



REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
One People – One Goal – One Faith



COUNTRY REPORT OF THE SENEGALESE
DELEGATION

SECOND ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ECOWAS PARLIAMENT 2019

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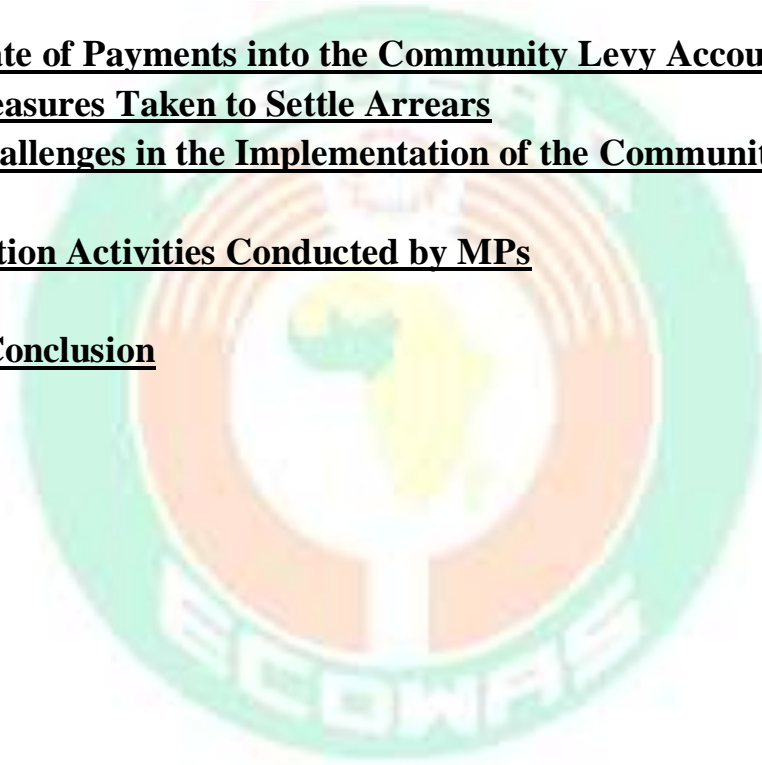
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Introductory Note

As has been the tradition at the beginning of each annual session, the presentation of country reports allows to retrace the political, economic and social calendar of each member country. It is all the more important as it allows us, in a collective approach, to evaluate the main issues that engage us in this community. For this year, 2019, Senegal is eagerly awaited on its political situation that we will be dealing with shortly. But, like every year, we will also present all the other items in the format, in accordance with the directives given in the Community.

But first, let me, on my own behalf and on behalf of all the members of the delegation, renew our country's commitment, through the person of H. E. the President of the Republic, Macky SALL, to contribute fully to the institutional foundation of this symbolic community of integration and the sub regional federation.

Political Situation

1. 1 Political Dialogue Framework

The new framework of national dialogue, tabled by H. E. Mr. Macky SALL, President of the Republic, helped to minimise the palpable political tensions after the presidential elections of February 24, 2019.

Indeed, the meeting led by the Minister of the Interior, on May 9, 2019, brought together political actors around the preliminary draft Terms of Reference. The participation of the majority of the political class augured well for the success of the consultations.

For his part, Head of State Macky Sall has, in the same vein, granted a favourable response to several requests made by the opposition, around the appointment of a neutral, independent and consensual person, assisted by other similar personalities, within the framework of a "cellular commission", to steer the dialogue.

As a democratic fundamental, the national political dialogue is undoubtedly one of the greatest manifestations of the good will of both the Head of State and the national political class to maintain peace and stability in the country.

Among the various knots untied by the political dialogue are the mode of election of mayors and the postponement of local elections at a later date.

Indeed, the transition to universal suffrage for local elections should be accompanied by a framework that required substantive work to define prerogatives to mayors. The revision of all these texts accompanied by such a change led to the postponement of the elections in a consensual manner.

The other nagging question that is finding a positive outcome is the appointment of the Leader of the Opposition.

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In any case, what is important to retain in the context of the political dialogue is that Senegal has made an important democratic leap thanks to the common will of the entire political class and embodied by the President of the Republic.

