



REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL

Un Peuple – Un But – Une Foi



RAPPORT PAYS DE LA DELEGATION DU SENEGAL

FIRST ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
ECOWAS PARLIAMENT

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Honourable Aimé ASSINE, Leader of delegation

Honourable Souleymane Ndoye

Honourable Ibrahima Baba SALL

Honourable Abdoulaye WILANE

Honourable Adama SYLLA

Honourable Woraye SARR

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The Rt Honourable Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament,

Members of the Bureau

Members of the Conference of Committees' Bureaux,

Dear Colleagues Members of the ECOWAS Parliament,

Mr Secretary General,

The Director and Administrative Staff of Parliament,

All protocols observed.

I have the honour to present to you the 2021 country report of Senegal, which is expected to give an overview of the political, economic and social situation of the country, and to highlight its major orientations and current decisions.

INTRODUCTION

The reports of Member States meet the intent of the community by providing an assessment of the practical implementation of decisions, commitments and orientations of our regional and sub-regional institutions,

Like many countries in our region, we know that Senegal has a lot of expectations regarding its political, economic and social situation. Beyond the general considerations, other issues will also be addressed in accordance with the outline proposed by the Parliament, such as the particular and exceptional case of the COVID 19 pandemic with all its exponential misfortunes, because it spares no sector.

Let me first and foremost express my sincere gratitude and satisfaction to all colleagues of Senegalese Delegation and on behalf of our team, pay a heartfelt tribute, to:



- His Excellency President Macky SALL, through whom our country expresses all its commitment to fully contribute to the institutional foundation of our community, a symbol of our will for sub-regional integration.
- Honorable Moustapha NIASSE, Speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal and his collaborators, for their constant support for our delegation.

1- Political situation

1. Framework for Policy dialogue

The new framework for national dialogue established by His Excellency President Macky SALL, has made it possible to calm the political tensions that were perceptible after the presidential elections of February 24, 2019.

In this regard, the meeting conducted by the Minister of the Interior on May 9, 2019, brought together political actors to discuss the draft Terms of Reference for the national dialogue.

The participation of the majority of political actors made it possible to launch an important process of political and social dialogue.

It should be recalled that Senegal, beyond its legendary hospitality, “the TERANGA”, is traditionally known as a Country of dialogue.

The President, Macky SALL, on his part, received individually each of the leaders of the presidential and opposition party. Following those meetings, he granted several requests made by the opposition for the appointment of a neutral, independent and consensual figure, assisted by other personalities of the same status. This process led to the establishment of a committee responsible for steering the dialogue.

The national political dialogue, which is fundamentally democratic is undoubtedly one of the greatest manifestations of the goodwill of both the President and political actors in general, to maintain peace, stability and social cohesion in the country.

Among the various knots untied by this political dialogue are the procedures for electing mayors and the postponement of local elections initially scheduled for 2019 to a later date.

One of the important results is the transition to direct universal suffrage for local elections, a reform which should nevertheless be accompanied by a redefinition of the prerogatives of mayors in relation to Act III of decentralization. The revision of all of these texts that should accompany such a change led to the postponement of the elections in a consensual manner.

The other pressing issue, which is on the verge of being resolved is the appointment of the Leader of the Opposition.

In any case, what is important to remember in the context of political dialogue is that Senegal has made an important democratic leap thanks to the joint commitment of all political actors and embodied by the President. .

1. 2 Elections

As pointed out above, local elections have been postponed due to some organisational issues and the need to adjust legal texts, mostly on the proposal of opposition parties. As we speak, there is a presidential decree setting 23 January 2022 as the date of local elections.

1. 3 Other major political developments

Other political activities include the release of Khalifa Ababacar SALL and the meeting in 2020 between the former President, Mr. Abdoulaye WADE and his successor, President MACKY SALL, during the inauguration of one of the biggest mosques in West Africa,

« Massalikoul Djinane » at the initiative and under the leadership of the Caliph General of the Mourides, Serigne Mountakha Bassirou Mbacké.

