

the program of Bassirou Diomaye Faye - Diomaye Président

Dear compatriots,

The "Diomaye Président" coalition has nominated me as its candidate in the presidential election scheduled for February 25, 2024. It is therefore my honor to propose to the Senegalese people our "Yoonu Dëgg" political program, which will put our country on the path to development and enable us to move together towards a prosperous future. Our 1.5.15 program, through which I intend to implement my vision, is structured around five (5) major orientations broken down into fifteen (15) axes, each of which includes several actions to be implemented.

I'm aware of the demands and expectations I'll have to meet if you elect me to lead Senegal. I'm driven by a deep-seated desire to lead our people to a better destiny. Thanks to our sense of patriotism, we'll now have the obligation and ability to blaze our own trail. Our vision advocates the need to find new paths for the economic and social development of Senegal, based on the values of patriotism, work, ethics and fraternity.

As the peoples of the world have done in bringing about a historic change, a break between a before and an after, to make excellence the social credo, we aspire to pull Senegal towards an ideal of living together and well-being. We will restore trust between youth and the State, and more significantly, between the people and their rulers. The failed policies of successive governments, from independence to the present day, have seriously mired our people in misery and endemic poverty.

To escape from this situation of destitution and indigence, young people take disproportionate risks by embarking on the adventure of clandestine immigration. In the course of their peregrinations, these young people lose their lives, by the thousands, in the desert or in the sea.

I invite every Senegalese to take his or her place as an actor in history, to engage in a vital struggle against injustice, to promote social cohesion, and to build our future together as a nation. I call on all men and women, young and old, to unwavering determination, to mobilize their energies in the service of economic and social development. I invite them to safeguard the values that unite us, by rebuilding social ties, by dignity, by the will to take our destiny into our own hands, to lead the Senegalese towards greater well-being, towards more active participation in the future of the world.

Dear compatriots,

Our program for the next 5 years will aim to consolidate democratic institutions, rethink the judicial system and improve the governance of natural resources. We will devote all our energies to ensuring that all Senegalese have unimpeded access to impartial and independent justice under the rule of law, and that the Senegalese administration focuses its efforts exclusively on user satisfaction. The other major challenge lies in the bold fight I will wage against the misappropriation of public funds, and against corruption and embezzlement, whose persistence is likely to impoverish our country and discredit us on the international stage. To avoid the risk of economic enslavement of our country, we will engage in an endogenization of the economy by promoting our national private companies, while opening up to multifaceted international cooperation, enabling Senegalese economic players to think about a win-win partnership in public procurement. I am convinced that only our ability to promote our economic sovereignty can lead to a shared determination to build a Senegal capable of asserting itself in the concert of nations. It is up to us to rethink the criteria of economic rationality, in phase with an endogenous development model, to reconcile our industry with its crafts, to adapt research to the needs of the population, and to bring science closer to the citizen.

Dear compatriots,

The President of the Republic that I intend to be will oppose the instrumentalization of justice and the forces of law and order, the intimidation of opponents and journalists, brutal repression and arbitrary imprisonment. My political project is based on an ethic that implies the emergence of our responsibilities, peace, imagination, refoundation, technological innovation, food sovereignty and the redefinition of a more reassuring future for young people and all Senegalese citizens. Our political project will also be based on the transformation of a just society, through the process of equalizing social living conditions, by developing political and legal equality, socio-economic equality and cultural equality.

I will be your servant, and I intend to draw on all my skills to put at the service of the people, the economic and social program that will make Senegal a prosperous nation, united and anchored in strong values.

Bassirou Diomaye D. FAYE

Program

AREA 1: INSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL AND AFRICAN COMMITMENT

FOR A PROFOUND REFORM OF INSTITUTIONS AND A COMMITMENT TO THE SERVICE OF AFRICA

- 1 - THE INSTAURATION OF A RESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE POWER AND THE REDUCTION OF THE PROMINENT PREROGATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
- 2 - THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE POWER AND THE JUDICIAL POWER
- 3 - INDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE JUDICIAL APPARATUS, INSTALLATION OF A JUDGE OF LIBERTIES AND DETENTION (JLD)
- 4 - THE REVIEW OF THE JUSTICE BUDGET AND THE UPGRADING OF PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY
- 5 - CITIZENS' ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF JUSTICE
- 6 - REFORM OF INSTITUTIONS AND THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE RULE OF LAW, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY
- 7 - PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTS AND STRENGTHENING THE COMPETENCE OF CONTROL BODIES
- 8 - FOR A TRUE SUB-REGIONAL AND AFRICAN INTEGRATION

FOR A PROFOUND REFORM OF INSTITUTIONS AND A COMMITMENT TO THE SERVICE OF AFRICA

- 1 - RESTORING CITIZENS' CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION BY MAKING IT MORE EFFECTIVE
- 2 - MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN ORDER TO OFFER QUALITY SERVICES TO USERS
- 3- THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS AND APPLICATION OF QUALITY STANDARDS IN ALL SECTORS

WELCOME

AREA 1: INSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL AND AFRICAN COMMITMENT

DIOMAYE PRESIDENT-AXIS 1 PROGRAM (FRENCH) – INSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL AND AFRICAN COMMITMENT

FOR A PROFOUND REFORM OF INSTITUTIONS AND A COMMITMENT TO THE SERVICE OF AFRICA

Justice, Good governance, Foreign affairs, pan-Africanism, Decentralization, Democracy, institutional reforms

Our country has been strongly affected over the last 12 years by an unprecedented institutional crisis. Hyper-presidentialism, with its corollary a stranglehold by the executive on the legislative and judicial

powers, is the main defect of our political system. We have witnessed a judicialization of the political space by the President of the Republic who has used justice as a lever to imprison and eliminate his opponents from electoral contests. The justice system, which should have been at the forefront in combating corruption, the misappropriation of public funds and the waste of state resources, is today being manipulated for political purposes. The Senegalese Administration, which should have been exclusively oriented towards user satisfaction, is today plagued by nepotism, a lack of efficiency and excessive politicization.