1. 2 Elections

As stated above, the local elections are postponed indefinitely to make room for some preliminary organization and adjustment of the legal texts. Recently, the government introduced an amendment on a bill postponing the so-called elections in order to set a March 28, 2021 deadline for the organization. By the way, no changes have been envisaged for the presidential elections that are scheduled for 2024.

1. 3 Other Major Political Facts

Other political events include the release of Khalifa Ababacar SALL and the meeting between Abdoulaye Wade and the President of the Republic, following the inauguration of one of the largest mosques in West Africa “Massalikoul Djinane” with the blessing of the Khalif General of the Mourides, Serigne Mountakha Bassirou Mbacké

These two acts by the President of the Republic have greatly contributed to the appeasement of the political climate with a reconsideration of the posture of each party. Indeed, the exchanges between the former and the current Presidents of the Republic are as a result of a long-standing demand of all the components of the society and send a strong signal in the consolidation of our democratic and social gains.

In sum, Senegal stands in good stead with regard to the management of its political leadership with efforts on both sides to maintain a political climate that is more than conducive to the expression of democracy, which singularly characterizes our country across the sub region.

II Security Situation

The security situation in Senegal is particularly stable. If in 2018 it was marked, by the trial of Imam Ndao, now stability reigns in this area. Nevertheless, Senegal remains alert to events in neighbouring countries.

With regard to the series of crimes and violence against children, measures have been taken by strengthening local security, but also by resorting to parent sensitisation based communication.

It must be emphasized that in both cases, the government has taken firm measures to combat, with all the energy at its disposal, all forms of violence against the populations; be they endogenous or exogenous.

2.1 Specific Measures to Combat Terrorism (Special Law/Institution or Agency)

As part of the fight against terrorism, the President of the Republic signed the Christchurch call in Paris against the dissemination of terrorist content online. In its prospect of becoming a leader in the fight against cybercrime, Senegal has a special division in the field, dependent on the judicial police. As part of the anti-terrorism measures, we also opened a national regional cybersecurity school currently housed at the National School of Administration, pending its transfer to the new Diamniadio urban center. Also the organization by the State of Senegal of the 6th edition of the Peace and Security forum in Africa on November 18 and 19, 2019 participates in this dynamics of the fight against terrorism in all these forms.

2.2 State of Operations of the National Commission on Small Arms

The National Commission to Fight Small Arms and Light Weapons is working on communication and awareness raising around the keeping and use of small arms and light weapons.

In its approach, it is also busy educating citizens about the current context that would place Casamance at the forefront of small arms possession. In fact, the work done shows that the reality is different. Indeed, on the sidelines of the first day of restitution of the sensitisation, collection, marking and destruction activities of SALW, the Commission's actors specify that small arms are found everywhere in Senegal and that it is the Casamance conflict which lasted over thirty years that brought about the stigmatization of the southern region.

The problem is more pronounced in urban areas, but without attaining alarming proportions. However, a plea is made for the amendment of Law 66-03 of 18 January 1966 on the general regime of arms and ammunition and its implementing decree. These amendments take into account certain types of weapons that go beyond the seven categories of weapons contained in the old text and also take into account certain types of dynamites, ammunition and other related materials.

However, pending the amendment, the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation and Illicit Circulation of SALW, led by the Minister of the Armed Forces, is continuing to intensify public awareness on the Arms Act.

2.3 Other Threats or Security Threat Situations

Senegal is currently enjoying a stable security climate. There are no palpable threats. This does not mean that the authorities are not alert on the issue given the sub-regional context.

III Human Rights Situation

3.1 State of Operations of the Responsible National Commission/Agency

In Senegal, the Senegalese Committee on Human Rights (CSDH) is the national institution for human rights established by Decree No. 70-453 of 22 April 1970, following the recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly of the (UN).

This organization, which monitors respect for Human Rights, is involved in the human situation of Senegalese residing in the country, as well as those in the Diaspora and foreigners living inside the country. Moreover, as part of their communication, the committee organized, in October, its ninth annual training session on international Human Rights law. It was also given audience at the beginning of November, by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

3.2 Respect/Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and Rights (Freedom of the Press and Opinion, Rights of Assembly and Demonstration)

Respect and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms is no longer a debate in Senegal. Indeed, the democratic and legal systems are such that it is possible for all Senegalese to freely express their point of view in various fora without risk of any apprehension. However, this freedom must be kept in check, as in any State.

