arena, but also the attainment of the international community trust.

The UN agencies active in Senegal are the following:

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
- The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS – Technical support for West Africa (ONUSIDA)
- The International Labour Organization (ILO)

Moreover, there are some UN-related organizations, such as:

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- The World Bank
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- The United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)
- The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

As in most countries, partnerships among UN agencies in Senegal are fluid, coming together in different thematic areas, opportunities and commitments. Supporting this framework are the business services essential to the UN country programme – procurement, human resources, information and communication technologies. Further, there is frequent and targeted joint advocacy among the UN agencies in Senegal for increasing awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), centring them within national development plans and strategies. This means a strong link to issues specific to children and women such as the Demographic Dividend, ending child marriage and female genital mutilation and addressing gender-based violence. UNODC Agency, in collaboration with several municipalities of Dakar established a Project against Child Begging in 2014, also called "Zéro mendicité". The Project seeks implementation of local actions in order to reduce and eradicate child begging in targeted municipalities in Dakar region. Its main objectives include supporting local legal frameworks against child begging, improving data collection on child begging and trafficking, setting up community care mechanisms and sensitizing the community and local authorities on the issue of child begging.

Senegal is also a state which is committed to important international conventions on the safeguard of human rights.

Moreover, Senegal has partnered with the UN Peacekeeping to participate in peace operations in numerous hotspots. Currently, the country is the 8th largest contributor of uniformed personnel to UN peacekeeping, with more than 3,000 troops and police across six missions. Over the years, 79 Senegalese personnel have made the ultimate sacrifice, losing their lives in service to peace. Among the most notable Senegalese heroes is Captain Mbaye Diagne of Senegal, who saved hundreds of lives in 1994 while serving as a peacekeeper in Rwanda before succumbing to a fatal injury incurred while on duty. In May 2014, the UN Security Council created the Captain Mbaye Diagne Medal to honour military, police and civilian United Nations or associated personnel who demonstrate exceptional courage in the face of extreme danger. Also noteworthy is Senegal's participation in seven peacekeeping operations, including MINUSMA, and supported the G-5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) in their struggle against terrorism.

In 2001, Senegal like other developing countries, committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals approved by the UN General Assembly. This commitment has enabled the country to put greater emphasis on some development issues, including the fight against poverty. To date, significant achievements have been made towards some of the current MDGs, particularly in the area of education and health. Despite these development efforts, the success of the MDGs remains mixed and several targets were not reached before the 2015 target date. Some key development challenges that the country faces - in a context where economic growth is slow compared to population growth - are related to poverty and hunger

eradication, gender equality and women empowerment promotion, child mortality reduction, fight against major diseases, information and communication sector improvement Senegal is committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. World Food Programme supports the Government's vision of a hunger-free Senegal and the commitment to women empowerment and Gender equality. However, the country still faces serious challenges to achieve SDG 2, particularly in the face of increased climate risks, limited access to arable land especially for women, unsustainable farming systems, and lack of access to market opportunities by smallholder farmers living in poverty and in marginal agricultural areas.

Official blueprint commitment between UN and Senegal

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2018), describes shared actions and strategies that the United Nations intends to implement in order to contribute to the achievement of development goals of Senegal, which is considered a least developed country to date. The United Nations Framework Plan for Assistance in Development is bound to and supports Senegal Emergent Plan or PES (2014-2018), the new Government's National Socio-Economic Development Plan of President Sall, aimed at implementing Senegal's economic and social policy over the mid-long term, on the road to development in 2035. Senegal is pursuing this ambitious development plan that calls for a series of economic reforms and increasing private investment in key strategic sectors with the goal of increasing real GDP growth to an average of 7.1% from 2014 to 2018. The objective is to guarantee the conditions for sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth that is conducive to substantial poverty reduction and achievement of the pending Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The PES is based on three strategic pillars

- Structural transformation of the economic framework and growth
- Promotion of human capital, social protection and sustainable development
- Good governance and rule of law, institutions, peace and security

At the very heart of the PSE is the five-year Priority Action Plan (PAP) underpinned by five-year strategic thrusts and strategic lines of action. The first PAP has 17 major reforms and 27 major projects to be implemented over the 2014-2018 period, with a total cost of about USD 19 billion.

At least 25 UN agencies contribute to support and assist the country in the achievement of his goals. These agencies comprise FAO, IMO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCH, UNODC, Un Women, WHO, UNPF, UNIC, UNOWAS, OCHA, OHCHR, World Food Programme and World Bank.

5.2 The West Africa-related UN Security Council Resolutions

The Dakar Declaration, 17 September 2010

The Dakar Declaration and the Economic Community of West African states (ECOWAS) regional plan of action for the implementation of two UN Security Council Resolutions were adopted in Dakar on 17th September 2010 at a regional Forum entitled «Women Count for peace». The event took place at ministerial level on the 10th anniversary of the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. It was a landmark legal and political framework that acknowledged the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, post-conflict peacebuilding and governance. UN Security Council Resolution 1325 has 4 main focus areas: participation of women at all levels of decision-making including in peace operations, as soldiers, police and civilians; protection of women and girls from gender-based violence in refugee camps; prevention of violence against women through women's rights, accountability and law enforcement; mainstream of gender perspectives in peace operations.

The Dakar Declaration also comprised the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008) on conflict-related sexual violence. This resolution recognized conflict-related sexual violence as a matter of international peace and security and calls for the end of the practice of using sexual violence against civilians to achieve political or military ends and for all parties to conflict to counter impunity for sexual violence.

Key recent developments in neighbouring Gambia

The crisis in Gambia, stemming from President Yahya Jammeh's refusal to accept defeat in the 2 December 2016 presidential election, was ended peacefully. Forces of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) entered Gambia on 19th January 2017, the same day that challenger Adama Barrow was sworn in as its new president at its embassy in Dakar, Senegal. In New York, the Security Council adopted the 2337 Resolution - proposed by Senegal - endorsing the decisions of ECOWAS and the African Union (AU) to recognise Barrow as President. Talks continued between Jammeh and President Alpha Condé (Guinea) and President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz (Mauritania) to avert a confrontation with ECOWAS forces. This led to Jammeh agreeing on 21st January to cede power and go into exile in Equatorial Guinea. A joint declaration, issued that day by ECOWAS, the AU and the UN, commended Jammeh's decision to transfer power to Barrow. During recent crises in neighbouring Burkina Faso and Gambia, the UN Office for West Africa and the Sahel strove to ensure close coordination in the messaging and actions of ECOWAS, the AU and the UN. Senegal was important in ensuring Council engagement on Gambia. It was, however, among those critical of the agreement that led to Jammeh's stepping down and the joint ECOWAS-AU-UN declaration.

The Security Council's focus on West Africa

The West African and Sahel regions have occupied a significant proportion of the Council's attention in the course of 2017.

In the wake of the developments in Gambia and concerns over the prevalence of violent extremism that could be conducive to terrorism, the Security Council strongly condemned all terrorist attacks in West Africa, notably those carried out by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin. The Security Council has expressed continued concern about piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as the trafficking of drugs and other illicit goods, the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking and has stressed the need to strengthen the fight against illicit activities in the sub-region.