This again demonstrates the important role that religious leaders of all faiths play in the ongoing quest for social peace.

These two acts by the President of the Republic have greatly contributed to the calming of the political climate with a reconsideration of the posture of each party. Indeed, the interactions between the former and current President of the Republic are the result of a long-standing request from all components of the society and give a strong signal as regards the consolidation of our democratic and social achievements.

In a nutshell, Senegal is on track in terms of managing its political framework and this is as a result of the efforts made on both sides to maintain a social climate, which goes beyond promoting democracy. This is a distinct hallmark of our country in the sub-region.

Contrary to the sponsorship practised elsewhere by the system of electors, which favours the majority party in the major institutions, Senegal has chosen citizen sponsorship, which comes from the entire population, without any discrimination and which has the advantage of eliminating in any democracy, any hint of fanciful candidacy, and which in fact reduces the unnecessary number of candidates (47 lists for the 2017 legislative elections) and also significantly reduce the cost of elections.

For the candidates, this involves garnering the sponsorship of 0.8% to 1% of the electorate, i.e. 52,000 signatures, spread over at least seven of the country's 14 regions with a minimum of 2,000 per region.

In view of the foregoing, it is surprising to see Senegal being reprimanded by the ECOWAS court of justice over the sponsorship system it has adopted.

However, it is worth mentioning the demonstration of March 2021 following the arrest of Mr Ousmane SONKO, Member of the National Assembly and leader of the opposition party “PASTEF Les Patriotes”, who came third in the last presidential elections of 2019.

On February 3, 2021, a young Senegalese named Adji Rabi SARR lodged a complaint with the Investigation Squad of the National Gendarmerie against Mr. SONKO. It should be noted that the government has never been involved in this judicial case because it respects the separation of powers. The government only ensured that the rights of each of the two parties are respected.

The investigation initiated in accordance with the relevant procedure was to enable the gendarmes, after hearing the complainant, to take the statements of the respondent. When summoned, Mr SONKO hid behind his parliamentary immunity to turn down the invitation by the gendarmes. In accordance with the laws and regulations, his parliamentary immunity was lifted, allowing the proceedings to be continued by the investigating judge who summoned him for a hearing on March 3, 2021.

On several occasions, Mr. SONKO said that he would not answer the judge before changing his mind. He finally agreed to comply, but used stratagems to mobilize his supporters, organize a delaying tactics by mobilising the public to avoid going before the judge or, at least, to go on his own conditions.

Thus, in violation of the ban on gatherings as part of the state of health emergency decreed in the fight against COVID-19, Mr SONKO and his bodyguard have resisted the injunctions of security forces and order thus, seriously disturbing public order and installing violence in certain regions of the country and particularly in Dakar and its descent stronghold, the Department of Bignona, Ziguinchor Region in the South, in Casamance.

Underlying the riots, the demonstrators took to the streets to express their poor living conditions and their frustration exacerbated by the impacts of an economic crisis aggravated by the effects of Covid-19 on the daily lives of Senegalese. This situation has resulted in job losses for young people and women and especially in the restriction of freedoms imposed by the curfew and the ban on gatherings of all kinds.

Despite the violence observed among some of the demonstrators, the Defense and Security forces, as seasoned professionals, were able to handle the situation with discernment as well as maintained order, even if thirteen (13) are to be deplored (13) cases of loss of human life and significant material damage.

In his capacity as the Father of the Nation, President Macky SALL addressed the Nation and his speech was commended as a factor for peace and serenity in Senegal. In his address, he reiterated his commitment to proferling strong, effective and lasting solutions to the concerns and living conditions of our compatriots, young people and women in particular.

The Head of State has thus taken measures concerning, on the one hand, the reduction of the curfew linked to the state of a health disaster in the regions of Dakar and Thiès, and on the other hand, support for youth to respond, in a substantial and urgent manner, to the training, employment and funding needs of projects to support youth and women's entrepreneurship as well as the informal sector: More than six hundred (600) billion CFA francs are put into funding for

young people, thereby creating sixty-five thousand (65,000) jobs, including five thousand (5,000) teachers at all levels.