3.3 Specific Situation/Measures relating to the:

a) Protection of the Rights of People living with Disabilities

The President of the Republic places the protection of people living with disabilities as a priority. In fact, after declaring the year 2018 as a "social year", all public policies have integrated people living with disabilities with a considerable strengthening of the measures relating to their well-being and their inclusion.

Family scholarships, the Equal Opportunity Card and universal health coverage are all policies to better protect people living with disabilities. In 2019, the restructuring of the agencies and their revitalization with a view to greater efficiency are a mark of the national political will to offer a better living environment to this vulnerable category of the population.

b) Promotion of Women's Rights

The promotion of women's rights is well established in the Senegalese context. The struggle for equity and gender equality has become an achievement in the various development sectors. Indeed, in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, education, among others, an important work of empowerment and promotion of women is being carried out by means of financing, supervision techniques and training.

c) Protection of the Rights of the Child

In 2018, the debate around the protection of the rights of the child became topical, especially with the cases of kidnappings and killings perpetrated on this vulnerable group of the society. To mitigate this situation, firm measures have been taken by the competent authorities. In April 2019, the President of the Republic signed a decree strengthening the powers of the Minister of Women, Family, Gender and Protection of the Child. The decree specifies that the minister "shall ensure respect for the fundamental rights of children and their protection against abuse and all forms of exploitation including those related to begging".

d) Situation of Refugees and Stateless Persons

With regard to the refugee situation, the most worrying category remains that of talibé children of foreign origin. These children, in addition to being in difficult situations of existence in relation to their irregular situation, (not captured demographically, absence of legal documents attesting to their existence ...), suffer from a lack of parental guidance. Such a situation puts the issue of porous borders at the center of the debate. Neighbouring States should therefore find a management framework for this permeability, the highest toll of which is paid by children.

IV State of Implementation of Community Texts

4.1 State of Ratification of Community Texts

In 2018, the State of Senegal aimed to ratify all Community texts. More than 44 texts have been ratified, placing the country among the first Member States. This dynamic remains constant insofar as the elected representatives continuously carry the advocacy for the ratification of the texts. Although it is difficult to reach consensus in the current political context, it is important to stress that Senegal is in line with most of the Community texts.

4.2 Specific Situation or Measures relating to the Implementation of Community Texts

a) Free Movement of Persons and Goods

Senegal has always strived to apply the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment and other Community texts that complement it, such as the Decision relating to the ECOWAS Passport and the biometric identity card.

b) Fight against Corruption and Money Laundering

The National Office for the Fight Against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC) is the main body fighting corruption. It has powers of self-referral, investigation, referral to the courts. This struggle, brought to the very level of ECOWAS through the regional training workshop on the National Risk Assessment (ENR) of money laundering and terrorist financing, recently organized by the Intergovernmental Group of Action against Laundering Money in West Africa (GIABA), remains a widespread concern of all Member States.

V State of Implementation of Community Programmes and Projects: Infrastructural Transport Projects

5.1 ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Programme

Senegal has been fully implementing the provisions of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (SLE) since 1 January 2004. Within this framework, the authorities have put in place all the institutional arrangements necessary for the effectiveness of the rules relating to the definition of originating products, the granting of approvals and certificates of origin. Thus, the National Accreditation Committee is functioning satisfactorily and plays its role in the examination of the SLE's business license applications.

5.2 Implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP)

Like other member states, Senegal has developed its National Agricultural Investment, Food Security and Nutrition Program (PNIASAN), aligned with the CAADP and ECOWAS Common Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) objectives. This process was officially launched on February 16, 2017. The technical validation of the program document took place on December 10 and 11, 2018.

5.3 Community Programmes relating to Gender

Together with the competent departments of the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Protection of the Child, the ECOWAS National Office coordinates and monitors the implementation of the programmes of the ECOWAS Center for Gender Development based in Dakar, including:

- medical and financial support for the care of women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula;
- support for the promotion of young girls in the sector of specialized technical and vocational training through the provision of scholarships for excellence; and
- technical and financial support to women processors of agricultural, fishery and artisanal products.

