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Senegal

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Introduction

1. In line with its ongoing commitment to cooperate with international human rights bodies, Senegal has prepared this country report within the framework of the universal periodic review.
2. The present document, which illustrates the Government's efforts to implement the recommendations it accepted, describes the challenges and constraints it faces in realizing certain rights and explains its perspective on specific issues, was prepared in a participatory and inclusive manner in collaboration with the national human rights institution and civil society organizations that are members of the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.
3. The report also assesses indicators under the national action plan for the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review, which the Government adopted following the review.
4. The report was drafted with the technical and financial support of the West Africa Regional Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the basis of information gathered at a workshop with members of the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

I. Development of the normative and institutional framework

A. Normative framework

5. Since its last appearance for the universal periodic review, Senegal has adopted the following legislation:
 - Organic Act No. 2022-16 of 23 May 2022 amending Organic Act No. 2017-09 of 17 January 2017 on the Supreme Court to establish the summary administrative jurisdiction;
 - Act No. 2018-17 of 14 June 2018 authorizing the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188);
 - Act No. 2018-17 of 14 June 2018 authorizing the ratification of the ILO Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003, as amended (No. 185);
 - Act No. 2018-22 of 4 July 2018 transposing the law on parity to the Electoral Code;
 - Act No. 2019-12 amending and completing Act No. 2013-10 of 28 December 2013 on the General Code of Local Communities;
 - Act No. 2019-04 of 24 January 2019 on local content in the oil sector;
 - Act No. 2019-03 of 1 February 2019 on the Oil Code;
 - Act No. 40-2020 authorizing the ratification of the ILO Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155);
 - Act No. 41-2020 authorizing the ratification of the ILO Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161);
 - Act No. 2020-08 of 8 January 2020 on preventing and reducing the ill-effects of plastic products on the environment;
 - Act No. 2020-05 of 10 January 2020 amending Act No. 65-60 of 21 July 1965 on the Criminal Code to criminalize rape and paedophilia;
 - Act No. 2020-06 of 7 February 2020 on the Gas Code;
 - Act No. 2020-28 of 7 July 2020 amending the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to introduce electronic monitoring as an alternative to detention;

- Act No. 2021-04 of 12 January 2021 on the guidelines for land-use planning and sustainable development;
 - Act No. 2021-25 of 12 April 2021 on prices and consumer protection;
 - Act No. 2021-35 of 23 July 2021 on the Electoral Code;
 - Act No. 2022-01 of 14 April 2022 on the status of refugees and stateless persons;
 - Act No. 2022-09 of 19 April 2022 on the distribution and managerial oversight of oil revenue;
 - Act No. 2022-17 of 23 May 2022 on local content in the mining sector;
 - Act No. 2022-02 completing provisions of the Labour Code on the protection of pregnant women;
 - Act No. 2022-03 amending and completing provisions of the Labour Code on non-discrimination in the workplace;
 - Act No. 2023-04 of 13 June 2023 repealing Act No. 76-03 of 25 March 1976 on the treatment of leprosy and the social rehabilitation of healed and maimed lepers;
 - Act No. 2023-15 of 2 August 2023 on the Environmental Code;
 - Decree No. 2020-2393 of 30 December 2020 establishing the Interministerial Committee to Combat Irregular Migration;
 - Decree No. 2020-2061 on the application of the new Oil Code;
 - Decree No. 2021-1469 of 3 November 2021 on work by pregnant women;
 - Decree No. 2023-679 of 23 March 2023 on the organization of the Ministry of Justice;
 - Order No. 007383 of 27 March 2023 on the protection of children and young women in schools and institutions.
6. Expected ratifications include:
- The ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189);
 - The ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97);
 - The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

B. Institutional framework

7. Senegal is a unitary State, in which the executive, legislative and judicial branches coexist and discharge their respective mandates as set forth in the Constitution. Other entities also contribute to the proper functioning of the rule of law and the promotion of human rights, among others.

1. Senegalese Human Rights Committee

8. To ensure respect for the Paris Principles, Senegal undertook in 2023 to amend the law establishing the Senegalese Human Rights Committee. The document was forwarded to the General Secretariat of the Government for follow-up.

9. The budget of the Senegalese Human Rights Committee has been progressively increasing and rose from 50 million CFA francs to CFAF 100 million in 2021. It has new, operational headquarters, and its new members took office in September 2023.

2. National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty

10. The budget of the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty has significantly increased, rising from CFAF 25 million in 2014 to CFAF 170 million in 2023.

11. Its staffing has been boosted through the establishment of focal points in five regions.¹ A clerk, executive assistant, computer technician and a driver have also been recruited, and a communications department with two dedicated officials has been established.

12. The Government has strengthened the independence of the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty by removing it from under the authority of the Ministry of Justice through Decree No. 2023-679 of 23 March 2023 on the organization of the Ministry of Justice and by providing it with new headquarters.

3. National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

13. The Government signed Decree No. 2023-920, thus raising the former national unit to the level of committee. The goal of this reform is to better prevent trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling and forced begging. The reform will strengthen the National Committee through the establishment of a victim and witness assistance fund.

4. National Parity Observatory

14. The National Parity Observatory is the independent administrative authority responsible for monitoring the implementation of parity in Senegal.

5. Human Rights Directorate

15. The decree on the organization of the Ministry of Justice split the Human Rights Directorate into two divisions – one for promotion, dissemination and training and the other for follow-up to international commitments and relations with national and international human rights organizations.

6. National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law

16. This is the national mechanism responsible for preparing reports and monitoring the implementation of international humanitarian law and the recommendations made by international human rights bodies.

7. National Observatory of Workplace Discrimination

17. Act No. 2022-03 of 14 April 2022 amending and completing the Labour Code established the National Observatory of Workplace Discrimination to promote and coordinate national policies and programmes on the prevention of workplace discrimination.

8. National Committee for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

18. The National Committee for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative is tasked with implementing the Initiative and publishing annual reports. Decree No. 2021-1145 of 7 September 2021 expanded the membership to include other entities, such as the Economic, Social and Environmental Council and the High Council of Local Authorities.

19. Remaining challenges include the need to:

- Increase the human and financial resources of the National Parity Observatory;
- Bring the Senegalese Human Rights Committee into line with the Paris Principles.