Further, the Security Council has prompted further progress by the United Nations system and its partners towards the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS), including through support to the Group of 5 for the Sahel (G5). The G5 Sahel force is likely to feature prominently in the near future too as its main goal is to address the security and political challenges to the stability and development of the Sahel region, interrelated with humanitarian and development issues, as well as the adverse effects of climate and ecological changes.

More broadly, the terrorism threat to West Africa and the Sahel as well as the phenomenon of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea continue to represent important issues for the UN Security Council.

6. The EU - Senegal Relations

6.1 A long-standing trusted partner

The European Union has had a long history of 50 years of very good relations with Senegal. Currently, this relationship simultaneously comprises a structured political dialogue, strong trade relations, a fisheries agreement and technical and financial cooperation in support of the country's population. The forms of assistance are multi-layered and span from relations with government authorities and public institutions as well as with civil society and the private sector.

However, migration remains the core issue in the relations between the EU and Senegal as the State is deemed to be a trusted and priority partner. This is because – over the last decade – Senegal has been involved in the most meaningful cooperation processes and EU initiatives to tackle the migration crisis issues as it has been an origin as well as a transit area for many Senegalese and non-Senegalese migrants vying to get to Europe.

The paramount initiatives jointly undertaken by the EU and Senegal comprise the Rabat Process (2006), the Valletta Summit and related Action Plan (November 2015) and the New Partnership Framework on Migration (June 2016).

The Rabat Process, 2006

The Euro-African Dialogue on Migration and Development (Rabat Process) has brought together European and African countries from North, West and Central Africa, as well as the European Commission (EC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with a view to tackling questions arising from migration issues. The Rabat Process provides a framework for consultation and coordination; contributes to meeting the challenges posed by migration; and encourages opportunities for exchange and development. Senegal has been playing a very constructive role in the Rabat dialogue process.

The Valletta Summit and action plan, 11-12 November 2015

In 2015, the EU faced unprecedented numbers of migrants trying to cross the Mediterranean to flee war-torn or unstable regions. In this context, the European Council called for an international summit to reinforce political cooperation on migration with key African countries of origin and transit among which Senegal was a key actor. The increased number of refugees and migrants arriving in Europe in 2015 and 2016 sparked off a political crisis about migration management in the EU. In response to this the EU adopted an overarching European Agenda on Migration in May 2015, bringing together foreign policy tools and a review of intra-EU legislation to manage all aspects of migration. The migration initiative - launched against the background of the current crisis - culminated in the Valletta Summit of EU and African leaders on November 11–12, 2015.

After difficult negotiations, delegations arrived at a Declaration and Action Plan that presented a balance of the two sides' divergent interests. The documents dealt with development, legal migration, and mobility but also with reductions in irregular migration and trafficking as well as returns and readmissions of irregular migrants. An increase of EU assistance in the shape of a new €1.8 billion (\$2.0 billion) EU Emergency Trust Fund for

Africa was a further part of the bargain, tailored to address root causes of irregular migration and displaced people.

In early 2016, the Valletta framework for cooperation on migration was still new and untested, but a number of EU governments, led by the then Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi, were already pushing for a more ambitious approach. In June 2016, the European Commission responded by submitting a communication on establishing a new Partnership Framework on Migration.

New Partnership Framework on Migration, June 2016

The New Partnership Framework on Migration in June 2016 has introduced conditionalities regarding cooperation with African third countries in the field of migration and strengthened the externalisation of EU migration policy. The Framework states that “a mixture of positive and negative incentives” should be used to reward those countries willing to cooperate effectively with the EU on migration management and ensure that there are consequences for those who refuse”.

The Partnership Framework is, therefore, based on a new concept of ‘compacts’ which must be implemented for each partner country (Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal). It is a tailor-made approach, designed to deliver targets and joint commitments. The EU and its Member States agreed on pooling instruments, tools, and leverage to reach comprehensive migration compacts with third countries. Similarly, all the EU's policies, including trade, assistance, education, and research, have been deployed to mobilize maximum leverage. The European Commission envisages mobilizing €8 billion (\$8.7 billion) in support of the partnerships by 2020.

6.2 Consistent support and multi-layered cooperation

Trade

Senegal enjoys a preferential trade regime given its status as a developing country, in addition to specific programmes to facilitate trade and trade integration.

One of the main objectives of the EU's interventions in Senegal is to enable it to take advantage of the integration of the West Africa region's economies and of trade development. This objective is being pursued through support for the strengthening of regionally important transport infrastructures and for improving the competitiveness of the national economy. For example, within the framework of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) of the 10th European Development Fund, the EU has financed the implementation of the "Support programme for the Accelerated Growth Strategy (AGS) and for improving the economy's competitiveness" (EUR 10 million). This programme has two main components: "trade integration" and "competitiveness of the economy". Within this context, the EU has also helped co-finance the national company upgrading programme and the Senegalese growth programme for very small companies. Objectives were met with several exemplary successes in Senegal as a result of the EU support.

Moreover, the EU continues to support regional and trade integration through the West Africa-EU Regional Indicative Programme for 2014-2017. After the West Africa region, the EU is Senegal's biggest trading partner. An increase in trade between Senegal and the EU has been observed since 2009, both at import and export level. Senegalese exports could further increase to the European markets thanks to the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) because it would pursue its economic emergence.

Fisheries

The current fisheries partnership agreement concluded between the EU and Senegal covers the period from 20th November 2014 to 19th November 2019 and is renewable by tacit agreement for periods of 5 years. In accordance with this agreement, 38 EU ships, primarily targeting tuna, have authorisation to operate in the Senegalese Exclusive Economic Zone, in return for the payment of total financial compensation to the amount of approximately EUR 14 million for the next 5 years.

Democratic governance

The Senegal-EU cooperation policy is focused on issues linked to the protection of human rights and basic freedoms, democratic principles, the rule of law and fair access to justice, the fight against corruption and money laundering, and the responsible management of public funds. Its objective is to ensure an environment that is both transparent and democratic and which contributes to sustainable and inclusive development and growth. In the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP), adopted in February 2014, Senegal reaffirmed its desire to protect human rights and basic freedoms and to strengthen the rule of law with strong institutions and an efficient legal system.

Technical and financial cooperation

In accordance with Senegal's development strategy, the 11th European Development Fund is contributing to the development of a sustainable and inclusive economy.

Notably, these areas of focus have been chosen for the period from 2014 to 2020: democratic governance, sustainable agricultural development, food security, water and sanitation and support for civil society. The total allocation from this 11th EDF for Senegal is 227.6 billion CFAF (EUR 347million) divided into two phases: the first National Indicative Programme (NIP) covers the 2014-2017 period with a budget allocation of 131.1 billion CFAF (EUR 200 million). The second phase is scheduled for 2018 to 2020.

Agriculture and food security

The EU has been contributing towards establishing the infrastructure (roads, facilities, storage, energy) and inputs necessary (in terms of technical, environmental and management know-how and access to financing) to significantly increase the share of agriculture/sustainable livestock farming in GDP and strengthen food and nutritional security.