In this context, the ECOWAS scholarships awards ceremony was held on May 28, 2019, for young female beneficiaries for the year 2018. As a reminder, the Interministerial Selection Committee selected 45 beneficiaries, comprising 05 renewals and 40 new allocations, for an amount of FCFA 16,050,000.

5.4 Local Infrastructure Projects

The State of Senegal is on a very good track with respect to the implementation of road infrastructure projects, the most obvious of which are:

- The Regional Express Train which was inaugurated at the end of 2018. Linked with other modes of transport by a cleverly thought out folding system, the TER will constitute the backbone of transport in the Senegalese capital. The project will be carried out in two phases: a first phase from Dakar station to Diarniadio (36km) and a second phase from Diarniadio to AIBD Airport (19km). Added to this is the launch of BRT.
- The Ila Touba motorway, which has been very useful for mass transportation and also enhanced the free flow of trade between Touba and Dakar. This 113 km motorway offers 7,000 temporary jobs and 500 permanent jobs for a total cost of 418 billion.
- Work on the Trans-Gambian has been finalized and delivered. The project has greatly contributed to the movement of people and goods between the two countries - Senegal and The Gambia.
- The 1,540 m long Foundiougne Bridge is located in the Region of Fatick. It will connect the city of Fatick to Foundiougne. It will re-align the N6 national road at the Saloum River to ensure the flow of traffic between the N1, N4, N5 and N6.

VI Economic and Social Situation

6.1 Economic Growth

There is a direct correlation between the implementation of the PSE and economic growth. Indeed, this policy emphasizes the development of infrastructure and improving the consumption of citizens. This growth is consolidated in 2019 with the implementation of the projects and reforms envisaged in the second phase of the

ESP. A priority action plan based on clearly identified axes will, through the structural transformation of the economy, achieve strong, inclusive and sustainable growth.

a) Combating Poverty

The fight against poverty and that against inequalities are a priority of the State of Senegal. Indeed, since the implementation of PUDC, other programmes to promote youth employment and local consumption have been implemented throughout the country. The funding of the Rapid Entrepreneurship Delegation (DER) and the establishment of Community Agricultural Domains (DAC), among others, form part of the framework. All these initiatives which found favour with the populations aim at boosting the self-employment in a context of a low rate training of the young population.

b) Combating Youth Unemployment

In the above, an important part already concerns youth unemployment. Indeed, the informal sector is more buoyant given the low rate of academic training, vocational training is one of the most plausible ways to give a boost to the employability of young people. In this context, Phase II of the ESP devotes its first initiative to education and vocational training. This initiative is accompanied by the development of new sectors such as industry, oil and gas, all of which will bring jobs for young people in the country.

c) Other Major Economic Facts

In this section, it is important to mention the recent discovery of oil and gas as well as the economic benefits expected from their exploitation. To anticipate this particularly favourable economic climate, initiatives have been taken with the creation of the Bargny Sendou Yenne ore carrier and bulk carrier, the port of Ndayane and other industries capable of positioning themselves in the long term in anticipation the opportunities that will arise.

VII State of Implementation of Macro Economic Convergence Criteria

The global economy evolved during the first half of 2019 in a context marked by the Sino-US trade war and Brexit, which is slow to know its epilogue.

Domestically, internal economic activity, as measured by the general index of non-agricultural activity (IGA), shows a 1.8% consolidation between the first two quarters of 2019.

In terms of inflation, consumer prices remained broadly stable on a quarterly basis. Compared with the same period of 2018, they grew by 1.4%, driven by "food and non-alcoholic beverages" (+ 2.1%) and education (+ 2.3%) respectively.

In terms of price competitiveness, the Senegalese economy recorded a gain of 0.9% in quarterly change, under the favorable effect of the inflation differential (-1.5%)

mitigated by the appreciation of the CFA franc (+ 0.6%) against the currencies of major trading partners

In terms of public finances, budget performance is marked, at the end of the second quarter of 2019, by a sustained increase in resources and a satisfactory execution of public expenditure.

With regard to the total public debt, its outstanding balance is estimated at 7433.2 billion at the end of June 2019 against 7372.7 billion at the end of March 2019, an increase of 0.8%, comprising 6605.2 billion in external debt and \$ 828.0 billion in domestic debt.