20. Next steps include:

- Increasing the budget of the Human Rights Directorate and setting up its offices;
- Adopting the bills on the Senegalese Human Rights Committee and the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty;
- Adopting the implementing decree for the act amending the provisions of the Labour Code on workplace discrimination;
- Increasing the budget of the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law.

II. Cooperation with international human rights mechanisms

21. Senegal established the National Advisory Council on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in 2018 to prepare reports and monitor the implementation of international humanitarian law and recommendations made by international human rights bodies. Established by decree on 15 November 2018,² the National Advisory Council has its own operating budget. It examines national legislation to ensure that it complies with international and regional human rights instruments and international humanitarian law. In addition, it advises and makes proposals to the Government on matters of human rights, international humanitarian law and humanitarian action. It also advises the Minister of Justice and any other government ministers on matters of human rights and international humanitarian law.

22. The National Advisory Council is headed by the Minister of Justice, and the Human Rights Directorate acts as its permanent secretariat.

23. It is composed of representatives of all the ministerial departments, including the Office of the Prime Minister, as well as civil society, human rights protection and promotion entities, the National Assembly, the National Statistics and Demography Agency, other specialized public bodies and the judiciary.

24. Concerning the implementation of the recommendations flowing from the previous universal periodic review, the National Advisory Council has developed and adopted a national action plan under the aegis of the Minister of Justice. It has also enabled Senegal to remain up-to-date on its submission of reports.

25. The Government has always been open to participating in international programmes on technical assistance and capacity-building in the area of human rights.

26. Remaining challenges include:

- Allocating sufficient resources to the National Advisory Council and providing its members with training;
- Taking governmental and national ownership of the recommendations from the universal periodic review and other mechanisms;
- Deepening the involvement of the National Advisory Council in ensuring that national legislation is aligned with international instruments ratified by Senegal.

27. Next steps include:

- Disseminating more widely the recommendations stemming from the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies to ensure their fuller implementation.

III. Rights of specific groups

A. Women's rights

1. Gender parity and women's empowerment

Parity

28. The incorporation of the provisions of the law on parity into the Electoral Code yielded the following results between 2018 and 2023:

- 44 per cent representation of women in parliament;
- 34.7 per cent representation of women in the High Council of Local Authorities;
- 20 per cent representation of women in the Economic, Social and Environmental Council.

29. It also led to equal representation of women in the bureaux of national associations and in the general assembly of the inter-professional organization and to their strong representation in the bureaux of regional associations (59.2 per cent).

30. Regarding judicial oversight of the law, the Supreme Court issued noteworthy decisions during the local elections of January 2022, for instance, decision No. 34 concerning the application by the Mbeuleukhe municipal authorities to have the record of the election of the municipal council bureau invalidated and decision No. 35 of 11 May 2023 on the application by the mayor of Ranérou to have the record of the election of his deputies invalidated for non-compliance with Act No. 2010.

Empowerment of women

31. In the field of women's empowerment, the Expedited Women's and Youth Entrepreneurship Office, the Sovereign Strategic Investment Fund, the Priority Investment Guarantee Fund and many other specific funds contribute to the promotion of women's entrepreneurship.

32. These programmes have provided the following funding:

- CFAF 583,279,320 to the National Fund for the Promotion of Female Entrepreneurship for the benefit of 2,332 women and girls;
- CFAF 442,200,000 to the National Women's Credit Fund for the benefit of 1,824 women and girls;
- CFAF 410,368,834 to the Women's Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment Programme for the benefit of 107 women and girls;
- CFAF 639,365,590 for 115 projects financed through the Economic and Social Development Support Programme;
- CFAF 1,069,330,220 to fund grants for 10,704 vulnerable people.

33. Furthermore, in 2022, the Women's Entrepreneurship and Youth Employment Programme funded 39 projects for a total amount of CFAF 410,368,834 and the benefit of 19,254 women throughout the country and established 10 value chains, including 3 local grain transformation units, 3 rice storage facilities, 3 rice factories and 1 packaging centre for onions intended for select women's groups in the regions of Louga, Matam and Saint-Louis.

34. In addition, the Government adopted the National Strategy for the Empowerment of Women and Girls 2021–2025 and a programme to support working families and youth integration.

35. Senegal launched a women's security of land tenure and land titling project, which operates in 136 communities in all 14 regions of the country and aims to remove the main barriers to women's safe access to land and housing.

2. Combating gender-based violence

36. The measures Senegal has taken to combat gender-based violence include:

- Act No. 2020-05 of 10 January 2020 criminalizing rape and paedophilia;
- The national action plan for the eradication of gender-based violence and the promotion of human rights for the period 2015–2021;
- The National Equity and Gender Equality Strategy 2016–2026;
- The second national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security;
- The establishment in 2020 of gender and equity units in the various ministerial departments;
- Order No. 007383 of 27 March 2023 on the protection of children and young women in schools and institutions;

- The provision of training on gender-based violence to teachers, school administrators and other education professionals;
 - The “School for Husbands” programme;
 - The dissemination of the act criminalizing rape and paedophilia through its translation into 14 national languages;
 - The construction of centres for the comprehensive care of victims of gender-based violence in Kaolack and Ziguinchor;
 - The creation of the Wallu 116 helpline to provide counselling, reporting and referral services in cases of violence.
37. The following challenges must be addressed:
- Increasing women’s literacy in rural areas;
 - Better enforcing the law on women’s safe access to land;
 - Including gender in new curricula.

B. Children’s rights

1. Trafficking and begging

38. In Senegal, persons who engage in trafficking are prosecuted and punished, as demonstrated by the following court decisions:

(a) Judgments No. 105/2021, No. 167/2021 and No. 11/2022 of the Kédougou regional court;

(b) Judgment No. 836/2021 of the Dakar regional court.

39. As for the exploitation of begging, 32 investigations were initiated in 2019 and at least 7 Qur’anic teachers were found guilty of abuse. For example, Qur’anic teachers in Ziguinchor and Saint-Louis were sentenced to 3 months’ and 2 years’ imprisonment, respectively, for assault and battery.

40. In 2021, a Qur’anic teacher was sentenced to 2 years’ imprisonment, including 15 days non-suspended, for assault on a minor under the age of 15.

41. The prosecution service at the Thiès regional court registered four cases of forced begging, abuse, ill-treatment and exploitation of Talibé children between 2021 and 2023.³

42. From 2020 to 2022, the Directorate of Legal and Social Protection of the Ministry of Justice provided assistance to 3,162 child victims of forced begging.