We will put an end to this situation, which is harmful to the economy, peace and stability of the country by initiating profound reforms of our institutions.

1 - THE INSTAURATION OF A RESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE POWER AND THE REDUCTION OF THE PROMINENT PREROGATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

We will put an end to the concentration of powers in the hands of the President of the Republic by establishing his responsibility, his revocability and his obligation to be accountable;

We will establish the political responsibility of the President of the Republic by introducing the dismissal procedure for serious misconduct, the content of which will be specified;

We will establish the post of Vice-President, elected in tandem with the President of the Republic, and abolish the post of Prime Minister. The institutional prerogatives of each of the two heads of the executive will be clearly allocated.

2 - RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE JUDICIARY

We will move from a "Constitutional Council" to a "Constitutional Court", which will be at the apex of the judicial organisation. The name "Council" has become anachronistic in terms of the democratic requirement and the role of guardian of legal and social norms, which has fallen to the constitutional jurisdiction. It will be removed from the grip of the President of the Republic by the equal appointment of its members;

We will substantially reform the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (CSM) by amending Law No. 2017-11 of 17 January 2017 on the organisation and functioning of the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature;

We will reform the Senegalese Criminal Code, which does not correspond to Senegal's current values and needs.

We will reform the code of criminal procedure to ensure the independence of the judiciary and safeguard the rights and freedoms of citizens;

We will institute the independence of the public prosecutor's office from the Minister of Justice and strengthen the "special" status of the public prosecutor's office, as well as the status of magistrates by promoting

access to the judiciary for certain legal professionals, in particular (experienced lawyers, law professors with a certain amount of experience);

We will promote access to the judiciary for certain legal professionals, in particular (experienced lawyers, law professors with a certain level of experience). Indeed, the function of judge implies the mobilisation of several skills and considerations of an economic, financial, social and commercial nature, which are not necessarily available to magistrates trained at the Centre de Formation Judiciaire (CFJ).

3 - INDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE JUDICIARY: INTRODUCTION OF A LIBERTY AND CUSTODY JUDGE (JLD)

We will institute a liberties and detention judge, with jurisdiction over pre-trial detention, requests for release or extension of pre-trial detention, house arrest with electronic surveillance and placement under judicial supervision;

We will introduce alternatives to imprisonment (for certain offenses) to improve conditions of incarceration, in addition to expanding the prison map;

We will reinforce the use of electronic bracelets, which already exist in Senegal, as an alternative to lengthy pre-trial detention and as a means of humanizing penal sanctions.

4 - REVIEWING THE JUSTICE BUDGET AND BRINGING DETENTION FACILITIES UP TO STANDARD

We will substantially increase the budget of the Ministry of Justice. A large part of the budget will be earmarked for investment, in particular the construction of new buildings: courts, administrative buildings, prisons;

We will reform Senegal's prison policy, enabling prisoners to work and benefit from vocational training during their detention, to facilitate their social reintegration.

5 - CITIZEN ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC JUSTICE SYSTEM

We will strengthen access to information for those subject to the law, in particular by drawing on the mechanisms of law boutiques and maisons de justice, as well as the collaboration of lawyers;

We will strengthen the digitization of the civil registry and implement a community alert system for births and deaths, to help establish a reliable and secure civil registry system;

We will facilitate litigants' access to legal aid. To this end, we will encourage lawyers and the bar to get involved and provide legal assistance in criminal, civil and administrative cases.

6- REFORMING INSTITUTIONS AND THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE RULE OF LAW, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

We will initiate reforms to limit the powers of the President of the Republic, who, once elected, will be obliged to resign from his position as President of a political party;

We will pass a law prohibiting the plurality of elective mandates for people in positions of responsibility in the executive and/or legislative branches;

We will revise and protect the Constitution, drawing on the conclusions of the Assises Nationales and the reforms proposed by the Commission Nationale de Réforme des Institutions (CNRI);

We will adopt a broad Charter of Freedoms and Democracy governing rights and freedoms, the fundamental principles of institutions and public authorities, and the general principles of the electoral system and voting;

We will revise and improve Senegal's electoral system. We will revise and improve Senegal's electoral system. To this end, we will propose, via broad consultations with the political class, the replacement of the CENA by an Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI), automatic registration on the electoral roll as soon as the national identity card is issued, and revision of the sponsorship system.

7 - ACCOUNTABILITY AND REINFORCING THE COMPETENCE OF CONTROL BODIES

We will reform Law n° 2012-30 of December 28, 2012 creating the Office Nationale de Lutte contre la Fraude et la Corruption (OFNAC), which will no longer be attached to the Presidency of the Republic. The President of OFNAC will be appointed by a call for candidates, and the 12 members will also be appointed by a revised procedure.