In terms of foreign trade, in the second quarter of 2019, Senegal's trade deficit deteriorated by 124.1 billion, quarterly, to 418.4 billion. This reflects a drop in exports (-77.8 billion) combined with an increase in imports of goods (+52.5 billion). As a result, the import coverage rate for exports fell by 12.1 percentage points to 53.3%.

Finally, with regard to the monetary situation, it consolidated by 475.1 billion (+ 9.6%), reflecting an improvement of 798.2 billion (+ 19.0%) in domestic claims and a deterioration in net external assets of monetary institutions of 207.7 billion (-10.5%).

Senegal's exports to ECOWAS are estimated at 132.2 billion in the second quarter of 2019 against 142.7 billion in the previous quarter, a 7.3% decrease (-10.4 billion). They represent 27.7% of the total value of merchandise exports in the second quarter of 2019 compared to 25.7% in the previous quarter, a slight increase of 2.0 percentage points.

As for imports from ECOWAS countries, they amounted to 117.5 billion in the second quarter of 2019 against 67.6 billion in the previous quarter, an increase of 49.9 billion. They represented, for example, 11.5% of the total value of imports of goods against 7.0% the previous quarter.

Convergence Criteria

➤ Primary Criteria

- 1- Overall budget deficit** was expected to be **3.0% of GDP** at the end of December 2019.
- 2- Average Inflation rate** was 1.0% at the end of June 2019, below the threshold of 5% stated as part of the multilateral surveillance in ECOWAS.
- 3- Exchange Rate Reserves** are estimated at XX months of exports by the end of December 2018, i.e. below the 6 month threshold, maintained as part of the multilateral surveillance;

4- No funding of the budget deficit was contracted from the Central Bank in the second quarter of 2018.

➤ **Secondary Criteria**

1- Public debt outstanding was expected to be 49.8% of GDP by the end of December 2019, i.e. below the threshold of 70% maintained as part of multilateral surveillance;

2- Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER): The NEER changed by -1.2% at the end of June 2019 as compared to the first semester of 2018. The variation is included in the bracket of -/+ 10% maintained as part of multilateral surveillance.

Criteria	Standard	2019	2020
Primary Criteria			
Basic budget balance ratio	Above or equal to 0 %	-1.2%	0.1%
Budget deficit	Stable at 3%	3%	3%
Annual inflation rate	Less than or equal to 3 % maximum	1%	1.7%
Ratio of outstanding domestic and foreign debt	Less than 70%	52.5%	51.6%
Secondary Criteria			
Ratio of wage bill over tax revenue	Less than 35%	30.5%	30.6%
Ratio of public investments funded from domestic sources over tax revenue	At least equal to 20%	27.6%	25.5%
Ratio of current foreign debt excluding grants	Less than 5%	-5.8%	-4.9%
Fiscal pressure rate	At least equal to 17 %	17.4%	17.7%

VIII Environment and Climate Change

In Senegal, climate change is an already sensitive threat and several facts can illustrate it: A decrease in rainfall of about 300 mm in 30 years; Heavier rains and of shorter durations; An increase in temperature of about 1.7 ° C in 30 years; Etc. Negative impacts are also multiple: encroachment of the sea; coastal erosion; desertification; reduction of mangroves; loss of arable land and pasture; reducing the availability of water for irrigation, drinking and other productive activities, etc.

Coupled with these challenges is the marginalization of certain social strata (especially women, children and vulnerable groups), who face formal and informal obstacles in accessing and controlling resources (land), state departments and markets.

To provide answers to this situation, the State has, from independence to date, initiated development policies in this direction. The various planning documents developed for the operationalization of these policies have led to a diversification of agriculture, a slight increase in the rate of economic growth and an improvement in the contribution of agriculture to GDP, even if it is still low. Nonetheless, these different policies are still striving to significantly reduce the extent of poverty that is likely to worsen with the consequences of climate change.

8.1 State of Implementation of COP 21 Decisions (make a list of major COP 21 decisions)

A new climate agreement has been adopted, aiming to limit the global temperature to 2 ° C by 2050. This universal and historic agreement, must come into effect from 2020 and is applicable to all countries that have ratified it. Each State that is party to the agreement will have to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN). The Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN) is the national road map of national commitments to the Paris Agreement. It is part of the PSE, was developed under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in collaboration with the participation of sectoral experts, local communities, civil society and the involvement of the State, and has produced a set of significant actions that demonstrate Senegal's commitment to contribute to the collective challenge posed by climate change.