43. From a strategic point of view, Senegal has taken the following measures:

- Deployment of the “Systraite” information system, leading to better enforcement of trafficking legislation;
- Establishment of dedicated child protection bodies (children’s courts, initial reception centres, protection centres, multi-service centres, etc.);
- Establishment of departmental child protection committees under the National Child Protection Strategy, through which 142 law enforcement officers have received training;
- Set-up of a database, managed by the Ministry of Justice, on child victims of ill-treatment, abuse and exploitation who have received assistance from the Directorate of Legal and Social Protection.

44. Furthermore, the Government has put in place the 116 helpline for the reporting of child victims of ill-treatment or trafficking.

45. Among the other measures taken by the Government in recent years to combat trafficking in persons, the following are of note:

- The establishment of the Inspectorate for Daaras, responsible for defining and implementing a modernization policy concerning daaras;
- The creation of the Daara Modernization Support Project;
- Membership in the West Africa Network for the Protection of Children, which provides a framework for coordinating the care of children on the move;
- The publication of Ministry of Justice circular No. 07451 of 5 November 2021 urging prosecutors to focus, where appropriate, on the offences defined in human trafficking legislation;
- The elevation of the National Unit for Combating Human Trafficking to the rank of national committee, the strengthening of the new body and the establishment of a victim and witness assistance fund.

46. Regarding children in street situations, the Government introduced the “No children in the streets” project for emergency protection of children from coronavirus disease (COVID-19), under which 6,605 children were removed from street situations between 2020 and 2021.

47. The project was elevated to a programme for the removal and socioeconomic reintegration of children in street situations called Aar Xaleyi, under which 631 children were rescued from the streets between 2021 and 2023.

48. Under the project for supporting vulnerable children, the State helped 5,067 children, including 175 from the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea, to reintegrate into their families in 2020.

49. In addition, in 2021, it provided food and hygiene products worth CFAF 237,479,000 to 10,934 children, including 3,786 girls and 7,148 boys, in 239 daaras.

50. As part of efforts to provide support, including food, hygiene products and vocational training, to children in situations of extreme vulnerability, 419 children, including 45 girls, received assistance from the Ginndi Centre and 451 children, including 384 boys and 67 girls, from the Child Protection Support Unit.

51. In 2022, 76 daaras were provided with basic goods, including hygiene products and 70 tons of rice. A total of 9,207 Talibé children, including 4,999 girls, benefited from this support.

52. In 2020, the Government provided capacity-building to 25 officers of the child protection squad in Dakar.

2. Violence, corporal punishment and ill-treatment against children

53. Article 285 of the Family Code has not been repealed. However, the prohibition of corporal punishment is enshrined in Decree No. 79-1165 of 20 December 1979, which was the topic of a 2019 circular of the Ministry of Education directed at school inspectors to remind them that all corporal punishment in school is banned.

54. In addition, physical violence against and wilful neglect of children under 15 years are offences under article 298 of the Criminal Code and have been the subject of court decisions.⁴

55. Monitoring mechanisms have been established, in particular the Observatories of Vulnerability to School Dropout and monitoring and early warning committees against school violence.

56. A national guide on the detection and management of situations that put students at risk has been developed and adopted under a Ministry of Education project to enhance support for child protection in school, and a “Learn without fear” programme is being designed in collaboration with civil society partners.

57. Moreover, awareness-raising on the harmful effects of corporal punishment and the promotion of non-violent, positive forms of discipline is being conducted through community radios, in collaboration with civil society actors, children and parliamentarians.

3. Children's Code

58. In 2018, the Ministry of Justice set up an inclusive working group by Order No. 015923 of 4 July 2018 for the purpose of developing a draft children's code in keeping with the international commitments Senegal has undertaken in the area of children's rights. The revised document was forwarded to the General Secretariat of the Government in November 2018. After processing, and in accordance with the directive issued by the President of the Republic to ensure the urgent adoption of the bill on the children's code, as formulated in the Council of Ministers on 13 June 2019, the General Secretariat sent the document to all ministries for comments in September 2019. The consolidated document is currently being considered by the Ministry of Justice in the light of the latest comments received from the General Secretariat.

4. Child and early marriage, forced marriage, child labour and female genital mutilation

59. Senegal has taken various measures in this domain, including:

- The technical approval in 2023 of the assessment of the National Strategy on Child Protection;
- The adoption of the National Strategy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation 2022–2030 and related national action plan for the period 2022–2026;
- The adoption of the Action Plan against Forced Marriage 2022–2026;
- The adoption of the National Agenda for Girls 2021–2025;⁵
- The adoption of the “New Deal” project or community covenant between parents and children.

60. The following awareness-raising measures have been taken:

- The development of religious papers on the topic of gender and their dissemination among target populations, religious and community leaders and other stakeholders to promote the societal dismantling of certain stereotypes that discriminate against women and girls;
- The launch of “Mouvement 99-05”, led by girls' clubs, to inform the public of the legal ban on female genital mutilation on the occasion of the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation;
- The dissemination of religious and medical papers on female genital mutilation and circumcision among stakeholders and practising communities (especially imams) to highlight the harmful effects of the practice on the health of women and girls.

61. Next steps include:

- Adopting the Children's Code and the bill on a children's ombudsman;
- Adopting a law on corporal punishment;
- Adopting the bill on the status of daaras;
- Adopting the “New Deal” national strategy;
- Revising the Family Code.

C. Rights of persons with disabilities

62. The equal opportunity card was introduced by the Social Framework Act. The card entitles holders, depending on their degree of disability, to free or discounted care at medical facilities run by the State, local communities and public entities and to reduced rates at private health-care facilities in Senegal.

63. Between 2012 and 2023, the State, through the national community-based rehabilitation programme,⁶ carried out 316,378 individual and collective socioeconomic projects in various sectors, including health, devices, education, training, employment, self-employment, annual subsidies, emergency rescue and targeted data collection for the production of statistical information. Between 2015 and 2023, the Ministry of Health and Welfare issued 70,510 equal opportunity cards tied to empowerment and social security programmes. Outcomes include:

- The enrolment of 64,311 persons with disabilities in the Family Security Grant Programme;
- The enrolment of 24,728 persons with disabilities in the universal health care scheme;
- The provision of assistive devices to 8,605 persons with disabilities;
- The payment of 242 expensive treatments;
- The provision of educational support to 2,524 persons with disabilities;
- The provision of vocational training to 2,427 persons with disabilities;
- The granting of 832 annual subsidies to organizations of persons with disabilities;
- The distribution of 54,219 emergency food kits and 11,000 hygiene kits to persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- The financing of 854 economic projects for persons with disabilities and their organizations;
- The awarding of free access to the “Dem Dikk” public transportation network in Dakar and elsewhere in the country to 633 persons with disabilities.