We will accelerate the establishment of the National Financial Prosecutor's Office (Parquet National Financier - PNF), with the prerogative of prosecuting serious economic and financial crime;

We will abolish the so-called "political" funds and replace them with special funds, voted by the Assembly for ultra-sensitive operations (armaments and secret missions, for example);

We will pass a law to protect whistle-blowers, to encourage the whistle-blowing provided for in the law on transparency in public finance management.

8 - FOR GENUINE SUB-REGIONAL AND AFRICAN INTEGRATION

We will strengthen border security and infrastructure interconnections with countries in the sub-region, and boost economic, commercial and social relations between peoples;

We will set up a genuine decentralized cooperation program involving West African states. The dynamics of this cooperation will be maintained, among other things, by organizing trade fairs at city level, socio-cultural events, and twinning between West African cities;

We will strengthen Senegal's diplomatic missions in African countries by building embassies commensurate with Senegal's international stature, and assigning experienced ambassadors and diplomats;

We will promote economic integration in the sub-region by strengthening the ECOWAS Common External Tariff;

Together with our peers, we will develop the production of renewable energies on a sub-regional scale, thanks to the enormous potential of the sub-region (sunshine, rivers, wind, etc.). High-performance West African research centers for renewable energies and energy production will be set up.

AXIS 1: INSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL AND AFRICAN COMMITMENT

FOR A HIGH-PERFORMANCE ADMINISTRATION AT THE SERVICE OF THE SENEGALESE PEOPLE

Civil service, administrative reforms

Today, the Senegalese administration is faced with a number of constraints that affect its effectiveness and efficiency. Organizational shortcomings, delays in processing files, nepotism, laxity, the absence of sanctions for non-compliance with regulations and corruption are all bottlenecks that affect the performance of Senegal's public administration. It is therefore imperative to put in place a high-performance administration at the service of the Senegalese people.

1 - RESTORING PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION BY MAKING IT MORE EFFICIENT

We will validate the collective agreements and accords signed between the State and the unions, and ensure that the commitments made are respected and applied according to precise terms and deadlines.

We will require each administration to adopt a procedures manual within two (02) years, as well as a code of ethics.

We will carry out a workforce audit and profiling to rationalize resources and make better use of skills;

We will implement an internal quality assurance mechanism and a system of evaluation and control by an internal body to ensure the efficiency of public services offered to citizens;

We will create an Office of the Ombudsman, whose powers and responsibilities will be to combat injustice in the services offered by the administration, by receiving complaints lodged by citizens.

2 - MODERNIZING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION TO DELIVER QUALITY SERVICES TO USERS

We will digitize the administration by dematerializing all regular administrative procedures;

We will reform the way we recruit civil servants, making competitive examinations and calls for applications systematic for all civil service recruitment;

We will ensure equitable treatment of all civil servants by applying the conclusions of the pay study;

We will set up a monitoring-evaluation mechanism with relevant performance indicators;

We will put in place a new performance management policy designed to ensure accountability in relation to three results considered essential: accessibility and improved quality of services to citizens, judicious use of public funds, and respect for transparency, ethics and sound management values.

3- SETTING STANDARDS AND APPLYING QUALITY NORMS IN ALL SECTORS

We will enshrine the call for applications for certain senior civil service and parapublic sector jobs, and standardize civil and military recruitment through the exclusive use of competitive examinations, which guarantee equal opportunities for all citizens;

We will strengthen the Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation (ASN) in its mission to oversee all sectors of activity;

We will work to institutionalize the introduction of performance contracts at government level, and the dissemination of best practices in the evaluation of public policies;

We will reinforce the neutrality of public administration by prohibiting political activism among the directors of certain ministerial departments (e.g. financial departments) and state-owned companies;

We will introduce a law on access to public information, giving citizens the right to demand any public information from state representatives under certain conditions, to increase government transparency and openness and enable citizens to participate fully in the democratic process;

We will introduce the annual publication of activity reports by ministries, institutions and all branches of government.

Program

AXIS 2 - ENDOGENEIZATION OF THE ECONOMY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

FOR AN EFFICIENT AND RESILIENT ECONOMY UNDERSTANDED BY TRANSPARENT MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES

1 - WHAT ECONOMIC MODEL AND WHAT EFFICIENT FINANCING METHODS

2 - A BUDGETARY POLICY THAT RATIONALIZES PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

3 - AN INNOVATIVE, EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, FAIR AND TRANSPARENT TAX POLICY

4 - REFORMS ON LOCAL FINANCES FOR BETTER MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

5 - EFFICIENT PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

6 - OPEN ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS FOR AN ACCELERATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SENEGAL

7 - DOMESTIC TRADE, NATIONAL PREFERENCE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION

8 - COMPETITIVE FOREIGN TRADE FOR A BALANCED TRADE BALANCE

9 - THE CHALLENGE OF FORMALIZING THE INFORMAL SECTOR

10 - HARMONIZATION, STRUCTURING AND RATIONALIZATION OF SUPPORT STRUCTURES

FOR A PROSPEROUS SENEGAL, WITH FULL PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, DECENT WORK FOR ALL, AND A REDUCTION OF POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS

1 - THE RELIABILITY OF DATA, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND RESTRUCTURING OF THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

2 - THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY FOR THE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SENEGAL

3 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL EQUITY

4 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICROFINANCE, A LEVER TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

FOR A PRIMARY SECTOR THAT GUARANTEES FOOD SECURITY AND CONSEQUENT GENERATION OF CURRENCY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

1 - THE ADOPTION OF A NEW MODEL OF INTERVENTION OF THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF AGRICULTURE

2 - CONTROL OF BIOPHYSICAL, TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CAPABLE OF FEEDING SENEGAL AND GENERATING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

3 - STRENGTHENING THE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION STRUCTURES

4 - THE REVITALIZATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION CHAINS

5 - SECURING LIVESTOCK SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPING INFRASTRUCTURE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT

6 - SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR

FOR A DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL FABRIC BASED ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF WHAT WE PRODUCE AND THE PROMOTION OF A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOURGEOISIE

1 - RESTRUCTURING THE INDUSTRIAL FABRIC TO BOOST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

2 - THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AN INDUSTRIAL ACCELERATION PLAN FOR SENEGAL (PAIS) 2024-2029: AN INTEGRATED CATALYST FOR GROWTH

3 - THE TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTS AS A LEVER TO PROMOTE "LOCAL CONSUME"

AXIS 2 - INDEGENEIZATION OF THE ECONOMY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

DIOMAYE PRESIDENT-AXIS 2 PROGRAM (FRENCH) - ENDOGENISATION OF THE ECONOMY AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

FOR AN EFFICIENT AND RESILIENT ECONOMY UNDERSTANDED BY TRANSPARENT MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCES

Economy, public finance and budget, trade, entrepreneurship

The program to achieve our economic vision of a sovereign, democratic, prosperous and environmentally protective Senegal could not be based simply on traditional economic rationality. This economic program is based on 4 principles: sovereignty, growth, equity and environmental protection. To achieve this vision, we therefore propose an economic program in which the processes of production, transformation, industrialization, exchange, creation of money, work, remuneration, finance and consumption will be based on an alternative representation of the economy as a sovereign, sustainable, heterogeneous and distributive social space.

1 - WHAT ECONOMIC MODEL AND WHAT EFFICIENT FINANCING METHODS

We will rationalize existing systems (BNDE, FONSIS, FONGIP, DER) by creating a single public investment bank of Senegal (BPIS);

We will set up the “ Popular Economic Patriotism Savings Book ” for individuals, for the financing of small and medium-sized local or regional businesses;

We will put in place mechanisms to put the financial power of the diaspora at the service of the economic and social renaissance of Senegal. For this, subsidiaries of the Public Investment Bank of Senegal (BPIS) will be opened in the diaspora;

We will set up a public banking system inspired by the German model to raise the level of banking in the country and control the financing circuit of the economy through the creation of a Postal Bank which will have to rely on the network of La Group agencies. Post, already well established throughout the country;

We will set up an Economic Intelligence Bureau (BIE) responsible for short, medium and long-term economic forecasting at the national, sub-regional (UEMOA), regional (ECOWAS) and African (ZLECAF) levels.

2 - A BUDGETARY POLICY THAT RATIONALIZES PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

We will affirm a development approach based on territorial centers, the potential of which will be exploited wisely;

We will require local authorities to draw up Local Development Plans (PLD). These PLDs will be articulated and made consistent to develop the national development plan for 2050;

We will include funds from PUMA, PUDC and PACASEN in the investment fund of local authorities and will distribute them by priority defined by the populations;

We will set up a "Public Finance Council" made up of senior financial magistrates and qualified personalities. Attached to the Cour des Comptes, this body will be responsible for issuing an opinion on the realism of the Government's economic forecasts and the consistency of annual targets with multi-year public finance objectives;

We will reinforce the role of the Cour des Comptes in assisting the National Assembly in monitoring the implementation of the Finance Acts.

3 - AN INNOVATIVE, EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT, FAIR AND TRANSPARENT TAX POLICY

We are introducing standardized electronic invoicing for large, small and medium-sized businesses. Digitization remains the best tool in the fight against corruption and the associated loss of revenue;

We will adopt "smart markets", which offer the possibility of connecting market activity directly to the General Directorate of Taxes and Domains (DGID), from supply to sale;

We will set up a system of electronic cash registers integrated with the DGID, for economic operators who are unable to group together in smart markets (local stores, mini-markets, restaurants, etc.);

We will set up an "electronic Wallet" that will act as a buffer for all electronic financial transactions to reduce tax revenue losses on FinTech.

4 - LOCAL FINANCE REFORMS TO IMPROVE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

We will strengthen the financial autonomy of local authorities through the following reforms:

Creation of a compensation fund to mitigate the loss of revenue to local authorities as a result of tax reductions and exemptions decided by the State;

Provision of State transfers on time;

Increase the indexation of endowment and equipment funds to VAT from 5.5% to 10% or even 15%;

Renunciation by the State of certain taxes and levies for the benefit of local authorities, such as the tax on capital gains on land and real estate, which is a tax shared between the State and local authorities;

Effective payment to local authorities of their share of mining funds, freeways, airports, Regional Express Trains (TER) and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).