As part of this document, Senegal has set a target of reducing its GHG emissions by 21% by 2030. The overall cost is US \$ 21.5 billion.

❖ Ongoing Actions of the Implementation of CDN

Solar power stations feeding into the network:

- **The share of renewable sources of energy with solar power stations feeding into the network**, whose installed power production capacity, presently 23%, will increase significantly to facilitate the achievement of the new objectives set by the Government (30% in 2020).
- **Deployment of Energy Efficiency**
- **Deployment of Mass Transport (less fuel consumption) with BRT, TER, hybrid taxis.**
- **The National Adaptation Plan Process (PNA) for real recording and adaptation into development policy;**

8.2 Other Relevant Specific Measures taken on the Environment and Climate Change

Development of Projects under the Green Climate Fund for the Implementation of the CDN : .05 projects approved:

- o The Salt Land Remediation Project for Improving Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities in the Groundnut Basin: It is funded at a total cost of US\$ 8.2 million.

- o The Integrated Flood Management Project in Senegal: The total cost of the project is 71 million Euros including a grant of 15 million euros from the GCF, 50 million euros from the AFD in concessional loan and Senegal's contribution of 6 million Euros.
- o The "Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Small Farmers through Integrated Climate Risk Management Project (the 4R Initiative)": Project cost is US \$ 10.72 million .
- o The International Project on the Structural Transformation of Climate-Sensitive Finance with the Agence Française de Développement for a total amount of US\$ 742 million with a co-financing of the GCF of USD 272.5 million;
- o The project Promoting the use of improved stoves with 58.822 million euros and the GIZ as an accredited entity.

IX Payment of Proceeds from the Community Levy

Senegal has been implementing the ECOWAS Community Levy since 2003, when it entered into force. The summary statements of the assessments, recoveries and transfers are regularly transmitted to the ECOWAS Commission. The amounts collected are also paid monthly into the dedicated ECOWAS account opened at the BCEAO.

The same course of action is applied to goods originating in ECOWAS are exempt from the PC. Other specific operations such as those relating to donations and grants received from public bodies and charities recognized by the State are also exempt from the community levy in accordance with the texts that govern the community.

9.1 State of Payments into the Community Levy Account

The Delegation made a comparison between the assessments and the recoveries received in the ECOWAS account at the BCEAO since the start of the Community Levy in July 2003 to April 2019 (see table below).

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PERIODE	Montant des liquidations	Montant Total reçu sur le compte a la BCEAO	Montant PCC liquidé non encore versé
2003	2,236,687,549	2,289,871,667	(53,184,118)
2004	4,602,083,541	4,294,007,586	308,075,955
2005	5,220,147,976	4,934,081,358	286,066,618
2006	5,379,331,892	5,276,034,593	103,297,299
2007	6,821,440,332	6,624,488,578	196,951,754
2008	7,820,754,278	7,928,159,972	(107,405,694)
2009	6,779,836,686	6,737,509,425	42,327,261
2010	7,296,855,471	7,073,147,963	223,707,508
2011	7,965,277,359	5,626,392,732	2,338,884,627
2012	8,564,842,700	4,689,476,164	3,875,366,536
2013	8,494,980,064	13,226,204,015	(4,731,223,951)
2014	8,856,509,080	8,939,499,967	(82,990,887)
2015	9,511,319,613	9,310,115,595	201,204,018
2016	10,254,531,919	6,600,207,090	3,654,324,829
2017	11,340,035,166	7,434,019,213	3,906,015,953
2018	11,540,101,036	7,080,168,878	4,459,932,158
jan-avr 2019	2,044,212,734	185,840,826	1,858,371,908
Total	124,728,947,396	108,249,225,622	16,479,721,774

9.2 Measures taken to Settle the Arrears

It can be seen from the table above that out of a total amount of liquidations of FCFA 124,728,212,396 over the period under review, an amount of FCFA 108,249,225,622 was received in the CCP account, i.e. a cumulative balance to be reversed of FCFA 16,479,721,774. Of this amount, the General Directorate of Public Accounting and Treasury informed that it has recovered FCFA 12,004,494,411 to be returned to the ECOWAS account at the BCEAO. The difference of FCFA 4,475,227,363 is to be recovered. The mission reminded the Senegalese part of the provisions of Article 10 of the CPC Protocol which stipulate that the proceeds of the levy, once recovered, must be returned to the ECOWAS account within a period not exceeding one month.