The EU is involved in improving preventative action and the response to food and nutritional crises; improving the productivity of agriculture that is sustainable and resilient to climate change; facilitating market access and food availability; and marketing of agricultural products.

Water and sanitation

The Drinking Water and Sanitation Millennium Programme set up by the Senegalese government aims to improve access to drinking water and sanitation in rural areas, a sector that requires an enormous adjustment since the gap between town and country tends to widen (78 % water access rate in rural areas vs 99 % in urban areas). The sector has been receiving ongoing support from the EU since the establishment of the 8th European Development Fund. This commitment will continue over the coming years since the water and sanitation sector has been chosen as a third area of focus in the NIP under the 11th EDF. The sum of EUR 65 million, in the form of a gift, was allocated by the EU to the Senegalese State during the 2014-2017 period to eliminate disparities in access to drinking water in rural areas; improve overall access and rectify disparities in access to proper sanitation system.

Humanitarian aid

Senegal is marked by chronic vulnerabilities and seasonal risks, particularly in the North and East, where food insecurity is high and acute malnutrition rates regularly exceed emergency thresholds. The 2018 outlook is particularly worrying; the previous rainy season was erratic which led to a serious threat to livestock and those who depend on it to survive, as well as poor crops. As a result, there are over 750,000 people in need, and around 120,000 malnourished children will require life-saving nutritional care.

Disaster risk reduction is, thus, another priority in Senegal. Activities aimed at mitigating the risks of climatic shocks take place in locations where food and nutritional assistance has been or is being provided. This way, assistance is provided in a more integrated way. The geographic areas chosen for this type of assistance are those most affected by food insecurity and undernutrition.

Furthermore, despite efforts to stimulate the economy and provide basic social services, poverty and unemployment remain high in Senegal. The decrease in revenue in some regions has eroded the resilience of entire families, plunging more than two million people into food insecurity.

The Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) is financing the organisation of food aid and nutritional care for the most vulnerable Senegalese citizens. The Commission is also financing food assistance in the form of donations and transfers of cash to vulnerable families in high risk areas. The humanitarian funds allocated to Senegal in 2015 amounted to EUR 10.5 million.

In Senegal, as in other countries in the Sahel, the European Union is advocating the “household economy” approach. By better understanding the ways in which households make ends meet, this approach ensures better planning and more effective humanitarian interventions, targeting the poorest segments of the population.

6.3 The EU – Senegal dialogue on migration

The EU's migration dialogue with Senegal

Over the last decade, Senegal has been a considerable contributor to migrant flows to Europe.

On its side, the Senegalese government has always thought that migration is a positive phenomenon, because it brings enormous benefits to the State and to the individual migrant. The government migration agenda is, therefore, strongly oriented to the nexus migration-development, viewing migration as an opportunity for furthering its development prospects.

On the other hand, from a EU perspective, Senegalese migration has mostly taken the form of irregular migration, with low-skilled workers either overstaying on temporary visas or entering the EU illegally via sea routes. As stricter controls increased along the overland routes in Northern Africa, Senegal became a transit country too, with a significant number of non-Senegalese nationals coming through Senegal in order to depart.

In May 2006, the EU Council of Ministers mandated the European Commission to send the first diplomatic mission to Senegal and establish a dialogue channel under the Cotonou Agreement of 2001. At that time Senegal positioned as the major point of origin and transit of irregular migrants. In 2006 the irregular migration situation was already out of control with thousands of migrants arriving on Spain's Canary Islands, the closest gateway to Europe.

Just three months after the very first dialogue initiative was launched the EU decided to send its EU External Border Management Agency called Frontex in a mission called HERA in Senegalese waters in September 2006. A Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) was also created to assist national authorities in cooperation with the IOM, to enhance migration management and fight against irregular migration. In terms of financial assistance, only between 2004 and 2006 there were 7 projects funded by the EU. The total amount of dedicated assistance was of 4 million euros allocated to the migration profile but it was highly criticised by the Senegalese government and migration experts because it didn't meet the necessary standards to tackle the serious challenges faced by Senegal at the time.

Despite initial efforts, the EU began to have more interactions with Dakar in order to gain a migration control agenda. The main goal was to find a common position on stemming irregular migration, implementing control measures as well as an overarching agreement on readmissions and border control. Thus, initial dialogue and policy actions in Senegal were characterised by a systematic divergence in interests and views. On the one hand, the EU considered the Senegalese government largely uninterested in the dialogue, especially towards managing irregular migration. Yet, the difficulties in the dialogue were also partially due to the EU's own constraints as the EU delegation admitted lacking the capacity, expertise and human resources necessary to carry out its task effectively.

However, in June 2008, to overcome the deadlock situation and pitfalls on cooperation over migration management, the European Council ordered the EU Commission to start negotiations with the Senegalese government on mobility partnerships. This meant that by granting increased labour market access, in exchange the

Senegalese government was more willing to cooperate on migration control.

Over the last few years, based on the experience of the late 2000s, Senegal has been successful in exercising its leverage in the migration dialogue with the EU due to its strategic position in West Africa as a migrant-sending country and due to its manifested intention to bypass EU engagement in the interim to cooperate more closely with single countries, which best fitted Senegalese preferences.

In its negotiations with the EU, the Senegalese government has often employed a strategy of non-compliance and resistance when the EU decisions were seen as an imposition without any guarantees for the future developments. The emblematic example of this was given by the delayed deployment of the very first Frontex mission in 2006 until more guarantees were made as to the treatment of intercepted migrants and additional funding to manage uncontrolled fluxes on the Senegalese soil. On another occasion, resistance from the government of Senegal came about the inclusion of non-nationals in a readmission agreement until sufficient guarantees on funding for capacity-building to manage the influx were made.

New Partnership Framework on Migration, 2016

The Migration Partnership Framework with Senegal was intended to build on what was already a strong relationship of cooperation between Senegal and Europe.

Despite being a low-income country with mostly poor population, the EU has been willing to include Senegal into the Partnership Framework agreement, given the importance that Senegal has gained on the EU's migration agenda. This Partnership identified five priority partnerships countries – Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal with the specific intention of creating more tailored 'compacts' – comprehensive, cross-policy agreements. This is the clearest example of the EU's shift toward a transactional, short-term and incentive-based approach to migration in response to the migration crisis. The Partnership Framework has used formal approaches such as the negotiation of readmission agreements and more informal tools, such as Standard Operating Procedures and conducting technical and identification missions. The deployment of European Migration Liaison Officers in 12 partner countries and the involvement of the European Agencies, such as Europol or the European Border and Coast Guard, have had a positive impact and their expertise should be used to the full.

The EU toolbox on migration involves a plethora of overlapping continental, regional and bilateral frameworks and funding instruments such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. On 15th December 2016, the European Union, through the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), and with contributions from Germany (€48 million) and Italy (€22 million), launched a joint initiative with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the efforts of partner countries in Africa. One year after launching the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and

Reintegration, concrete results have been achieved: over 15,000 migrants have received voluntary return assistance and almost 15,000 returning migrants are eligible for reintegration support in their communities. Under the framework of the joint Task Force of the European Union, African Union and United Nations to address the migration situation in Libya, the work under the EU–IOM initiative will be accelerated, in particular about voluntary humanitarian return from Libya and reception and reintegration support in countries of origin. On 14 December 2017, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs Federica Mogherini announced that the European Union will make an additional €100 million available, to support the work of the IOM and the UNHCR, allowing them to continue operation on the ground.