II- Security situation

The security situation in Senegal has so far been stable compared to the overall situation in the Region. It was marked, in 2018, by the trial of Imam Ndao, accused of terrorism, and the SONKO / ADJI SARR Affair in March 2021. Currently, Senegal has found peace and security. Nevertheless, our country remains on the alert in view of terrorism-related activities in neighbouring countries. For this reason, Senegal makes a strong military and financial contribution to the peace and stability efforts of neighbouring countries.

With regard to the series of crimes and violence against children, measures have been taken by strengthening local security and also through communication based on sensitizing parents in both cases. The government has taken stringent measures to aggressively tackle all forms of violence against the masses, whether endogenous or exogenous.

2.1 Specific counter-terrorism measures (law/institution or special agency)

As part of the fight against terrorism, the President of the Republic signed in Paris the Christchurch appeal against the dissemination of terrorist contents online.

With a view to becoming a leader in the fight against cybercrime, Senegal has set up a special cybercrime division within the judicial police.

We have also, as part of the measures to fight terrorism, opened a national cybersecurity school with a regional vocation, currently housed at the National School of Administration (ENA) pending its transfer to the new urban centre of Diamniadio.

Also Senegal's hosting of the 6th edition of the Peace and Security Forum in Africa on November 18 and 19, 2019, has greatly contributed in this dynamic fight against terrorism in all its forms.

The 7th edition of the said Forum scheduled for the last quarter of 2021 on the theme "The challenges of stability and emergence in Africa in a post-COVID-19 world will undoubtedly consolidate the major place of this event in the continental agenda.

2 Status of the National Small Arms Commission

The national commission on small arms and light weapons has continued to work towards communicating and sensitizing on the possession and use of small arms.

In its approach, it is also concerned with enlightening citizens on the current context that would place Casamance at the forefront of trafficking and possession of light weapons. However, the work carried out shows that the reality is quite different, since on the fringes of the first day of restitution of the activities on the campaign to raise awareness, collect, mark and destroy SALW, the actors of the commission maintain that light weapons are to be found almost everywhere in Senegal. It is therefore the conflict situation in Casamance that has led to the stigmatisation of the southern region.

Further studies have revealed that this problem is more perceived in urban areas but not of alarming proportions. However, a plea has been made to amend Act 66-03 of January 18, 1966, on the general regime for arms and ammunition as well as its implementing decree. These amendments take into account certain types of weapons that go beyond the seven categories of weapons contained in the former text and also take into account certain types of dynamite, ammunition and other related materials.

However, while awaiting the amendment, the National Commission for the fight against the proliferation and illicit circulation of SALW, under the aegis of the Minister of the Armed Forces, continues to intensify and rigorously sensitize people on Act respecting weapons.

2.3 Other threats or security threats

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

III- Human rights situation

3.1 Status of the Commission / national agency in charge

The Senegalese Human Rights Commission in Senegal, (CSDH) is the national human rights institution created by decree n ° 70-453 of April 22, 1970, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly.

This human rights monitoring committee is involved in the human situation of Senegalese citizens residing in the country as well as those in diaspora, including foreigners living in 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 granted an audience with the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in early November 2019 and 2020.

3.2 Status of compliance/promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms (freedom of the press and of 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 any Senegalese to freely express his or her point of view in the various forums without any fear. This freedom is however, limited as in any state governed by the rule of law.

3.3 Specific measures / situation on:

a) Protecting the rights of persons with disabilities

The protection of persons living with a disability has been a priority for the President of the Republic since 2018. On declaring 2018 as a “social year”, all the public policies defined have integrated persons with disabilities with a considerable and progressive strengthening of measures relating to their well-being and their integration.