64. As part of efforts to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities, the Government adopted Act No. 2023-04 of 13 June 2023 repealing Act No. 76-03 of 25 March 1976 on social rehabilitation villages for maimed or healed lepers. There are currently 69,289 equal opportunity card holders. Among these, 20,786, or roughly 30 per cent, are children with disabilities.

65. In addition, under the National Strategy for Social Protection 2015–2035, the Government has built and equipped the following four social reintegration centres for the provision of specialist care to persons with disabilities:

- The social reintegration centre in Bambey, specializing in the social and professional rehabilitation of persons with disabilities;
- The social reintegration centre in Kaolack, specializing in the socio-medical rehabilitation of the mentally ill;
- The social reintegration centre in Bignona for the intellectually impaired;
- The social reintegration centre in Darou Mousty for the socially maladjusted and drug users.

66. As for the accessibility of public buildings, the Government is working to ensure the enforcement of the Building Code,⁷ which provides for accessibility measures (e.g. Braille, audiovisual signals, audio-enabled lifts, ramps), in particular for new constructions. For instance, newly constructed university buildings have a system facilitating access to lecture halls and the library for persons with disabilities.

67. Furthermore, latest-generation modes of transportation, for instance, regional trains and rapid transit buses, meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.

68. The following challenges must be addressed:

- Expanding the pilot phases of inclusive classrooms at the primary, lower and upper secondary levels to the entire country;
- Providing teachers with sign language training;

- Strengthening the capacity of facilities under the National Institute for the Education and Training of Young Blind Persons to provide services to children with visual impairments;
 - Establishing new specialized institutions for the visually impaired and speech- and hearing-impaired;
 - Bringing older buildings up to code;
 - Raising awareness among media professionals and providing them with training on rights of persons with disabilities;
 - Decentralizing access to adapted infrastructure.
69. Next steps include:
- Adopting draft implementing decrees for the Social Framework Act;
 - Incorporating the use of Braille, audio description and sign language into the field of communications.

D. Rights of persons deprived of their liberty

70. Addressing prison overcrowding and prolonged detention and improving detention conditions for persons deprived of their liberty are among the Government's priority policies.

71. In 2020, it adopted Act No. 2020-29 of 7 July 2020 on electronic monitoring, thus expanding options for alternative sentences.

72. To implement the Act, the Government established a national electronic monitoring centre and unlocked over CFAF 3 billion for the purchase of electronic bracelets.

73. In a similar vein, a special judicial commission has been established under the Supreme Court to rule on claims for compensation brought by persons held in pretrial detention if the proceedings against them ultimately result in their release or acquittal or if a decision is taken to discontinue the proceedings. The commission has rendered the following decisions on compensation:

- Decision No. 1 CS/CI of 26 January 2021 in *Edou King v. Senegal*;⁸
 - Decision No. 2 CS/CI of 2020 in *Moustapha Willan v. Senegal*;⁹
 - Decision No. 3 CS/CI of 30 March 2021 in *Mouhameth Rassoul Ndiaye and Assane Lo v. Senegal*;¹⁰
 - Decision No. 4 CS/CI of 30 March 2021 in *Ambroise Acine v. Senegal*;¹¹
 - Decision No. 5 CS/CI in *Birame Sow v. Senegal*;¹²
 - Decision No. 6 CS/CI in *Mamadou Niang v. Senegal*.¹³
74. The Government has taken the following measures in respect of detention conditions:
- The increase of the daily maintenance rate for detainees from CFAF 462 in 2012 to CFAF 1,152 in 2023;
 - The recruitment of additional prison staff;¹⁴
 - The systematic but gradual integration of international standards regarding, inter alia, the size, sanitation, light and ventilation of cells at gendarmerie and police stations;
 - The purchase in 2022 of 7 prisoner transport buses for the transfer of detainees and 12 vehicles for Regional Prison Inspectorates;
 - The establishment in 2022 of an industrial production and training unit to promote the reintegration of detainees;
 - The inauguration of a new prison with a capacity of 500 inmates in Sébikotane;
 - A 10.6 per cent budget increase in 2022 to CFAF 10,975,695,995;

- The elevation of the Prison Directorate to the rank of general directorate, with the establishment of six offices and an internal inspectorate of prisons.
75. Ongoing challenges include:
- Allocating a budget line for the care of persons in police custody;
 - Aligning rooms where cavity searches are performed with the relevant standards in all prisons;
 - Better addressing the specific needs of vulnerable persons;
 - Building the capacity of law enforcement officers in the area of human rights;
 - Enhancing the medical and health care provided to detainees;
 - Recruiting more women staff to better address the specific rights of women detainees.
76. Next steps include:
- Implementing the prison infrastructure modernization programme by 2027;
 - Adopting the bill on the National Observatory of Places of Deprivation of Liberty to ensure that the guarantees of the Director's independence also cover the observers;
 - Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure to limit the duration of pretrial detention in criminal cases.

E. The rights of migrants and stateless persons

77. In its determination to eradicate statelessness, Senegal has ratified the relevant conventions and, in 2022, adopted Act No. 2022-01 of 14 April 2022 on the status of refugees and stateless persons, repealing Act No. 68-27 of 24 July 1968 on the status of refugees.

78. In keeping with its commitments, it has also developed a national action plan for the eradication of statelessness in Senegal, based on the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014–2024 of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The national action plan includes an amendment to Act No. 61-10 of 7 March 1961 on Senegalese nationality in order to allow children found in Senegal to benefit from the presumption of Senegalese nationality if they would otherwise be stateless.

79. It also envisages an amendment to article 55 of the Family Code to allow all children of unknown parents found in Senegal to be registered in the civil registry in the same manner as newborns.

80. The Interministerial Committee to Combat Irregular Migration¹⁵ centralizes all data and information on illegal migration. Each month, its analysis and strategy division receives statistical data from the defence and security forces, which it compiles, processes and analyses. The National Migration Policy, which was updated in August 2023, will enable the authorities to approach the matter of migration statistics in a more consistent and sustainable manner.