Current developments

The EU–Senegal political dialogue on migration continues with high-level visits, technical missions and Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVRs).

In terms of aid, there have been significant funds from the EU Emergency Trust Fund, with 9 projects and a total of EUR 181 million adopted. However, these incentives have only produced limited results in terms of the EU's core agenda of returns and readmissions, and the number of positive responses from the Senegalese authorities to requests for the consular travel documents required to return Senegalese nationals remains low.

On more than one occasion, the EU has made clear that further cooperation on border management and other areas will be “on the basis of results achieved”. Some EU member states have already expressed their dissatisfaction and frustration with Senegal and asked the EU to push harder on this matter. On the other hand, it is noteworthy to say that Senegal already had a more mutual interest-based collaboration with Spain on migration, and it appears to be a more effective approach. Civil society organisations working in Senegal have reported serious concerns with the EU migration projects as these are implemented with minimal consultation with local actors and are focused on the regions where most migrants come from rather than those in greatest developmental needs.

Future endeavours

Beyond these current commitments on migration, some planned actions for the near future include Senegal's reorganisation of border police service, the improvement of the country's availability of reliable migration data as well as increased bilateral cooperation with Italy, Belgium and Germany expanded through technical missions.

Another important step – which was already agreed upon in 2016 – is to establish an Africa Frontex Intelligence Community Risk Analysis Cell (AFIC) in Senegal. The project was designed and tailored to build analytical capacity and create a platform for exchange of information on cross-border crime and foster closer cooperation among AFIC countries, namely Nigeria, Gambia, Niger, Senegal, and Mali.

Moreover, the overall idea is to improve day to day cooperation for both identification and issuance of travel documents. “On the basis of results achieved”, the objective is to step up cooperation in other areas including border management, strengthen mechanisms for voluntary returns of Senegalese migrants stranded in Niger and

Libya, in co-operation with IOM, establish effective cooperation on readmission, based on the respect of best practices, focusing on migrants arrived through the Central Mediterranean route.

7. Other regional organisations and Senegal

7.1 Multi-level forms of regional engagement

At the regional level, Senegal is a member of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) and of the WAEMU (Commission of the West African Economic and Monetary Union).

Integrated in the international community's main representative bodies, Senegal is part of the African Union (AU), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CSS), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of which it held the Presidency from 2012 to 2013.

Senegal enjoys great political stability, and exemplary democracy in Africa, which are fundamental conditions for promotion of regional integration. With such visibility, Senegal has sponsored several regional and African initiatives. However, the country is not able to fully exploit its economic potential within West Africa owing, among other factors, to infrastructure constraints and its geographic location, both of which undermine its regional and international competitiveness.

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

Senegal is among the 15-member countries of the ECOWAS, an organization promoting integration and economic cooperation in West Africa that was founded in 1975 through the Lagos Treaty. Although Senegal is geographically well-positioned in terms of the links between West Africa, Europe, North and South America, and South Africa (intersection of maritime links between ECOWAS and these zones) the country's geographical location is a disadvantage with regards to intra-ECOWAS trade. Indeed, it is located to the extreme West of the ECOWAS zone, unlike several other competitors that are more to the centre. In spite of this fact, Senegal is the 4th largest economy in the ECOWAS zone, in absolute terms and the 4th economy in percentage of demography contributed. Additionally, the Senegalese Army is one of the main providers of soldiers and intervenes with ECOMOG, the Armed Force of ECOWAS. With ECOMOG, over 3,000 Senegalese soldiers are present in Mali.

On 19th May 2015 President Macky Sall took office while the Organization faced several great challenges including Boko Haram's progress in Nigeria and neighbouring countries and the terrorist attacks in Bamako and Ouagadougou. He acted as President of the ECOWAS organization from May 2015 to May 2016. The President up to March 2016, Sall made improving economic integration the focus of his term, working to build closer relations with other international organisations, including the G7, G20 and the African Union.

Highly committed to economic issues, President Sall dedicated his mandate to regional integration. His priorities to strengthen integration include free movement of people and goods. On 4th June 2016, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia and Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 2011, succeeded President Sall to the ECOWAS Presidency.

ECOWAS includes two-sub regional blocs: WAEMU, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (also known by its French-language acronym UEMOA) and the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ).

WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union

Founded by a Treaty signed in Dakar on 10th January 1994, it consists of the eight mainly francophone West African countries of the franc area: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Benin, Togo, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso.

The purpose of the WAEMU, a customs and currency union between the members of ECOWAS in Western Africa, is to make Member States' economic activities more competitive within the context of an open and competitive market, as well as a rationalized and harmonized legal environment. Among its achievements, the WAEMU has successfully implemented macro-economic convergence criteria and an effective surveillance mechanism. It has adopted a customs union and common external tariff and has combined indirect taxation regulations.

The various works of the WAEMU are carried out within the commission's various departments, which were chaired by the Senegalese Cheikh Hadjibou Soumaré from 2011 to 2016.

WAMZ: The West African Monetary Zone

Formed in 2000, the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) is a group of six countries within ECOWAS that plan to introduce a common currency called the Eco. The six member states of WAMZ are Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone who founded the organization together in 2000 and Liberia who joined on 16 February 2010. Apart from Guinea, which is Francophone, they are all English-speaking countries. The WAMZ attempts to establish a strong stable currency to rival the CFA franc, whose exchange rate is tied to that of the Euro and is guaranteed by the French Treasury.

NEPAD: New Partnership for Africa's Development

As an agency of the African Union for the socio-economic development of the continent, NEPAD is both a vision and a strategic framework for Africa in the 21st century. NEPAD is a new intervention led by African leaders in the aim of tackling the critical challenges faced throughout the continent: poverty, development and marginalization at the international level.

President Sall chairs the Orientation Committee of Heads of States and Government (HSGOC) of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). He was elected at the 20th summit of the African Union, during the 28th session of the Orientation Committee of Heads of States and Government of the NEPAD in January 2013 for a two-years terms, which was renewed. Mr. Sall stated that NEPAD is "a true realisation of the vision of its founding fathers in realising the goals of Agenda 2063". The HSGOC provides leadership to the NEPAD process and sets policies, priorities and programmes of action. It oversees the NEPAD Agency and the Steering Committee. The HSGOC comprises 20 African states – NEPAD's five initiating

countries (Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa) and 15 members elected on the basis of the AU's five regions, usually for two-year terms.

The NEPAD deals with a number of programs and projects in six thematic areas, namely:

- Agriculture and Food Safety;
- Climate change and Natural Resources Management;
- Regional Integration and Infrastructures;
- Human Development;
- Economic and Business Development;
- Cross-Cutting Issues, including Gender, Capacity Building and ICTs

NEPAD evolved from three initiatives designed to address the complex challenges to growth faced by African states: the Millennium Africa Recovery Plan (MAP), led by former South African President Thabo Mbeki; the Omega Plan, developed by the former President of Senegal, Abdoulaye Wade; and the New African Initiative (NAI), which combined the first two initiatives. The year 2017 marks the end of the strategic plan cycle that spans 2014 to 2017, and also heralds the medium-term development plan, 2018-2023, aligned to Agenda 2063's First Ten-Year Implementation Plan.