The family grants, equal opportunities card and universal health coverage are all policies aimed at better protection for persons living with a disability. The restructuring of the agencies and their revitalization initiated since 2019 with a view to greater efficiency is a mark of national political will to offer a better living condition to this vulnerable category of the population.

b) Promotion of women's rights

The promotion of women's rights no longer needs to be demonstrated in the Senegalese context. The campaign for gender fairness and equality has become an achievement in the various development sectors. In the fields of agriculture, fishing, education, among others, an important empowerment programs and promotion of women is being carried out through funding, supervision techniques and training. The implementation of the law on parity and the law criminalizing rape are clear examples, among others, of the political will to promote women.

c) Protection on rights of the Child

In 2018, the debate on the protection of children's rights made the news, particularly with cases of kidnappings and murders perpetrated on this vulnerable segment of society. Firm measures have been taken by the competent authorities, to remedy this situation,. In April 2019, the President of the Republic signed a decree strengthening the prerogatives of the Minister of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection. This decree specifies that the Minister “shall ensure that the fundamental rights of children are protected against abuse and all forms exploitation, including those related to begging. This is how the “Zero enfant dans la rue” (Zero children on the street) program was initiated;

d) The situation of refugees and displaced persons

With regard to the situation of refugees, the most worrying category remains that of talibé children of foreign origin. The latter, in addition to being in difficult life situations related to their irregular condition (not demographically listed, absence of legal papers attesting to their existence, etc.), suffer from a lack of parental supervision. This situation puts the issue of porous borders back at the centre of the debate.

Neighbouring states should therefore find a framework for community management of this porousness, for which children pay the highest price.

IV Status of implementation of the community texts

4.1 Status of ratification of community texts

Senegal as a country, has always aimed to ratify all community texts. To date, more than 55 texts have been ratified which has made Senegal to be among the first member states. This dynamic remains constant insofar as elected officials

continuously advocate for the ratification of texts. Even though it is sometimes difficult to reach a consensus in the current political context, it is important to point out that Senegal is in line with most of the community texts.

4.2 Specific situation or measures on the implementation of Community texts

a) Free movement of persons and goods

Senegal has always strived to implement the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, the right of residence and establishment as well as other community texts that complement it, such as the Decision on the ECOWAS Passport and the biometric identity card.

Although the Senegalese authorities have always given firm instructions for the strict application of the provisions of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, the right of establishment and residence, it should be noted that there are still barriers attributable to ignorance of the texts or to a deliberate act of illegal collection.

Senegal is working to tackle these challenges, by ensuring better implementation of ECOWAS and WAEMU texts, in particular, the reduction of checkpoints.

It should also be noted that our country has proceeded with the abolition of the Resident Card and the implementation of an ECOWAS Biometric National Identity Card which was stipulated by Act n ° 05/2016 of 04 March 2016 and officially launched on October 04, 2016, by the Head of State, making Senegal the first country to introduce it.

Furthermore, Senegal is committed to sensitizing and training the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) with a view to encouraging them to fully comply with the provisions of the Protocol. Sensitization activities also target the populations and all the actors involved in the free movement process.

Thus, as part of the technical visit in preparation for the Day of Free Movement in Senegambia, which took place on February 20, 2020, sensitization activities were carried out on both sides of the Senegal-Gambian border (Sélety and Giboro).

These activities are in line with the recommendations of the “Karang Declaration” adopted at the end of the “Free Movement Day in Senegambia”, which was held on March 1, 2018.

We should recall that this Day, institutionalized, following the Senegalese-Gambian Presidential Council which was held on March 13, 2018 in Banjul, and is held annually and alternately in the countries. It constitutes a privileged framework for dialogue between the various actors, in particular the populations living along the borders, the Police, Customs, Gendarmerie, Water and Forests, other ministries and agencies involved in the process of free movement, civil society organizations, local communities, etc.

b) The fight against corruption and money laundering

The National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC) is the main body in charge of the fight against corruption. It has powers of self-referral, investigation and referral to justice. This fight against money laundering and terrorist financing was taken up at the ECOWAS level through the regional training workshop on the National Risk Assessment (NRA) of money laundering and terrorist financing organized three years ago by the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA). It remains a concern widely shared by all member states including Senegal

V Status of implementation of community programs and projects: Infrastructure and transport projects

5.1 ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme

Senegal is fully implementing the provisions of the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (TLS) since January 1, 2004. Within this framework, the authorities have put in place all the institutional mechanisms necessary for the effectiveness of the rules on the definition of products origin, the allocation of approvals and certificates of origin. Thus, the National Accreditation Committee is functioning satisfactorily and playing its role in examining applications from companies for accreditation to the TLS.