5 - EFFICIENT PUBLIC DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

We will implement a strategy to slow down the rate of debt increase by :

Gradually and intelligently reducing the budget deficit by improving the quality of public spending and making taxation more economically and socially efficient;

Improving the business climate and economic performance;

The implementation of an economic policy leading to higher endogenous economic growth that benefits the Senegalese people;

The use of other economic policy financing mechanisms: participatory financing, structured financing, public-private partnerships, concessions and semi-concessions, etc.

6 - OPEN ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS TO ACCELERATE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SENEGAL

We will set up regional economic hubs with genuine decentralization;

We will set up an interventionist and strategic State framework:

The State must emancipate itself from the injunctions of international donors;

An interventionist State for endogenous development of agricultural value chains;

An interventionist State to give nationally-owned companies access to public markets;

An interventionist State to enable the creation and development of agro-industrial SMEs;

An interventionist State to support national champions: "Export discipline policies";

We will develop a very strong private sector by strengthening corporate capacities and developing value chains for mining and petroleum products;

We will strengthen economic infrastructures: railroads, electrification, postal services, telecommunications, road networks.

7 - DOMESTIC TRADE, NATIONAL PREFERENCE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION

We will develop our production capacities and local products to better meet domestic demand, taking into account environmental protection requirements;

We will develop, professionalize and modernize local commerce;

We will develop road, rail and maritime infrastructures to facilitate the transport of raw materials and agricultural products and access to agricultural areas;

We will strengthen the promotion of local consumption and local products through :

Enhancing our culinary identity by revisiting Senegalese recipes and innovating or reinventing our local or African dishes;

The labeling and production of our local products and their protection (e.g. AOC).

We will implement a national priority policy reserving a proportion of public procurement contracts for our local entrepreneurs and producers.

8 - COMPETITIVE FOREIGN TRADE FOR A BALANCED TRADE BALANCE

We will develop the industrialization and local processing of our products to enhance their export competitiveness:

Increasing the financial resources allocated to R&D to improve quality and strengthen our competitiveness;

Implementing a sectoral industrialization and support policy for companies and farms;

Reinforcing quality and traceability requirements for local products, including compliance with international standards and the use of barcodes on products, particularly agri-food products.

We will promote foreign direct investment in sectors with a very negative trade balance. These direct foreign investments will be supervised, and in strategic sectors a partnership with a local company will be required whenever possible;

We will overhaul and restructure the Agence sénégalaise de promotion des exportations (ASEPEX), which will become the Agence de Promotion et de Développement des Échanges Extérieurs (APDEX), with strong involvement of our diplomatic institutions to facilitate access to foreign markets, manage events and meetings, put us in touch with foreign investors and partners, and support the promotion of Senegalese products and our companies.

9 - THE CHALLENGE OF FORMALIZING THE INFORMAL SECTOR

We will implement information, awareness-raising and training programs for informal sector players on formalization and its many advantages: entitlement to state aid in times of crisis, retirement, IPRES/CSS, mutual insurance, paid leave, unemployment benefits, etc. ... ;

We will offer training in business management to boost productivity and performance, in partnership with leading business schools;

We will make it easier to declare and pay taxes, duties and levies, and provide support for more efficient administrative procedures;

We will facilitate access to public procurement contracts, and provide financial assistance and tax benefits to employers who comply with the labor code.

10 - HARMONIZING, STRUCTURING AND RATIONALIZING SUPPORT STRUCTURES

We will create the Maison de l'Entrepreneur to bring together all entrepreneurial support, coaching and training services in a single establishment, merging the Délégation générale à l'Entreprenariat Rapide des Femmes et des Jeunes (DER/FJ) and the Agence de Développement et d'Encadrement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (ADEPME);

We will amend the law on SMEs to clarify the definitions of "entrepreneur", "very small business" and "small and medium-sized business", taking into account their sector of activity, so that tax guidelines have a positive impact on each type of player.

FOR A PROSPEROUS SENEGAL, WITH FULL PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, DECENT WORK FOR ALL, AND A REDUCTION IN ALL FORMS OF POVERTY

Social and solidarity economy, Labor and employment

The Senegalese Labor Code, enacted by Law no. 97-17 of December 1, 1997, is the fruit of a long process of maturation. It was preceded by two other codes: the colonial code of December 15, 1952 on the Labor Code in the territories and associated territories under the jurisdiction of the French Overseas Ministry; and the code promulgated in the wake of independence on June 15, 1961. The world of work has undergone many transformations in recent years. Businesses have changed, new forms of work have emerged, and the issues of employment and training for young people are becoming ever more pressing. Faced with such upheavals, the current Labor Code no longer meets the requirements of a competitive business environment. It is imperative to update the provisions to ensure that the Senegalese Labor Code better meets today's requirements.