IV. Civil and political rights

A. Capacity-building in the judiciary

81. Regarding capacity-building in the judiciary, human rights training is regularly held for members of the justice system.¹⁶

82. The Judicial Training Centre, in cooperation with technical and financial partners, holds periodic in-service training on a variety of topics for judges, prosecutors, interpreters and registrars.

83. Training sessions are also held for staff of legal advice centres countrywide. Through these sessions, more than 175 professionals have gained specific knowledge enabling them to better discharge their assigned functions.

84. In addition, the State has increased the number of legal professionals by recruiting 35 judges and prosecutors and 30 clerks every two years since 2012, for a total of 542 judges and prosecutors and 472 registrars in 2023.

85. It has also increased the budget of the Ministry of Justice, from CFAF 71,686,073,620 in 2022 to CFAF 76,779,498,733 in 2023, or a rise of CFAF 4,936,945,004.

86. In terms of infrastructure, new premises were inaugurated in 2022, including the Court of Appeal of Tambacounda, 15 additional offices and a hearing room at the Pikine-Guédiawaye regional court and new facilities for the Judicial Training Centre. The construction of the Court of Appeal of Saint-Louis is 90 per cent completed.

87. Furthermore, a commercial court¹⁷ established in 2017 has been operational since 2018.

88. The following challenges remain:

- Reinforcement of the justice system;
- Human resource development;
- Recruitment of lawyers for greater national coverage.

89. Next steps include:

- Modernizing justice infrastructure.

B. Freedom of expression and protection of journalists

90. The right to freedom of expression is enshrined in article 10 of the Constitution, which grants every person the right freely to express and disseminate their opinions orally, in writing, through images or in peaceful demonstrations, provided that the exercise of these rights does not insult or defame others or disturb the public order.

91. The plurality of the press is another illustration of freedom of expression in Senegal.

92. Journalists enjoy freedom of expression and cannot be prosecuted simply for exercising this right. However, like with any other freedom, there are exceptions to this principle. For instance, acts such as defamation and the dissemination of fake news are punishable under the Criminal Code, as press offences under the Press Code have not been decriminalized.

93. To better protect journalists, a new Press Code and two implementing decrees were adopted in 2017 and in January 2021. The decrees devote significant sections to strengthening the status of journalists and provide for the issuance of a press card to all journalists, thus facilitating their access to locations and events for reporting purposes.

94. Moreover, a prototype vest to identify journalists in the field and ease their interactions with the defence and security forces responsible for maintaining public order is awaiting approval.

95. Journalists are protected in the exercise of their profession under article 187 of the Press Code.¹⁸

96. Thus, in the event of intimidation, harassment or violence, investigations are conducted and proceedings are initiated against the alleged perpetrators. This was the case, for example, when the *Les Echos* newspaper was attacked by a group of individuals in 2020 after publishing an article about a religious guide and political party leader becoming infected with coronavirus disease.

97. Following a complaint by the newspaper's managers, six individuals were arrested and referred to the prosecutor's office of the Dakar regional court. They were remanded in custody.

98. In addition, the Government has held training sessions with the aim of building the security forces' capacity to ensure the safety and freedom of expression of journalists.

99. Next steps include:

- Strengthening the rules governing online media to better combat hate speech and disinformation.

C. Independence of the judiciary and free elections

100. To strengthen the independence of the judiciary, the 2017 Act on the status of the judiciary has established, as part of the evaluation of a judge's professional conduct, the right of appeal against an appraisal by the judge's supervisor. This right is in addition to the right of appeal enjoyed by judges and prosecutors facing disciplinary sanctions. The number of members elected to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary has risen, and the disciplinary board, which is composed exclusively of judicial officers, can order a judicial officer's removal only through a majority vote.

101. Another measure to strengthen the independence of the judiciary consists of the reduction in the number of years of experience required to obtain certain ranks. The purpose of this measure is to prevent judicial officers from systematically exercising functions *ad interim* since, while they hold this status, safeguards relating to security of tenure do not apply to them.

102. In this connection, article 90 of the Constitution stipulates that judges enjoy security of tenure and, under article 6 of the Judicial Status Act, judges enjoy security of tenure apart from situations in which first-degree disciplinary sanctions are appropriate. They cannot be reassigned to a new post, even through promotion, without their prior consent.

103. This guarantee of the independence of the judiciary was recently invoked by the Supreme Court in the case of Judge Ngor Diop, who had been reassigned without his consent.

104. Concerning the 2019 presidential election, the prior audit of the electoral roll, as well as the reports by European Union¹⁹ and African Union observers, attest to the fact that the election was held in a transparent, peaceful and inclusive manner. The results were not challenged before the Constitutional Council.

105. The Constitution has been amended to better guarantee free, transparent and inclusive elections. The Act of 5 August 2023 amending the Electoral Code reduced the percentage of voter signatures that candidates are required to obtain to between 0.6 per cent 0.8 per cent of the electorate, calculated on the basis of the general electoral roll, and the percentage of signatures of elected officials to 8 per cent of members of the National Assembly or 20 per cent of heads of local government, such as mayors and presidents of departmental councils.

106. Pursuant to the reform, representatives of candidates may attend, and independent leading figures participate in, the meetings of the committee tasked with overseeing the candidate nomination system. Furthermore, the sum candidates must put forward has been reduced from CFAF 65 million to CFAF 30 million.

107. To promote the effective participation of all citizens in elected office, the signature system no longer applies to local elections. Mayoral elections are now subject to universal suffrage.

D. Peace and security in Casamance

108. The Government has introduced a major policy on economic and social development based on equity among the regions and the structural transformation of the economy through the Emerging Senegal Plan. The development of Casamance, as historically defined, is an absolute priority under the Plan given the structural constraints posed by the security crisis that has long hampered the region's development.

109. In this connection, the Government has rolled out several initiatives, including the Flagship Casamance Development Project, which has yielded considerable results in terms

of greater agricultural productivity and improved transport links between the graded road network and rural tracks in order to enhance access to basic social services. The construction of the Famara Ibrahima Sagna Bridge is an example of this. In addition, Senegal signed a peace agreement with the rebels of Casamance on 4 August 2022, in Bissau.

110. At a cost of CFAF 23 billion, the Flagship Casamance Development Project has led to considerable gains in Casamance over its five years. On the basis of these results, the Government applied again for support from the World Bank to consolidate the gains and expand them to the entire region of Casamance through the Casamance Economic Development Project.