Currently the Ministry in charge of ECOWAS is working to:

- list Senegalese companies with import-export capacities which have not yet been approved by the SLE due to their lack of knowledge of this instrument and/or of the procedures for requesting approval;
- hold a training session for operators previously identified on the TLS. They will be provided with information on the benefits of the Scheme as well as advice on its membership procedures;
- help them prepare their accreditation application files which will be submitted to the National Accreditation Committee (CNA)

5.2 Implementation of the common agricultural policy (ECOWAP)

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

5.3 Community gender-based programs

In relation to the competent services of the Ministry of Women, Family, Gender and Child Protection, the ECOWAS National Office ensures the coordination and monitoring of the program's implementation of ECOWAS Centre for Development of Gender in Dakar, focusing in particular on:

- medical and financial support for women and girls suffering from obstetric fistula;
- support for the promotion of young girls in the specialized technical and vocational training sector by providing scholarships for excellence;
- technical and financial support for women processors of agricultural, fishing and artisanal products.

Within this framework, on 28 May 2019, the ECOWAS scholarship award to the young girls' beneficiaries for the year 2018 was held. We should recall that the

Inter-ministerial Selection Committee selected 45 beneficiaries, including 05 renewals and 40 new slots, for an amount of CFA 16,050,000.

This commendable momentum continues and grows stronger each year.

5.4 Local infrastructure project

Senegal is on a very good track to completing its road infrastructure projects. Among the most obvious we can mention:

- The Regional Express Train, linked to other modes of transport by an intelligently designed feeder system, which will form the backbone of the transport system in the Senegalese capital. The project is being carried out in two phases: a first phase going from Dakar station to Diamniadio (36km) almost completed and a second phase going from Diamniadio to AIBD airport (19km). It is certainly slow at the beginning, but it is only a matter of final adjustments.
- Added to this is the launch of the Rapid Transit Bus (BRT) which will link the suburbs to the Dakar city centre
- The Ila Touba Highway has finally demonstrated its full role in mass travel but also in the smoothness of economic activities between Touba and Dakar. This 113 km motorway mobilizes 7000 temporary jobs and 500 permanent jobs at a total cost of 418 billion.
- The Dakar –Mbour toll motorway for the moment is effective... gives greater free flow of traffic and should be developed towards the other regional capitals.
- Works on the Trans Gambia Bridge have been completed and delivered. The execution of this project has strongly contributed to the movement of people and goods between the two sister-countries of Senegal and The Gambia, towards Casamance and Guinea-Bissau.
- the large 1540 m long Foundiougne toll bridge is located in the Fatick region. It will connect the city of Fatick to Foundiougne, and allow for

the reconstruction of the National road N6 at the Saloum river level, thus ensuring the free flow of traffic between the N1, N4, N5, and N6.

VI Social and economic situation:

6.1 Economic growth

The relationship between the implementation of the PSE (Emerging Senegal Plan) and economic growth is no longer in doubt. This policy indeed, emphasises the development of infrastructures and the improvement of citizens' consumption. This growth is consolidated in 2019 with the implementation of the projects and reforms planned in the second phase of the PSE. A priority action plan structured on well-designed axes had made it possible to achieve, through the structural transformation of the economy, a strong, inclusive and sustainable growth of over 6%. Unfortunately, this rate has been slowed down or even wiped out by Covid 19, bringing it down to about 1.7%.

a) Fight against poverty

The fight against poverty, together with the fight against inequality is a priority for Senegal. Following the implementation of the Emergency Community Development Program (PUDC), other programs aimed at promoting youth employment and local consumption have been implemented across the country. This is the framework for financing the delegation to the Rapid Entrepreneurship (DER), the establishment of the Community Agricultural Areas (DAC), among others. All these initiatives which have positively impacted the lives of the people, aim to boost self-employment in the context of low training rate among the young population.