1 - DATA RELIABILITY, MONITORING AND EVALUATION, AND RESTRUCTURING THE LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

We will provide the ANSD with sufficient financial and human resources to enable it to supply reliable statistical data to monitor and correct developments in the labor and employment sector for young people, women and the less young, and to truly measure the mass of young people entering the job market;

We will harmonize government agencies around entrepreneurship and youth employment, and considerably increase the budget of the Ministry of Labor and Employment;

We will create a single government agency responsible for employment policies, the Grande Agence Gouvernementale sur l'Emploi et le Travail (GAGET), and an office for monitoring and evaluating employment and labor policies;

We will set up an ambitious support program for young graduates. This "Goungué" program will be implemented by our first government to support the integration of graduates of technical education and vocational training, and promote self-employment;

We will work to set up the Maison des Entreprises Régionales (MER) and coworking spaces for self-entrepreneurs, and create a social protection and insurance scheme for entrepreneurs;

We will facilitate access to employment for disabled people by combating all discrimination based on disability, and by introducing, in the decree implementing article 29 of the Social Orientation Law, incentives to encourage employers who hire disabled people, as well as coercive measures to compel those who fail to meet the obligation to employ disabled people laid down by the said law;

We will encourage and support private initiatives by disabled people to set up sole proprietorships, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), production cooperatives and adapted enterprises, while encouraging government departments and local authorities to reserve a share of their contracts for such enterprises.

We are also committed to setting up a support fund whose mission will be to help disabled people find and keep jobs.

2 - THE SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN SENEGAL

We will combat poverty, exclusion and vulnerability to enable all segments of the population to lead a dignified life, by setting up a National Solidarity Program and creating a National Solidarity Fund;

We will develop the cooperative approach to job creation and support for grassroots production, by setting up a Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) development program to create immediate wealth (PRECOSOL);

We will institutionalize the Social Solidarity Economy as a lever for sustainable, participatory and integrated local development, through a project-based approach and public-private partnership. This will be achieved through the Projet d'Appui au développement Social Local par l'ESS (PADESOL).

3 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL EQUITY

We will define a policy with a strategic and operational intervention framework for the promotion and effectiveness of grassroots development initiatives. This will involve strengthening the PUDC (Programme d'Urgence de Développement Communautaire - Emergency Community Development Program);

We will launch a unified project for the mapping and orientation of basic socio-economic infrastructures (PUCIS) for all players involved in local development, to ensure rationalization and harmonization of grassroots interventions;

We will strengthen technical support for self-development initiatives at grassroots level, so that stakeholders can intervene more effectively.

4 - DEVELOPING MICROFINANCE, A LEVER FOR REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

We will set up a universal financing coverage mechanism for production and informal sector players through a Fund to support production by grassroots players via a revolving State financing mechanism and an amount deposited in microfinance institutions for targeted State financing;

We will create the conditions for setting up a community credit cooperative in the 8 economic development poles, enabling members to be co-owners and to oversee the development of this project;

We will set up a fund to stimulate and promote entrepreneurial initiatives, to grant credit for the development and promotion of individual and collective entrepreneurial initiatives;

We will set up a socio-economic inclusion project based on the real economy model of Islamic microfinance, to promote access to affordable financing for all categories.

FOR A PRIMARY SECTOR THAT GUARANTEES FOOD SECURITY AND GENERATES FOREIGN CURRENCY FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing

The primary sector plays an important role in the Senegalese economy, but its contribution to GDP, estimated at 16% in 2021, remains low given the country's agricultural, pastoral and fishing potential. The primary sector is driven by agriculture, which accounts for 9% of GDP. It is therefore imperative to develop the primary sector to guarantee food security and the consequent generation of foreign currency for the national economy.

1 - ADOPTING A NEW INTERVENTION MODEL FOR THE MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF AGRICULTURE

We will refocus the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture on its public service missions, through decentralization and the transfer of powers and responsibilities to local representative bodies and grassroots professional organizations;

We will decentralize certain administrative services to the regional level, strengthening their powers and resources so that they can respond better and faster to local problems;

We will revitalize and relaunch cooperative structures and professional organizations in rural areas;

We will create a Rural Observatory, tasked with monitoring, early warning, forecasting and anticipating social events (probable risks of human and animal food shortages), climatic events (droughts, floods, off-season rains) and risks linked to locust or bird pests;

We will refocus the role of the Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta du Fleuve Sénégal (SAED) and its vocation. The exceptional mobilization of public resources for the benefit of the valley, and the poor performance achieved, raises the crucial question of the role of SAED and how to regain control of the conditions in which agricultural development should take place.

2 - MASTERING BIOPHYSICAL, TECHNICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CAPABLE OF FEEDING SENEGAL AND GENERATING FOREIGN CURRENCY

We will favor a model of agricultural landscape structured around modernized medium-sized family farms, with diversification into sectors such as beekeeping, market gardening and poultry farming, capable of improving and stabilizing producers' sources of income;

We will initiate agrarian reform based on securing land rights for family farms and private investment. While taking this security objective into account, this reform will promote national private investment and provide local authorities with financial resources through the management of land resources;

We will set up a special seed renewal and seed capital replenishment program for the main crops, not just groundnuts;

We will implement a special fertilization program including a large-scale background phosphating campaign and compliance with research recommendations for fertilizers, for each type of crop;

We will put in place an ambitious agricultural mechanization program, and work to give producers access to credit. The modernization of Senegalese farms is of the utmost urgency, to revitalize the terroirs and grassroots communities;

We will make it an absolute priority to control water resources to enable year-round agricultural production.