111. The goal of the latter Project is to boost social cohesion and community resilience in Casamance by supporting inclusive local governance, connectivity and rural means of subsistence.

112. In comparison to the Flagship Casamance Development Project, the Casamance Economic Development Project is based on an integrated approach to local development through complementary investments focused on the regions' most vulnerable communities. In each locality concerned, it is the communities who identify and prioritize their most pressing needs in terms of socioeconomic infrastructure and livelihood support.

113. The purpose of the Casamance Economic Development Project is to support governance, civic engagement, public investment and the population's economic activities in 60 local authorities.

114. It was launched in May 2022.

115. The purpose of the Project is to, inter alia, provide assistance to the population, for instance with regard to access to drinking water, open up the region and promote good governance through public and civil society participation. Climate change and the development of digital tools for greater access to technical information and training are also elements of the Project.

116. Regarding the demining of conflict areas, the National Mine Action Centre was able to demine 1,975,000 m² of land in the departments of Goudomp, Ziguinchor, Bignona and Oussouye in 2022.

117. Pursuant to the Ottawa Convention, the Government designed an action plan for the period 2021–2026, with a budget of CFAF 5.6 billion, to achieve the goal of zero mines by 2026 and thus put Casamance on the road to sustainable development.

V. Economic, social and cultural rights and sustainable development

A. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to health

Equal access to health care and social security

118. The Government has taken various steps to ensure equal access to health and social services for all.

119. Under the National Health and Social Development Plan 2019–2028, the Government ensures that all individuals, households and communities enjoy universal access to good quality preventive and curative health-care services with no exclusion whatsoever. The measures taken to guarantee universal access to care include:

- Free health care for children under 5 and pregnant women;
- Free dialysis;
- Universal access to health-care services and facilities;

- Free access to antiretroviral drugs for persons living with HIV/AIDS;
- Greater last-mile availability of products and supplies essential to the health of mothers and children;
- The establishment of health-care infrastructure and equipment;
- Free care of obstetric fistula (set-up of treatment camps in rural areas).

120. The Government has taken a number of measures in relation to the rights of older persons, including the establishment of a division for the advancement and protection of older persons, the adoption of a programme to support the advancement of older persons and the awarding of subsidies to the National Council of Older Persons, formed in 2019.

Campaign against malnutrition

121. The Malnutrition Unit became the National Nutrition Development Council in 2020. The Council is a multisectoral mechanism for political dialogue on nutrition.

122. In addition, the Government has adopted the following policies and strategies for nutrition development:

- The national policy on nutrition development;
- The multisectoral strategic plan on nutrition 2018–2022;
- The national strategy on food security and resilience.

123. To promote optimal breastfeeding practices, Senegal launched an exclusive breastfeeding initiative and a guide on newborn and infant nutrition.

124. Various measures have been taken to address malnutrition, such as:

- The periodic assessment of pregnant and breastfeeding women's nutritional condition through prenatal and postnatal check-ups;
- The strengthening of the multidisciplinary, multisectoral and community-based approach to high-impact actions for children's survival;
- Vitamin A supplements, deworming and the fortifying of food for children aged 6 to 59 months with powdered micronutrients.

125. In addition to the specialized protection projects and programmes enumerated above, the Government has also rolled out other initiatives for children. This includes mainly:

- The Investing in the Early Years for Human Development in Senegal Project whose aim is to offer community health and nutrition services for 930,000 children up to the age of 23 months.

Sexual and reproductive health

126. The Government has expended considerable efforts in this domain. For instance, it has:

- Established the National Department for Education and Health and Social Information by Decree No. 2020-936 of 3 April 2020 on the organization of the Ministry of Health and Welfare;
- Introduced peer-educators in the adolescent and young person sections of public health-care facilities;
- Designed a project on the reproductive health of adolescents and young people.

127. Furthermore, health care for adolescents has been strengthened through, inter alia:

- The elevation of the Office for Adolescent Health to the rank of division;
- The set-up of equipped spaces for adolescents and young people in health-care facilities.

Maternal, infant and child health

128. Senegal has developed and implemented a number of plans and programmes that have led to significant progress, including reductions in:

- The maternal mortality rate;
- Neonatal mortality, which fell from 26 to 21 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2012 and 2019;
- Infant and child mortality, which dropped from 65 to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2012 and 2019.

129. The following actions contributed to these outcomes:

- The decentralization of the training of health-care professionals in the regions;
- The increase of human resources, through public service recruitment, to provide health care to mothers and children;
- The recruitment of more than 2,000 State midwives, nurses and doctors;
- The incentivization of doctors to specialize in gynaecology and obstetrics, paediatrics, and anaesthetics and resuscitation through the awarding of scholarships;
- The adoption of an intensive policy on health-care equipment and logistics;
- The strengthening of emergency obstetrical and neonatal care to ensure greater access to care in the event of obstetric complications;
- The intensification of the integrated care of children's diseases at the clinical and community levels;
- The strengthening of the expanded immunization programme, which has gone from 6 to 12 antigens with the introduction of new vaccines for hepatitis B, rotavirus, pneumococcus, haemophilus influenzae and human papillomavirus;
- The implementation of an integrated communication plan, including national and local campaigns on mother and child health.

130. Next steps include:

- Increasing the number of families eligible for family grants;
- Carrying out further capacity-building and awareness-raising to combat stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS;
- Stepping up efforts to ensure the right of access to health for all, in particular access to medical care for children and women;
- Making available detailed data on the social security schemes and their rate of coverage.

2. Right to education

Free education

131. The Government is engaged in the preparation and adoption of a general policy letter for the period 2018–2030, to be based on the Programme to Improve Quality, Equity and Transparency in the Education and Training Sector for its operationalization in the education and training sector. The aim of the Programme is to realize the right to education for all.

132. In addition, through Interministerial Decree No. 00000705 of 3 April 2023, the Government reduced tuition fees for general lower secondary education by 75 per cent in all public schools and by 10 per cent in all private schools.

133. There are no enrolment fees for primary education, and tuition fees are capped at CFAF 10,000 per pupil. Payment can be staggered over several months, and non-payment cannot be cause for expelling a pupil.

134. Primary level textbooks are free. The Government has also taken other measures, such as the provision of school uniforms and kits and the awarding of scholarships, particularly to girls in economically vulnerable situations who have good grades and to girls from disadvantaged families irrespective of academic results.