International Organization of Francophonie

Francophonie is an international organization of politics and governments with French as the mother or customary language, where a significant proportion of people are francophones (French speakers), or where there is a notable affiliation with the French language or culture. The organization comprises 56 Member States and governments, 3 associate members, and 16 observers.

From 2014 and until November 2016, Senegal held the presidency of the International Organization of Francophonie (French-Speaking World). Under the Presidency of Macky Sall, the first Francophonie Economic Forum was held at the Dakar Summit, in November 2014. Its purpose was to promote trade and investment within the French-speaking world by building on relationships related to common language and legal traditions, and to accelerate the realization of an economic Francophonie, whose potential is still far from being exploited today.

More broadly, political and economic policy-makers from the five continents and 80 Francophonie member States and governments meet on a regular basis to address concrete themes: entrepreneurship, issues and opportunities in megacities and economic sectors with strong potential, public-private partnerships, specific issues related to young people and women, education, new technologies, environment, media's role, culture and science.

8. Other Practical Info

8.1 Local Customs Cultural Awareness

Senegalese live in a country where the legacies of the colonial era are still visible. Everyday life is often unpredictable due to natural disaster risks, internal low-intensity conflicts and neighbouring countries unstable situations. Senegalese citizens have adopted a day-by-day approach towards life and adapt to changing rules and laws. Using your right hand to shake, touch, eat food with or handle money is a must. Using the left hand is considered rude and dirty. Not greeting someone when you see them is very offensive.

Social Etiquette

a) Meeting Etiquette

Greetings are crucial in Senegal and their importance should never be underestimated. The typical greeting is a handshake with the right hand. Handshakes tend to linger a bit and it is common for two men to continue shaking hands throughout the conversation. When female friends meet, verbal greetings tend to be the norm. A handshake with the right hand is also accepted. On the other hand, between men and women, verbal greetings are the norm. If at all, it is best to allow the woman to initiate the handshake. Greetings are very important and consist of a lengthy exchange of questions regarding health, the well-being of the family. Sometimes it may seem like a broken recording as the same greeting ritual is repeated every time you meet someone. Simple greetings may go on for 10 minutes or more. To the Western mind the amount of time spent in greetings may appear unnecessary or wasteful, but it is used to achieve a sense of harmony. Close friends may hug each other rather than shake hands. They may also kiss three times beginning with the left cheek and alternating cheeks. Once you get to know someone, using a nickname is very common. In general, direct eye contact is expected when meeting and greeting. During conversations though, direct eye contact can be seen as a sign of arrogance and one should often times look down when conversing. When speaking to peers of the same sex, direct eye contact is acceptable. When speaking to elders or people of authority, indirect eye contact is the most appropriate. In more rural, tribal settings, one must not look at the chief in the eyes. Lowering your eyes is a sign of respect. Not making eye contact is a sign of respect when talking to elders or a sign of deference when speaking to strangers. It is taboo for religiously observant Muslim men to touch women and vice versa.

b) Gift Giving Etiquette

Gifts are not really a big part of Senegalese culture. If invited over to someone's home, it is polite to bring a small gift, such as chocolate or pastries. When giving and receiving gifts, it is advisable to do so with both hands or the right hand. Senegalese exchange gifts with family and close friends on birthdays. Gifts need not be expensive and are not always opened when received.

c) Dining Etiquette

Table manners can be somewhat formal. Waiting to be shown your seat as seating is often a matter of hierarchy. A washing

basin will be brought out before the meal is served for people to wash their hands. Women and men may eat at separate tables in the same room or in different rooms. If the meal is served on the floor, sit cross-legged and try not to let your feet touch the food mat. Do not start eating until the eldest male does. Food is often served from a communal bowl and you must eat from the section of the bowl in front of you. Never reach the bowl to get something from the other side. Use only the right hand. Leaving a little bit of food on your plate on your section of the communal bowl indicates that you have been looked after. People generally stay for half an hour or more after dinner to continue building the personal relationship.

Business Etiquette and Protocol

a) Meeting and Greeting

Being punctual in Senegal is not highly valued. There is the mentality that things will happen when they are supposed to happen. When in a work/business setting, it is more professional to be on time; however, being an hour late is still common. Using titles is appropriate at initial meetings: "monsieur" followed by the surname for men and "madame" followed by the surname for women is common. People should be addressed by their academic, professional, or honorific title in French and their surname or first name, depending upon the personal preference of the person. For a boss or company head it is common to use Mr. Director or Director followed by the last name. Avoid using first names until being invited to do so. Greeting and small talk are very important at the beginning and end of meetings. It is advisable to allow the host to lead the business discussion. Business cards are exchanged without ritual but when giving and receiving cards, it is always advisable to do so with both hands or the right hand and to have one side of the business card translated into French.

b) Communication Style

In general, communication is indirect, especially when speaking critically with someone older or someone you do not know. People normally use metaphors or analogies to speak about delicate issues as this is considered to be politer than being straightforward. Personal relationships are highly valued, so it is important to maintain a positive and harmonious relationship with those you meet. However, some Senegalese speaking to Westerners will make very direct requests, even though they expect nothing to result from it.

c) Business Meetings

Meeting schedules are not very rigid in Senegal. There may be an agenda, but it serves as a guideline for the discussion, hence it is broad and flexible. As relationships are highly important in this culture, agendas tend to be followed loosely and it is often the case that people go off-topic. The Senegalese are non-confrontational. They will avoid discussing unpleasant topics for as long as possible. They may agree to deadlines and timetables that they know are unrealistic in order to close the deal. Be cautious when something sounds too good to be true – it probably is.

8.2 Medical Travel Recommendations for Senegal

Overall, medical facilities in Senegal are poor, under-equipped and under-staffed and often do not meet Western standards and practices. Reasonable health facilities can be mostly found in Dakar's region, whereas there is a serious lack of infrastructure in rural areas.

Most diseases are infectious and mosquito-borne viruses. Practice hygiene and cleanliness: wash your hands often. If soap and water is not available, clean your hands with hand sanitizer (containing at least 60% alcohol). Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth. If you need to touch your face, make sure your hands are clean. Try to avoid close contact, such as kissing, hugging or sharing utensils or cups with people who are sick.

For any emergency, you can dial 15 and ask for an ambulance. However, always bear in mind that Senegal has a limited road network in rural areas, and hence the nearest hospital could be many kilometres away. If you need special medical treatment or assistance during your stay, you should refer to your insurance company in a timely manner. Carry a card that identifies, in the local language, your blood type, chronic conditions or serious allergies, and the generic names of any medications you take.