3 - STRENGTHENING THE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION STRUCTURES

We will set up a Fonds d'Appui à la Recherche et à la Vulgarisation des Acquis de la Recherche Agricole (FARVAR). This fund, partly financed by the Senegalese government, will support both research activities and the dissemination of technologies and innovations developed by research. Performance contracts will be signed with research and agricultural extension institutes;

We will re-establish the system of close supervision, with particular emphasis on training farmers through intensive extension of technical themes adapted to the new typology of farms;

We will allocate 10% of the national budget to agriculture, in line with the recommendation of the African Union (Maputo and Malabo commitments), and revise the policy of developing budget-intensive and inefficient projects by promoting more budgetary support;

We will revitalize the National Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Research System to ensure the coordination and coherence of interventions, and an appropriate, sovereign and sustainable funding policy;

We will strengthen the Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA) in terms of infrastructure, allocated financial resources and human resources. A plan to recruit at least 200 researchers over 5 years will be launched.

4 - REVITALIZING ANIMAL PRODUCTION SECTORS

We will set up a national forage production program. The objectives are to achieve food self-sufficiency for the national herd, reduce dependence on the external market and promote the competitiveness of animal value chains;

We will set up a long-term national dairy value chain development program. This will enable us to improve milk production through artificial insemination, ensure self-sufficiency in milk and dairy products, and limit imports. The program will also contribute to meat production by using males (50/50 sex ratio) not intended for breeding;

We will set up a national program to support the poultry value chain, to ensure self-sufficiency in hatching eggs and greater self-sufficiency in poultry and eggs;

We will set up a Food Safety Agency to address the issue of GMOs in livestock feed inputs and the One Health approach: zoonoses, biosecurity, pesticides, mycotoxins, antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance;

We will create a link between agricultural cooperatives and livestock cooperatives. In this way, agricultural cooperatives will be able to sell livestock or poultry feed to livestock cooperatives. Conversely, the latter could supply the former with natural fertilizer from animal manure.

5 - SECURING LIVESTOCK FARMING SYSTEMS AND DEVELOPING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

We will set up a national program to secure livestock farming systems. It will focus on

The creation of an animal and farm identification system, with a unique identity number for each animal and farm;

The creation of a compulsory animal declaration system;

The creation of departmental livestock traceability establishments;

We will set up a program to restore pastures, fight bush fires and develop livestock insurance;

We will create within the Ministry in charge of livestock, a structure for the design, planning and evaluation/control of pastoral and livestock infrastructures and equipment;

We will set up a program to develop and modernize infrastructure and equipment for slaughtering, storing, processing and marketing livestock products (PRODINEL);

We will strengthen control capacities at borders and in collection, storage and marketing facilities for foodstuffs of animal origin.

6 - SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTOR

We will reserve the 12-mile zone for the exclusive use of small-scale fishing. This major reform aims to protect small-scale fishing and artisanal professionals from the incursion of industrial fishing boats;

We will implement management plans for key fisheries. The fisheries to be covered by the management plans will be identified and selected in conjunction with authorized specialists within the fisheries administration and all relevant stakeholders, including fisheries research institutions and professionals in the sector;

We will draw up and implement a National Plan for the Immersion and Management of Artificial Reefs, commonly known as the "PLAN RECIFS". The aim of this plan is to restore marine habitats and ecosystems degraded by decades of poor fishing practices, both artisanal and industrial;

We will strengthen maritime surveillance in waters under Senegalese jurisdiction, and combat illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing activities;

We will rigorously and uncompromisingly enforce maritime fishing regulations to put an end to political and complacent management of the sector. Strict enforcement of regulations means strict compliance with the provisions of the Maritime Fishing Code and its implementing decree. The ultimate goal is to eradicate all unregulated fishing practices in Senegalese fisheries;

We will suspend fishing agreements with the European Union and audit the Senegalese flag;

We will make aquaculture a sufficiently developed industry to make a considerable contribution to satisfying national market demand, and to enable Senegalese private individuals to profit from it. To achieve this:

We will strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for aquaculture, in particular to provide greater security for investors;

We will set up an aquaculture promotion fund to support players wishing to invest in the aquaculture value chain;

We will strengthen the technical and institutional support of stakeholders by multiplying the number of aquaculture centers and stations in regions and zones with development potential;

We will encourage local production of fish feed by setting up industrial units.

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL FABRIC BASED ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF WHAT WE PRODUCE AND THE PROMOTION OF A NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOURGEOISIE

Industry and food processing

Since independence, the secondary sector has always been the weak link in our economy in terms of its contribution to GDP: from 13.6% in 1960 to 24.7% in 2021 (World Bank data). Our socio-economic difficulties can be explained not only by the weakness of our industrial sector, but also by the unbalanced distribution of economic units across the country. The first general business census published by ANSD in 2016 revealed that most of the country's economic activity is concentrated in the western and central-western part of the country. Four regions; Dakar, Thiès, Diourbel and Kaolack, 8.8% of the territory, are home to 66.3% of economic units alone.

1 - RESTRUCTURING THE INDUSTRIAL FABRIC TO BOOST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

We will promote structured, sustainable industrialization of the Senegalese economy, based on an inclusive, cross-functional model. This model will be based on cluster-based industrialization. To achieve this, we will build on the wealth of each of the eight (8) major economic development hubs;

For each major cluster, we'll set up several industrial zones with all the necessary prerequisites (electricity, water, communications, etc.) to facilitate the establishment and deployment of companies processing products from the cluster;

We will set up a dynamic map for each cluster to enable the distribution of industrial zones and their evolution to be monitored at all times. This mapping will display in real time for each zone the surface area allocated to it, the number of industrial units in operation and the lots available for developers;

We will facilitate the transport of raw materials to the processing site by accelerating the development of road infrastructures, and we will renovate and reinforce the rail network infrastructures to facilitate inter-area exchanges and transport.