135. At the lower and upper secondary levels, students can still attend class even if their tuition fees are not paid on time. Examination fees are CFAF 1,000.

136. Free lower and upper secondary education is being introduced gradually. The enrolment fees of between CFAF 3,000 and CFAF 10,000 are intended to support school operations.

137. Every lower and upper secondary school has an operating budget calculated on the basis of its size and the number of students.

School dropout and illiteracy among girls

138. According to 2019 statistical data,²⁰ the national school dropout rate was 7.9 per cent, or 8.7 per cent among boys and 7.2 per cent among girls.

139. At the lower secondary level, the national dropout rate in 2019 was 8.4 per cent, slightly higher among boys (9.1 per cent) than among girls (7.7 per cent). The highest dropout rates were recorded in the departments of Kolda (18 per cent), Matam (15.3 per cent) and Kédougou (15.2 per cent).

140. Measures taken to prevent school dropout include:

- The adoption of Order No. 007383 of 27 March 2023 on the protection of children and young women in schools and institutions;
- The implementation of the Alma Project, with a budget of CFAF 3,699,000, for the empowerment of girls and young women in lower and upper secondary schools;
- The approval in 2023 of an action plan to end child marriage;
- The approval in 2022 of a training module on the protection of children from online abuse, harassment and violence at school.

Qur'anic education

141. The advantage of turning the daaras into an alternative education and training model has not escaped the Government. For example, the Inspectorate for Daaras was raised to the level of national directorate in 2019. Furthermore, the act on the status of daaras has been approved and adopted by the Council of Ministers, and the President, following further consultations to rally as many stakeholders as possible around this important reform, has issued instructions to update the act.

142. The State has invested over CFAF 8 billion in building, rehabilitating and supporting Qur'anic schools and daaras under the Daara Modernization Support Project and the project to improve the quality and equality of basic education.

Inclusive education

143. In support of the educational inclusion of children with disabilities, the State party has taken measures including:

- Finalizing the policy document on inclusive and special education in 2022;
- Implementing the “Let’s Teach” inclusive education project, which includes training for teachers;
- Holding round tables with the administrative authorities and raising awareness about the need to enrol children with disabilities in school.

144. Furthermore, the State is working with non-governmental organizations Humanité et Inclusion and Sensorial Handicap Coopération to improve access to education for children with disabilities through inclusive classrooms.

145. Challenges include:

- The nationwide implementation of inclusive education.

3. Poverty reduction and the right to development

146. Regarding poverty reduction, the Ministry for Community Development and Social and Territorial Equity has been established and groups together several flagship initiatives and bodies, including:

- The General Directorate for Social Protection and National Solidarity;
- The Universal Health-Care Agency;
- The National Solidarity Fund;
- The Social Security Bureau;
- The Family Security Grant Programme.

147. Efforts have also been made to reduce poverty in rural areas, including through the CFAF 300 billion Emergency Programme for Community Development, phase two of which began in 2018.

148. This Programme has yielded encouraging results²¹ across the country.

149. Similar results²² were obtained with the roll-out of the Emergency Programme for the Modernization of Roads and Border Areas between 2017 and 2019.

150. To combat youth unemployment, the Government has set up:

- The National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment;
- The National Council for Youth Integration and Employment;
- The “Xëyu Ndaw Ñi” emergency programme for the socioeconomic integration of young people, with a budget of CFAF 450 billion;²³
- The labour-intensive public works programme;
- The Vocational and Technical Training Fund, through which more than 70,000 people received training and over 1,000 establishments around the country benefited from advisory services in 2022;
- The Expedited Women’s and Youth Entrepreneurship Office, which has recorded 106,209 beneficiaries of direct loans nationwide;
- The 2022 Ciel Programme;²⁴
- The National State-Employer Convention, whose budget rose from CFAF 1 billion to CFAF 10 billion in 2022.

4. Access to drinking water

151. Pursuant to its policy to ensure universal access to safe drinking water, the State has achieved considerable gains, including:

- The establishment of a third water treatment plant in Keur Momar Sarr (Km 3), with a capacity of 200,000 cubic metres per day;
- The establishment of a desalinization plant in Mamelles;
- The roll-out of a project on sustainable access to drinking water and sanitation for the period 2018–2022;
- The installation of 158 new boreholes and 132 water towers under the Emergency Programme for Community Development.

B. Sustainable development

152. Senegal has taken a range of measures in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including:

- Act No. 2020-08 of 23 May 2022 on the establishment of the National Society for Integrated Waste Management;
- Act No. 2023-15 of 2 August 2023 on the Environmental Code.

153. To mitigate the effects of climate change, Senegal has constructed solar energy plants in Malicounda, Bokhol and Ten Merina and a wind farm in Taiba, has installed breakwaters in Saly to protect the coastline, replanted 600,000 trees in 2019 and has introduced greener modes of transportation (regional trains and rapid transit buses).

154. In 2022, Senegal adopted a multi-goal programme for the modernization of small-scale fisheries for the period 2021–2026,²⁵ at a total cost of CFAF 430 billion, and constructed several transformation plants and ice factories, a floating dock in the port of Ndayane and unloading facilities in Bargny, Potou, Soumbedioune and Ngararou.

155. Challenges and next steps include:

- Adopting a new Water Code;
- Continuing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Pursuing poverty reduction measures;
- Paying greater attention to environmental aspects in programmes.

Notes

¹ Ziguinchor, Matam, Kédougou, Kaolack et Thiès.

² n°2018-1969.

³ - Affaire MP et Mame Ibrahima SECK contre Mouhamed SEYE pour viol, actes contre nature instruite par le Premier Cabinet d'instruction (année 2021) ;

Affaire MP et Dame Ndiéguène contre Mnadiaye Ndiéguène pour viol, instruite par le Premier Cabinet (année 2021) ;

- Affaire MP et El hadji Malick SAMB contre Talla DIAO, Cheikh Ahmed Tidiane SECK et X pour coups mortels, CBV sur un enfant de moins de 15 ans ayant entraîné la mort, recel de cadavre, infraction aux lois sur les inhumations, mise en danger de la vie d'autrui, complicité de coups mortels, complicité de CBV sur un enfant de moins de 15 ans, délaissement d'un enfant en lieu solitaire ayant occasionné la mort (année 2022) en règlement définitif;

Affaire MP et Cheikh Sadibou BA contre Samba SY pour CBV sur mineur de moins de 15 ans (année 2022) en cours de jugement.