The events of March 2021, characterized as a popular revolt, particularly among young job seekers, enabled the Senegalese government to take appropriate and strong measures, such as the immediate setting up of more than 600 billion to fund youth projects and the recruitment of nearly 65,000 young people, including 5,000 teachers already trained.

b) Combating youth unemployment

In the light of the forgoing, an important part already concerns youth employment. As the informal sector is more promising given the low rate of

academic training, vocational training is one of the most plausible avenues to give a rapid and concrete boost to the employability of young people. In this context, phase II of the PSE 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 provide jobs for the country's young people alongside other vital sectors such as agriculture and industry, which are major providers of jobs.

c) Major economic activities

Under this heading, 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 mineral and bulk port of Bargny Sendou Yenne, the port of Ndayane and other industries capable of positioning themselves in the long term in the face of emerging opportunities.

d) COVID 19 and its socio-economic impacts

The unexpected COVID 19 pandemic has hindered major developmental efforts. It has also terribly ruined our country's economy and disrupted all the levers of growth, despite the fight and support measures that have been put in place by Senegal with the support of its partners.

To curb the negative impact of COVID-19, the Senegalese Government has set up an Economic and Social Resilience Program (PRES), for very short-term actions, endowed with a response fund called "Force Covid -19" amounting to CFA francs 1,000 billion or 7% of GDP. The purpose of this fund was to relieve the most affected households and businesses directly affected by the shock as well as the Diaspora.

Subsequently, the Government adopted the Priority Action Plan (PAP) of phase II of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), commonly known as PAP 2A, in order to mitigate the negative effects of the crisis and revive socio-economic activities with a view to reviving the economy.

We have, today, recognize the very satisfactory results achieved by Senegal through its mobilized services.

The current mass vaccination campaign is yielding tangible results, to the great satisfaction of the people, the Senegalese Government, its partners and friends around the world.

Significant support and recovery measures have been taken in all vital sectors of the country's socio-economic life.

VII Status of implementation of the macroeconomic convergence criteria

The global economy continues to evolve against the backdrop of the Sino-American trade war and the recently concluded Brexit

Internally, economic activity, measured by the general activity index excluding agriculture (IGA), shows a consolidation of 1.8% until early 2020.

On the inflation front, consumer prices remained broadly stable in quarterly variation. Compared to 2018, they grew by 1.4%, driven by “food and non-alcoholic beverages” (+ 2.1%) and education (+ 2.3%).

In terms of price competitiveness, the Senegalese economy recorded a profit of 0.9% quarterly, under the favourable effect of the inflation differential (-1.5%) mitigated by the appreciation of the CFA franc (+ 0.6%) against the currencies of the main trading partners. Today, we must admit that Covid 19 has profoundly undermined these efforts, thus affecting all key sectors of the economy.

In terms of public finances, budget execution at the end of the second quarter of 2020, is still marked by a sustained increase in resources and a satisfactory execution of public expenditure, as was the case in 2019.

As regards total public debt, its outstanding amount at the end of June 2020 is estimated at 7,433.2 billion at the end of June 2019 against 7,372.7 billion at the end of March 2019, i.e. an increase of 0.8%, of which 6,605.2 billion under the external debt and 828.0 billion under the internal debt.

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

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

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 decrease of 7.3% (-10.4 billion). They thus represent 27.7% of the total value of merchandise exports for the second quarter of 2019 against 25.7% in the previous quarter, a slight increase of 2.0 percentage points.

Imports from ECOWAS countries, stood at 117.5 billion in the second quarter of 2019 against 67.6 billion in the previous quarter, an increase of 49.9 billion. They thus represented 11.5% of the total value of imports of goods against 7.0% the previous quarter.

With the outbreak of Covid 19, the entire economic system is being tested.