9.3 Challenges in the Implementation of the Community Levy

- **ECOWAS recommends that Senegal:**
 - Apply the CCP on customs procedures, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Protocol relating thereto, in particular with regard to petroleum products;

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- Comply with the provisions of Article 10 of the CCP Protocol regarding payback periods;
 - Propose to the ECOWAS Commission a plan for the clearance of the CCP balance recovered and not yet paid, i.e. FCFA 12,004,494,411;
 - Take the necessary measures to recover and repay the amount of FCFA 4,475,227 363 already liquidated.
- **The Senegalese part recommends that the ECOWAS Commission:**
- Send more frequently evaluation missions of the application of the PCC for regular monitoring of its implementation;
 - Examine the possibility of mutual compensation to cancel the debts held by both parties;
 - Open the reflection on the re-reading of the CCP Protocol to address the concerns of the Member States regarding, in particular, the subjection of petroleum products and the cancellation of customs declarations for which the CCP has already been recovered and transferred to the ECOWAS account at the BCEAO;
 - Study the possibility of organizing a meeting of the PCC Steering Committee enlarged to include AFC members, to evaluate the implementation of the Protocol and make proposals to the decision-making bodies.

X Sensitisation Activities Conducted by MPs

As part of their outreach activities, the ECOWAS MPs of Senegal organized a football tournament in Bakel which created a rapprochement between the border communes of Mali with Bakel who were chosen as guests of honour in order to consolidate links between the different communities.

A wrestling tournament was also organized in Kebemer and sponsored by the Senegalese delegation in order to carry the activities of the community and strengthen the links between the various communities. This traditional activity is now on the sports agenda of all Senegalese wrestlers and plays a key role in maintaining links between the various participating countries.

Restitution of ECOWAS Parliament Meetings to the National Assembly

On the restitution of the meetings of the ECOWAS Parliament's sessions, we have just started our single session which coincides with the second ordinary session of the Parliament and obviously in our next meeting we will reconstitute the ECOWAS reports.

Conclusion

A glance at this report shows that Senegal's political situation, at the end of the elections, has remained stable. Despite political differences and tensions perceived between the parties, as in any representative democracy, everything is in order and the State is in full control.

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With regard to security, Senegal is engaged in maintaining the gains of internal stability while taking care to contain the external threats emanating from tensions related to terrorism in the sub-region.

On the Human Rights situation, Senegal strives to assert the rights of all segments of the population by taking affirmative action in favour of women and young people, who are the engine of development.

Regarding economic growth, the indicators are evolving despite the difficulties encountered. Ongoing State projects will, by 2022, see the indicators evolve significantly. The implementation of Community texts is well underway. However, efforts remain to be made to adapt to climate change. Requiring significant economic means, this issue, which is slow to see positive outcomes, nevertheless remains at the centre of the debates among the various bodies concerned. In sum, this is the presentation.

I cannot conclude without paying glowing tribute to the Rt. Hon. Moustapha Cissé LÔ, for the quality of work done as head of delegation, and then as Speaker.

Indeed, this man has offered himself, as is his nature, body and soul, to the cause of the community since the second term. The Senegalese delegation wishes, through this report, which will be the last under his speakership, to thank him warmly. Your Excellency, we thank you for your commitment, thank you for your solidarity, and especially thank you for adding value to the delegation that we constituted. Today, we are proud to have had at our head a man of value, a man speech and a man of virtue. You have been advocating for the community wherever you find yourself. You have just made it yours. For having rubbed shoulders with you in other contexts, I know that you were not role-playing. You just knew how to remain your very self, that is, loyal and consistent in your approach.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hereby crave your indulgence to give a rousing standing ovation to this exemplary man, as a way of expressing the gratitude of the Senegalese delegation, and, of course, that of the entire community to him.