⁴ En 2019, la cour d'appel de Saint-Louis a condamné un maître coranique répondant au nom de Cheikh Tidiane Lo à 2 ans d'emprisonnement ferme pour des faits de coups mortels sur un enfant mineur de 15 ans. Et a prononcé une condamnation de deux ans d'emprisonnement ferme contre une institutrice du nom de Marne Farma Ndiaye pour des faits similaires.

⁵ L'Agenda national de la Fille, structuré autour de huit (08) priorités, s'assigne l'objectif d'offrir aux filles sénégalaises, un environnement propice à l'effectivité de leurs droits, à la prise en compte de leurs besoins et à leur pleine participation dans la gouvernance des affaires de la cité. Des filles des quatorze (14) régions du Sénégal ont participé à l'élaboration de cet agenda et ont partagé leurs priorités, leurs aspirations pour un développement durable. Cet agenda a été lancé officiellement le 23 Octobre 2021.

En ce qui concerne les aspirations relatives aux pratiques néfastes, l'agenda vise :

- L'appropriation des lois par les communautés ;
- La sensibilisation au niveau des communautés ;
- Le renforcement des structures de prise en charge holistique sur toute l'étendue du territoire ;
- L'application rigoureuse de la loi pour dissuader les auteurs de VBG y compris les MGF et les ME.

⁶ Institué par le décret 2018-1236 du 05 juillet 2018, le PNRBC permet de garantir aux personnes handicapées, l'exercice de droits fondamentaux.

⁷ Article L5 « Les dispositions architecturales et les aménagements des bâtiments servant :

- l'habitation collective ou destinés à abriter des travailleurs ;
- d'édifices publics destinés à la formation, notamment les locaux scolaires, universitaires ; et

- les établissements sanitaires doivent être conformes aux normes de constructions pour l'accès des personnes handicapées ».
- ⁸ Dans cette affaire, le sieur Edou a été indemnisé à hauteur de 4 millions après avoir été retenu en détention provisoire pour 05 ans, pour association de malfaiteurs, vol en réunion la nuit avec usage d'armes.
- ⁹ Il était inculpé pour association de malfaiteurs, vol en réunion, faux en écriture privé de banque, violences et voies de fait sur agents, détention illégale d'armes, pour 6 ans. La commission a retenu que le préjudice moral et matériel ont été prouvé et leur a alloué à la somme d 3.500.000.
- ¹⁰ Ici, les présumés, inculpés pour association de malfaiteurs, meurtres avec usage d'armes, ont vu leur demande d'indemnisation rejetée, hors la présence du parquet.
- ¹¹ Il a été indemnisé à hauteur de 4.500.000 FCFA après sa détention provisoire pendant 6 ans pour association de malfaiteurs et assassinat.
- ¹² La commission a déclaré son recours irrecevable.
- ¹³ Il a été indemnisé à hauteur de 500.000 après sa détention provisoire pour 11 mois.
- ¹⁴ Près de 2000 agents dont 337 femmes.
- ¹⁵ créé par Décret n°2020-2393 du 30 décembre 2020.
- ¹⁶ Sur la responsabilité pénale et disciplinaires des agents de l'application de la loi en cas de torture et autres peines ou traitements inhumains ou dégradants en 2022 ; atelier sur la poursuite des auteurs de traite et des trafiquants de migrants et la protection des victimes avec les acteurs judiciaires (promotion sortante 2016-2018) ; formation au niveau des ressorts des 5 cours d'appel en 2022.
- ¹⁷ Mis en place par la loi n° 2017-24 du 28 juin 2017.
- ¹⁸ « lorsque l'entrave à la liberté de la presse et de la communication est exercée avec violence sur le journaliste, le technicien des médias ou contre l'entreprise de presse, les dispositions du code pénal relatives aux violences volontaires, destructions et dégradations sont applicables ».
Il en est de même en cas d'agression commise par toute personne physique ou morale, autorité publique, contre un journaliste ou un technicien des médias dans le cadre de l'exercice de sa profession... ».
- ¹⁹ https://www.eods.eu/library/senegal_moe_ue_2019_rapport_final.pdf
- ²⁰ ANSD.
- ²¹ La réalisation des pistes rurales de 700 Km dans les régions de Thiès Louga Fatick Kaolack Matam Saint Louis Kolda et Sédhiou ; l'électrification de 271 villages dans les mêmes régions en plus de Kédougou et Tambacounda ; l'amélioration continue de l'accès à l'eau par la construction de 115 forages et 79 châteaux d'eau dans les régions de Thiès, Louga, Fatick Kaolack, Matam, Saint Louis, Kolda Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Tambacounda et Kédougou ; la distribution de 789 équipements au profit des femmes en milieu rural.
- ²² la création de plus de 20.000 emplois directs et indirects dans les différents domaines d'intervention ; la réalisation de 317 infrastructures et équipements sociaux de base ; la prise en charge sanitaire de 90.890 personnes consultées entre 2019-2022 ; le suivi prénatal de 4.049 femmes enceintes dans les zones rurales ; le désenclavement de 383 localités par la construction de 19 tronçons pour un linéaire total de 361,93 Km de pistes, de 5 ouvrages de franchissement et la dotation de vedettes et de pirogues motorisées pour les fleuves Sénégal et Casamance et les îles du Saloum ; le financement de 156 projets de femmes rurales ; la dotation de vingt (20) ambulances médicalisées en zones rurales et à l'Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis.
- ²³ Un recrutement massif de jeunes dans les quatorze (14) régions du Sénégal dans les secteurs suivants : éducation (4 628), cadre de vie (1664), nettoyage (8721), santé (364), sport (263), environnement (9140), service civique (698), animation socio-éducatif (349), sécurité (6000), Promoville (523), AGETIP (2899), tourisme (162), le FERA (15673), CNEE (14035).
- ²⁴ (*Rapport Annuel Direction de l'emploi, 2022*).
- ²⁵ L'augmentation des quantités débarquées, la régularité des débarquements, le développement d'une nouvelle industrie de fabrication de pirogues, l'accès des acteurs de la pêche aux financements, la création de 1200 emplois directs et près de 10.000 emplois indirects, la modernisation des conditions de travail des acteurs et l'amélioration de leur sécurité à travers notamment l'octroi gratuit de gilets et de GPS.