Recommended Vaccinations:

- Yellow fever;
- Hepatitis A;
- Typhoid;
- Cholera (occasional outbreaks);
- Hepatitis B;
- Meningococcal Disease

Malaria

Malaria is a serious illness caused by infection of red blood cells with a parasite called Plasmodium. The disease is transmitted by mosquitoes which predominantly feed between dusk and dawn, more likely in rural areas. Prevention: travellers should take mosquito bite avoidance measures, take antimalarials if appropriate for the area.

Dengue

It is a viral infection transmitted by mosquitoes, causes a flu-like illness, and it is most likely in cities and surrounding urban areas.

Rabies

It is a virus spread by contact with saliva from any infected wild or domestic animal often via a bite or a lick to an open wound. All travellers should avoid contact with any wild and domestic animals, including pets. Vaccine is recommended for those travelling to remote areas where medical care may not be readily available.

Advice on avoiding food and water-borne diseases

Contaminated food and water can transmit several infectious diseases. Travellers should wash their hands before preparing and eating food. Alcohol gel is helpful when hand-washing facilities are not available. Useful tips: drink only bottled or

boiled water, or carbonated drinks in cans or bottles. Avoid tap water, fountain drinks, and ice cubes.

With regards to food, recently prepared, thoroughly cooked food that is served piping hot, fruit that can be peeled by the traveller (such as bananas and oranges), and pasteurised dairy produce such as yoghurts, milk and cheese are good options for travellers. Certain foods are prone to contamination and hence they should be avoided: salad, uncooked fruit and vegetables unless they have been peeled or cooked, raw or undercooked meat, fish or shellfish, food from street traders.

Insect and tick bite avoidance

Insect and tick bites are relatively common in travellers, they usually only cause minor irritation. However, some insect or tick bites can result in skin infections and a number of diseases can be transmitted by these vectors.

When travelling in these areas it is advisable to wear loose-fitting clothes with long trousers and long sleeves in the evenings. Clothing can be treated with an insecticide which provides protection from mosquitoes, fleas, lice, sand flies, and ticks. In tick-infested areas trousers should be tucked into socks to prevent ticks from crawling up your legs. Use your insect repellents only on exposed areas of skin or natural fibres on clothing, apply the repellent to hands and then to your face. If you are using sunscreen, apply sun lotion and then insect repellent.

Personal safety

Unfamiliar surroundings and lack of local knowledge may increase vulnerability for travellers who are advised to follow the common-sense precautions outlined below:

- Stay alert to changing weather conditions and adjust your plans if conditions become unsafe
- Heat-related illness such as heat stroke can be deadly. Eat and drink regularly, wear loose and lightweight clothing. In you are outside for many hours in the heat, eat salty snacks and drink water to stay hydrated
- Don't swim in freshwater in developing areas or where sanitation is poor. Wear shoes on beaches where there may be animal waste
- Check tyres, lights and safety belts on any hire vehicles and always use safety belts. Avoid overcrowded, overloaded, top-heavy buses and minivans.
- Travel during daylight hours only, avoid driving at night; street lighting in certain parts of Senegal may be poor
- Dress moderately and avoid wearing expensive jewellery or clothing that attracts attention. Remain vigilant at all times with money and other valuables
- When travelling, research your destination, including local laws, customs and culture; monitor travel warnings and alerts.

8. 3 Other Travel Info

Time

Time zone: Senegal currently observes Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) all year.

Daylight-Saving Time (DST) has never been used here for summer. Clocks do not change in Senegal. There is no previous Daylight-Saving Time change in Senegal.

Money

The currency used in Senegal is called the West African CFA Franc, pronounced say-fa. This type of currency is available through money exchange offices, in banks, and through local automated teller machines (ATMs), which are available in Dakar. ATMs are difficult to find outside of the city of Dakar. Hence, if you happen to be outside of cities you should have enough local currency cash on you. US dollars and euros are the most easily exchanged currencies. American Express is the most widely accepted card, although Diners Club, Mastercard and Visa have limited use. It is always best to carry cash for the majority of transactions.

The West African CFA franc currency is shared between eight West African countries that form the Financial Community (Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, and Togo).

Climate

The climate of Senegal can be described as tropical, hot and humid. It has got a dry season from November to May, and a rainy season from mid-June to mid-October, due to the African monsoon, which in summer moves from south to north. The rainy season is known as hivernage ("wintering"), but despite the name it's a hot and humid period, especially in the south, while in the north, in this season moist and rainy days alternate with hot and dry days. The rainfall is more abundant in the South, where it goes from 600 to 1,500 millimetres (23.5 to 60 inches) per year, while in the north and centre, which is part of the Sahel, the annual rainfall is lower than 600 mm (23.5 in).

In the dry season, a dry north-eastern wind, called Harmattan, often blows throughout the country.

However, the weather varies in different parts of the country broadly falling into three main zones:

- more than 150 mm (6 in) per month, are August and September.
- The Sahel region: the Northern half of the country fall within the Sahel belt, a region of semi-arid land which spans across the continent. Temperatures can be cool at night (14°C) but can soar to 40°C during the day. Rainfall is below 400mm.
- The Southern region: the Southern half of the country is hot and humid, with average maximum temperatures above 30°C all year long. Rainfall is usually over 1,500mm to the extreme South.
- The coastal region: the Atlantic coastal strip is much cooler than inland thanks to onshore winds. Winter temperatures vary from 18 to 26 degrees; in summer the maximum temperature average is 32 degrees. Rains typically arrive in July, have a peak in August and tail off in October. The capital Dakar is located in a particularly mild area, because it's on the tip of a peninsula, overlooking the ocean, and enjoys by far the mildest climate of Senegal. In Dakar, 515 mm (20 in) of rain per year fall; the only very rainy months, with

8.4 Radio Transmissions

The radio is not a secure means of communication as it can be listened to by practically anyone. It is useful to establish a set of simple code words, which should be known by everyone in the network. In no case should military information be transmitted.

Basic Rules

Discipline: listen before transmitting. Brevity: be brief and to the point. Rhythm: use short complete phrases that make sense. Speed: not too fast, not too slow. Volume: don't shout. Preparation: know what you are going to say before transmitting.

Prior to transmission

- a. Check the power source and cables to ensure there is a power supply.
- b. Check the antenna and cables ensuring a tight and correct connection to the radio set.
- c. Connect the audio accessories and check the functioning of switches.

Transmitting

- a. Make your message brief but precise.
- b. Break the message into sensible passages with pauses between.
- c. Make sure no-one else is transmitting at the same time.
- d. When transmitting maintain a high standard of articulation, normal rhythm and moderate volume. Do not shout. Hold the microphone close to your mouth.
- e. Avoid excessive calling and unofficial voice procedure.

Four Golden Rules

Clarity; Brevity; Security; Simplicity.

Respect these rules; your radios may be the only link to the outside world. Don't interfere with radios unless you are a trained technician. Don't use the radio like a telephone, keep transmissions short. Organize your thinking and your message before transmitting. Security matters are best dealt with by using simple code words; likewise when dealing with sensitive issues.

Procedure Words

A proword is a word or phrase, which has been given a special meaning in order to speed up the handling of messages. The only authorised prowords are listed below:

Prowords explanation:

BREAK

I now indicate a separation of the text from other portions of the message.

CORRECT

You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.