Convergence Criteria

➤ **Primary Criteria**

1-The forecast for the overall budget deficit was 3.0% for December 2019 and the first half of 2020,

2- The inflation rate stood at an average of 1.0% at the end of June 2019 and 1.7% in 2021, i.e. still below the 5% threshold set within the framework of multilateral surveillance within the ECOWAS.

3- Foreign exchange reserves are estimated at 5.9 months of imports in 2020 against 5.7 months in 2019, i.e. slightly below the 6-month threshold stated in the framework of the multilateral surveillance;

No budget deficit financing was contracted with the Central Bank during the second quarter of 2018. But with the pandemic everything has been reconsidered.

Criteria	Benchmark	2019	2020
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Primary Criteria			
Basic budgetary balance	higher or equal to 0%	-1.2%	-0.1%
Government budget deficit	Fixed at 3%	3%	6.1%
Annual inflation rate	Less than or equal to 3% to maximum	1%	1.7%
outstanding debt ratio internal and external	less than 70%	52.5%	63.1%
Secondary Criteria			
ratio of the wage bill to Tax revenue	less than 35%	30.5%	30.6%

ratio of public investments financed from internal resources to tax revenue	at least equal to 20%	27,6%	25.5%
current external deficit ratio (excluding donations)	less than 5%	5.8%	-4.9%
Rate of fiscal pressure	at least equal to 17%.	17.4%	17.7%

➤ **Second rank criterion**

- 1. The outstanding public debt** is expected to stand at 49.8% of GDP at the end of December 2019, i.e. below the 70% threshold stated in the framework of multilateral surveillance;
- 2. The Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER):** the NEER changed by -1.2% at the end of June 2019 compared to the first half of 2018.

This variation is included in the range of - / + 10% stated in the multilateral surveillance framework.

VIII Environment and Climate Changes

In Senegal, climate change is already a significant threat and this can be illustrated by several factors which include: A drop in rainfall of around 300 mm in 30 years; more intense and shorter rains; an increase in temperature of around 1.7 ° C in 30 years etc.

The negative impacts are also manifold: advancing sea, coastal erosion, desertification, reduction of mangroves, loss of arable land and pasture, reduction in the availability of water for irrigation, drinking and other productive activities, etc.

In addition to these challenges, there is the marginalization of certain social strata (in particular women, children and vulnerable groups), who face cultural, formal and informal difficulties in accessing and controlling resources (land), government services and markets.

To proffer solutions to this situation, the Country has initiated, from independence to the present day, development policies in this regard. The various planning documents drawn up for the operationalization of these policies have led to the diversification of agriculture, a slight increase in the economic growth rate and an improvement in the contribution of agriculture to the GDP, even if it still remains low. However, these different policies are still struggling to significantly reduce the level of poverty, which is likely to worsen with the consequences of climate change.

8.1 Status of implementation of 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 is to enter into force from 2020 and is applicable to all countries that have ratified it. Each Country will have to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN).

The Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN) is the national roadmap for national commitments to the Paris Agreement. It is part of the PES framework and was developed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in collaboration with sectoral experts, local authorities and civil society. The involvement of the State has made it possible to produce a set of significant actions that show Senegal's commitment to contributing to the collective challenge of climate change.

Within the scope of this document, Senegal has set a target of reducing its GHG emissions by 21% by 2030 at a total cost of approximately US\$ 21.5 billion.

Ongoing actions on the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN).

Solar power plants fed into the grid:

- Share of renewable energy sources with solar power plants fed into the grid, of which the installed electricity production capacity, currently 23%, will increase significantly in order to facilitate the achievement of the new targets set by the Government (30% in 2020).
- The deploying energy efficiency
- The deployment of mass transport (less fuel consumption) with the Rapid Transit Bus (BRT), the Regional Express Train (TER), and hybrid taxis, etc.
- The National Adaptation Plan (PNA) process for real inclusion and implementation of adaptation in development policy;

8.2 Key specific measures taken with regard to the environment and climate change

Developing projects under the Green Climate Fund for the purpose of implementing the CDN: .05 approved projects:

- o The Salt Land Restoration Project for Improving the Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities in the Groundnut Basin: It is funded at a total cost of USD 8.2 million.
- o The Integrated Flood Management Project in Senegal: The total cost of the project is 71 million euros, including a 15 million euros grant from the FVC, 50 million euros from AFD in concessional loan and a Senegal's contribution to the tune of 6 million Euros.
- o The Project “Building climate resilience of vulnerable small farmers through integrated climate risk management (the 4R initiative)”: The cost of the project is USD 10.72 million
- o The International Project on the Structural Transformation of Climate Sensitive Finances with the French Development Agency at a total amount of US \$ 742 million and in co-financing of the FVC at US \$ 272.5 million;
- o The Promotion of the use of improved cooking stoves project at 58.822 million euros and GIZ as an accredited entity.

It should be noted that Senegal was chosen to host the upcoming World Water Summit from March 21 to 26, 2022.

9.2 Measures put in place to settle arrears

		Total amount received	PCC amount
	Amount		
PERIOD	Liquidations	On BCEAO's account	Liquidated but not yet released
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-apr 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

NB: The current situation from 2019 to 2021 will be known in December 2022

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

Challenges encountered in implementing the community levy

The ECOWAS Mission recommends that Senegal:

- Implements 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;
- Complies with the provisions of Article 10 of the Protocol on the CCP relating to payment deadlines;

- Proposes to the ECOWAS Commission a plan to clear the balance of PCC recovered and not yet paid, i.e. CFA 12,004,494,411;
- Takes the necessary measures to recover and repay the amount of CFA 4,475,227,363 already liquidated.

The Senegalese Party recommends that the ECOWAS Commission:

- Sends more frequent evaluation missions on the implementation of the CCP for regular monitoring of its implementation;
- Examines the possibility of a mutual set-off to extinguish the debts held on both sides between the parties. In this exercise of mutual compensation, it should be noted that it is ECOWAS that owes more to Senegal (Example: the support of the Senegalese mission in The Gambia, Mali etc.....)
- In our last reports, it was suggested that consideration should be given to reviewing the Protocol on PCC in order to take into account the concerns of Member States, particularly with regard to the taxation of petroleum products and the cancellation of customs declarations for which PCC is already recovered and transferred to the ECOWAS account at BCEAO;
- Study the possibility of organizing a meeting of the PCC Follow-up Committee extended to members of the CAF, to assess the implementation of the Protocol and make proposals to the decision-making bodies.

X Sensitization activities carried out by the MPs

As part of their sensitization activities, the ECOWAS MPs from Senegal are planning to step up activities to bring border communities closer together, activities that should be replicated, particularly in the areas of sport as well as culture.

The Senegalese party recommends the organizing of sub-regional festivals to enhance the rich cultural heritage of our peoples.

Feedback from the work of the ECOWAS Parliament sessions to the national assembly

Regarding the restitution on work of the ECOWAS Parliament Sessions, periodic reports were made in lieu of plenary communications suspended for a long period of Covid 19.

There is no doubt that during our next work we will return the work of our ECOWAS sessions to the plenary of our National Assembly.

CONCLUSION

This report illustrates that the political situation in Senegal has remained stable since the last elections, despite political differences and perceived tensions between the parties, as in any representative democracy. The situation is under control and the State is playing its role with the support of civil society and religious communities.

In terms of security, Senegal remains committed to preserving the profits made in terms of internal stability while ensuring that external threats related to terrorism in the sub-region are contained.

In the area of human rights, Senegal strives to uphold the rights of all components of the population by integrating positive discrimination measures for women and young people, the bearers of development.

As for the economy, growth indicators are changing despite the difficulties encountered. The current state projects will, by 2022, see the indicators evolve significantly although they are slowed down by the unexpected Covid 19.

The implementation of community texts is on track.

Despite the positive results, there is still more to be done to adapt to climate change. Requiring considerable economic resources, this problem, which is slow to produce positive results, nevertheless remains at the centre of debates in the various bodies concerned.

This, however, summarises the presentation.

THANK YOU, THANK YOU, OBRIGADO.