CORRECTION

I have made an error in this transmission. I will continue from the last correct word.

I SAY AGAIN

I am repeating my transmission again.

MESSAGE

A message follows: prepare to copy or record it.

MORE TO FOLLOW

The transmitting station has additional traffic for the receiving station.

OUT

This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required.

OVER

This is the end

of my transmission to you and a response is expected. Go ahead transmit.

READ BACK

Repeat this entire transmission back to me exactly as received.

ROGER

I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.

SPEAK SLOWER

You are speaking too fast. Please speak slower.

STAND-BY

Do not transmit until contacted: I need extra time.

THIS IS

Give call sign, i.e. "Delta one".

WAIT

I must pause for a few seconds, please wait.

WAIT OUT

I must pause longer than a few seconds, I will return.

WILCO

I have received your signal, understand it, and will comply (do not use roger and wilco together).

WRONG

Your last transmission was incorrect the correct version was ...

Phonetics

The international phonetic alphabet listed below shall be used. Numerals shall be transmitted digit by digit except round figures such as hundreds and thousands.

Examples:

Message examples:

To give you confidence, make sure you practise using the radio before you find yourself in urgent need of using it. An example of the kind of language you must learn to use is shown right. It is an example of a radio check:

Call

Five - Two, Five - Two, this is Hotel – Three - Niner, Hotel – Three - Niner. Radio check. Over.

Reply

Hotel – Three - Niner, from Five - Two. I read you loud and clear. Over.

Call

Five - Two from Hotel – Three - Niner. Loud and clear. Over.

Reply

From Five-Two. Roger. Out.

What to do in an emergency

Call for help as follows:

emergency. emergency. emergency.

Five-two five-two. this is hotel-three-niner, hotel-three-niner. emergency. do you copy? over. (Note: emergency is repeated three times).

Wait for response and then proceed. For a lesser degree of urgency, use the word "security" instead of "emergency". Any station hearing an "emergency" or "security" call, should immediately stop transmitting and listen out. If you need to interrupt another radio conversation wait for a pause (immediately after you hear "over"); call: break. break. this is hotel-three-niner, hotel-three-niner. I have an emergency. please stand by.

Pause transmission and listen to ensure the other communication has ceased, then proceed with emergency call.

12 wun too;

44 fo-wer fo-wer;

90 niner zero;

136 wun three six;

500 fi-yiv hundred;

7000 seven thousand;

16000 wun six thousand;

1278 wun too seven ate;

19A wun niner alfa

CHARACTER	MORSE CODE	TELEPHONY	PHONIC (PRONUNCIATION)
A	• —	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	— • • •	Bravo	(BRAH-VOH)
C	— • — •	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	— • •	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	• • — •	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— — •	Golf	(GOLF)
H	• • • •	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	• •	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	• — — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	— • —	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	• — • •	Lim a	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	— •	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	• — — •	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— — • —	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	• — •	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	• • •	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	• • —	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	• • • —	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	• — —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	— • • —	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	— • — —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— — • •	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	• — — — —	One	(WUN)
2	• • — — —	Two	(TOO)
3	• • • — —	Three	(TREE)
4	• • • • —	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	• • • • •	Five	(FIFE)
6	— • • • •	Six	(SIX)
7	— — • • •	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — — • •	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — — •	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

9. Useful contacts

9. Useful contacts

Emergencies

In case of emergency in Senegal, call the following emergency numbers:

Fire – 18
Police – 17
Ambulance – 15

Senegalese police and emergency services are still generally below Western European and U.S. standards in terms of training, responsiveness, and effectiveness.

Embassies

Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Senegal
Chief: Sem Abel Mxolisi Shilubane
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
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Phone: (+221) 33 865 19 59
Fax: (+221) 33 864 23 59
Email: amafsud@orange.sn
Website: www.saesenegal.info

Embassy of Algeria in Senegal
Chief: Boualem Hacene
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Address: 5, Rue Mermoz – Plateau, 3233 Dakar
Phone: (+221) 33 849.57 00
Fax: (+221) 33 849.57.01
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Embassy of the Republic of Germany in Senegal
Chief: Bernhard Kampmann
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Phone: (+221) 33.889.48.84/ Permanence: (+221) 77 638 64 41
Fax: (+221) 33.822.52.99
Email: ambrfa@orange.sn
Website: www.dakar.diplo.de

Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Senegal
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Phone: (+221) 33 864 01 40
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Embassy of the Republic of Austria in Senegal
Chief: Gerhard Deiss
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Phone: (+221) 33.849 40 00
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Embassy of Brazil in Senegal
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Email: embdakar@orange.sn

Embassy of Burkina Faso in Senegal
Chief: Mrs. Aline Koumbi Koala Kaboré
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Embassy of Canada in Senegal
Chief: Mr. Philippe Beaulne
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Fax: (+221) 338894720
Email: Dakar@international.gc.ca
Website: www.dakar.gc.ca

Embassy of China in Senegal
Chief: Xia Huang
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Address: Rue 18 Prolongée, Fann RésidenceBP: 342 Dakar - Sénégal
Phone: (+221) 33 869 77 01
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Embassy of Cuba in Senegal
Chief: Mrs. Jorge Porfirio Leon Cruz
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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Embassy of Spain in Senegal
Chief: Cristina Diaz Fernandez Gil
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Fax: (+221) 33 821 68 45
Email: emb.dakar@maec.es

Embassy of United States in Senegal
Chief: James Zumwalt
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Address: Route des Almadies, 49, Dakar
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Fax: (+221) 33 822 29 91
Website: <http://dakar.usembassy.gov>

Embassy of the Republic of France in Senegal
Chief: Christophe Bigot
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
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Fax: (+221) 33.839 51 81
Website: www.ambafrance_sn.org

Embassy of United Kingdom in Senegal
Chief: John Marshall
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Fax: (+221) 33.823 27 66
Email: briterembe@orange.sn

Embassy of the Republic of India in Senegal
Chief: Partha Satpathy
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Website: www.ambassadeinde.sn

Embassy of Portugal in Senegal
Chief: Mr. Paulo Jorge Pereira do Nascimento
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Embassy of Russia in Senegal
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Embassy of Turkey in Senegal
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Embassy of Ukraine in Senegal
Chief: Mr. Alexandre Ovcharov
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Website: www.mfa.gov.ua

Embassy of Italy in Senegal
Chief: Mr. Arturo Luzzi
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Website: www.sedi.esteri.it/dakar

Embassy of The Netherlands in Senegal
Chief: Pieter Jan Kleiweg de Zwaan
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Fax: (+221) 33 821 70 84
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Website: www.nlambassadedakar.org

Embassy of the Gambia in Senegal
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Embassy of Ghana in Senegal
Chief: Irene Dede Narko Maamah
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
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25370, Fann Dakar
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Embassy of Guinea in Senegal
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
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Embassy of Guinea-Bissau in Senegal
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Embassy of Egypt in Senegal
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Embassy of Mali in Senegal
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Embassy of Mauretania in Senegal
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Embassy of Nigeria in Senegal
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International Organisations

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Website: <https://www.icrc.org/en/where-we-work/africa/senegal>

Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie
Representative: Vincent Martin
Address: 15, Rue Calmette x Amadou Assane Ndoeye
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Website: <http://www.fao.org/senegal/fr/>

African Development Bank Group (ADB)
Regional Office Representative: Leila Mokadem
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Website: www.afdb.org

Banque Centrale des Etas de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (BCEAO)
Representative: Tiemoko Meyliet Kone
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Website: <https://www.bceao.int/>

Banque Islamique de Developpement (BID)
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Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpement (BOAD)
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UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Senegal
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Website: <http://www.unhcr.org/senegal.html>

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
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Website: <https://www.unicef.org/senegal/french/>

UN Women – West and Central Africa Regional Office
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Website: africa.unwomen.org

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United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Senegal
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World Health Organization (WHO) – Office of the Representation for Senegal
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Website: <http://www.afro.who.int/fr/countries/senegal>
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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
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Email: fo.senegal@unodc.org
Website: <http://www.unodc.org/westandcentralafrica/>

United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS)
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Website: <https://unowas.unmissions.org/>

United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)
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West Africa Regional Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (WARO – UNHCHR)
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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
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Website: <http://www.sn.undp.org>

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Country Profile

Country in Brief

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Geography

- Central Intelligence Agency – The World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov>
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Territorial and Administrative Units

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- Wikipedia, www.wikipedia.org

Population

- Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie <http://www.ansd.sn/>
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- Index Mundi <https://www.indexmundi.com>
- UN Data, <https://data.un.org>

Ethnic Groups, Languages, Religion

- Ethnologue – Languages of the World, www.ethnologue.com
- World Atlas, <https://www.worldatlas.com>
- Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), <https://www.csis.org>

Health

- Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie <http://www.ansd.sn/>
- World Development Indicators (WDI), <https://www.senegal.opendataforafrica.org>
- World Health Organization (WHO), <https://www.who.org>

Education and literacy

- UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <https://uis.unesco.org>

Country Economy

- Economist Intelligence Unit, <http://www.eiu.com/home.aspx>
- World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/>
- Ministère de l'Economie des Finances et du Plan - République du Sénégal, <http://www.finances.gouv.sn>
- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), <http://oecd.org>
- African Economic Outlook, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org>

Political and Security Context

The Constitution of Senegal

- Presidency of the Republic of Senegal, <http://www.presidence.sn>

Elections

- African Union, <https://au.int/>
- European External Action Service (EEAS), <https://eeas.europa.eu>
- European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu>

- Atlantic Council, <http://www.atlanticcouncil.org>
- African Elections Database, <http://africanelections.tripod.com>

Political Parties

- Parti Socialiste, <https://www.ps-senegal.sn/>
- Al Jazeera, <https://www.aljazeera.com>

Key Political Leaders

- BBC, www.bbc.com
- The Presidency of the Republic of Senegal, <http://www.presidence.sn>
- Jeune Afrique, www.jeuneafrique.com

Media Landscape and Civil Society

- BBC, <http://www.bbc.com>
- Freedom House, <https://freedomhouse.org>
- Internet Live Stats, <http://www.internetlivestats.com>
- Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewglobal.org>
- OSIWA - Open Society Initiative for West Africa, <http://www.osiwa.org/>
- WACSI – West Africa Civil Society Institute, <http://www.wacsi.org/>

Security Sector

- Ministère de l'Intérieur, <http://www.interieur.gouv.sn/securite-interieur>
- CSIS, <http://csis.org/>
- The Jamestown Foundation, <https://jamestown.org>
- Peace Insight.org, <https://www.peaceinsight.org/conflicts/senegal/>
- International Crisis Group, www.internationalcrisisgroup.org

Law Enforcement Structures and Actors

The Police

- Ministère de l'Intérieur, <http://www.interieur.gouv.sn/securite-publique/organisation-de-la-police-nationale>
- Direction Générale de la Police Nationale, <http://www.policenationale.gouv.sn/>
- Gendarmerie, <https://www.gendarmerie.sn>

Other Security Forces

- Gouvernement République du Sénégal – Security, <https://www.sec.gouv.sn/>
- International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), <https://www.iiss.org>
- Etat Major de l'Armée de Terre, <http://www.armeedeterre.gouv.sn/>

The Judiciary

- International Transparency Corruption Perception, <https://www.transparency.org/>
- Gouvernement – République du Sénégal, <https://www.sec.gouv.sn>

Migrations and Human Rights issues

Internal and International Migration

- UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/>
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/>
- International Organization for Migration, <https://www.iom.int>
- West Africa Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS), <http://www.westafrica.regionalmms.org/>
- United Nations DESA/ Population Division, <https://esa.un.org/unpd>

Useful contacts

Human Rights Situation

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, www.ohchr.org/EN/countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/SNIndex.aspx
- Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/>
- African Commission on Human and People's Rights, <http://www.achpr.org/>
- African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, <http://www.acerwc.org>
- Ministère de la Justice, <http://cnltp.org/>

- US Embassy in Senegal, <https://sn.usembassy.gov>
- Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur, <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn>

The UN and Senegal

The UN and Senegal

- UN, <https://www.un.org/>
- African Development Bank, www.afdb.org
- Index Mundi, www.indexmundi.com

The UN Security Council Resolutions in the West Africa region

- UN, www.un.org
- UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR), <http://unscr.com>
- Eth Zurich Center for Security Studies (CSS), <http://www.css.ethz.ch>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), <https://www.crisisgroup.org>

The EU – Senegal relations

A long-standing trusted partner

- European Commission, <https://ec.europa.eu/>
- EU Delegation to Senegal, https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/senegal_en
- Migration Policy Institute, www.migrationpolicyinstitute.org

Consistent support and multi-layered cooperation

- EEAS, <https://eeas.europa.eu>

EU – Senegal relations on migration

- Carnegie Europe, <http://carnegieeurope.eu>
- EEAS, <https://eeas.europa.eu>
- Pew Research Center, <http://www.pewglobal.org>
- South African Institute of International Affairs, <https://www.saiia.org.za>

Other regional organizations and Senegal

Multi-level forms of regional engagement

- ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States), <http://www.ecowas.int/member-states/senegal/>
- WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union), <http://www.uemoa.int/fr>
- NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), <http://www.nepad.org/>
- Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, <https://www.francophonie.org/>
- African Development Bank, <https://www.afdb.org>

Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

- Government of the United Kingdom, <https://www.gov.uk/>
- Center for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov>
- Culture Crossing Guide, <http://guide.culturecrossing.net/>

Bibliography

Constitutional Law

Constitution de la République du Sénégal, Text provided by the Senegalese authorities on 13 January 2001, available at: <http://www.au-senegal.com/IMG/pdf/Constitution-senegal-juin2009.pdf>
The Constitution of the Republic of Senegal history, is available at Gouvernement of République du Sénégal, <https://www.sec.gouv.sn/lois-et-reglements/constitution-du-s%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal>

Economics

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World Bank, 'Senegal', <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/senegal>
Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie, <http://senegal.opendataforafrica.org/>
African Economic Outlook, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/country-notes/senegal>

Education

UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 'Senegal', <https://en.unesco.org/countries/senegal>

Elections

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