2 - IMPLEMENTATION OF A SENEGAL INDUSTRIAL ACCELERATION PLAN (PAIS) 2024-2029: AN INTEGRATED CATALYST FOR GROWTH

We will reduce sectoral fragmentation and build a more integrated industry. This project is based on the establishment of industrial ecosystems designed to create a new dynamic and a new relationship between major groups and SMEs;

We will put in place support tools tailored to the industrial fabric. Improving the competitiveness of SMEs is a crucial issue for the realization of which the PAIS provides for a series of integrated measures to ensure support tailored to the needs of companies and provide them with a favorable framework for the development of their activities .

We will set up an interministerial committee to monitor the implementation of the PAIS. This committee will oversee the implementation of the projects initiated and the execution of the agreements concluded between the various partners involved. To ensure good governance of this new strategy, the convergence of industrial investment promotion structures within a "Senegal team" will enable flagship projects to emerge;

3 - PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, LIVESTOCK AND FISH PRODUCTS TO PROMOTE "LOCAL CONSUMPTION".

We will proceed with the territorialization of agri-food industry development:

The Niayes area and the Senegal River valley will serve as hubs for the processing of market garden crops;

Casamance will centralize units for processing mango into various products (juice, marmalade, dried mango, vinegar, pulp) and other forest products such as "madd" and cashew nuts;

The Sine Saloum region, at the heart of the groundnut basin, will serve as a nerve center for groundnuts and by-products (oil, cake, groundnut powder, etc.);

The Ferlo sylvopastoral zone will be the hub for processing animal-based food products;

The Petite Côte will centralize fish processing units.

We will strengthen existing agropoles and create new ones, with the main aim of establishing links with small-scale farmers who, through internal mechanisms, are connected to the major agricultural value chains;

We will set up incubators or platforms at departmental level to serve as receptacles for production from rural communities. These would be connected to the regional modules of the agropoles.

We will promote the concept of "Senegalese consumption". To this end, an awareness-raising program will be launched on the strengths and comparative advantages of local products over competing products from abroad;

We will rigorously coordinate the agricultural production and processing sectors, and develop synergies.

Program

AREA 3 - HUMAN CAPITAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE

FOR MASS EDUCATION, QUALITY, ACCESSIBLE, EFFICIENT AND PERFECTLY FIT WITH THE WORLD OF WORK

1 - IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, QUALITY AND FINANCING OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

2 - THE EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND "DAARAS" INTO THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

3 - THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A NATIONAL PRIORITY

4 - UNIVERSITIES FOCUSED TOWARDS QUALITY AND MORE PROFESSIONALIZING TEACHING

5 - TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS A LEVER FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVING THE EMPLOYABILITY OF GRADUATES

FOR AN EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND LOW-COST HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

1 - HEALTH AND HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL

2 - HEALTH BENEFITS (PROMOTIONAL, PREVENTIVE, CURATIVE AND PALLIATIVE) AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT

3 - HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES

4 - THE COMPUTER SYSTEM AND THE INFORMATION SYSTEM

5 - HEALTH FINANCING

6 - THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIGH AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED PERSONS

7 - EMPOWERMENT OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND ACCESSIBILITY

8 - COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY

FOR ACCESS FOR ALL SENEGALESE TO WATER, SANITATION AND RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY SERVICES, AT AN AFFORDABLE COST

1 - MANAGEMENT AND MULTI-USE MOBILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

2 - ENERGY CONTROL, A PILLAR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO DECENT HABITAT

1 - TERRITORIAL COHERENCE, THE SYSTEMIC APPROACH AND PROSPECTIVE TERRITORY ORGANIZATION

2 - TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND THE PARTICIPATORY APPROACH FOR A PATRIOTIC AND RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

3 - THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUPPORTED ACCESS HOUSING AND EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL RENTAL HOUSING

4 - LEVERS AND TOOLS FOR PRODUCING PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING WITH CONTROLLED RENTS

5 - THE TRANSITION TOWARDS THE FORMAL ECONOMY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

6 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD)6 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD)

7 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

8 - WASTE MANAGEMENT

9 - THE PRESERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY, A LEVER FOR THE PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES

10 - THE FIGHT AGAINST POLLUTION, NUISANCES AND CONTAMINATIONS

11 - THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

WELCOME

AREA 3 - HUMAN CAPITAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE

DIOMAYE PRESIDENT-AXIS 3 PROGRAM (FRENCH) – HUMAN CAPITAL AND QUALITY OF LIFE

FOR MASS EDUCATION, QUALITY, ACCESSIBLE, EFFICIENT AND PERFECTLY FIT WITH THE WORLD OF WORK

Education, Higher education, vocational training, work and employment

Our education and training system has been stuck for decades in a spiral of difficulties and a magma of demands. It stands out for its overcrowded numbers, a high rate of school dropouts, recurring strikes by teachers, a time limit never reached, teaching that is too general and the exclusion of a number of children from the Republic. Hence the need to take bold measures to ensure access for all to quality education that is perfectly suited to the world of work.

1 - IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, QUALITY AND FINANCING OF THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM

We will promote bilingualism through the generalization of the teaching of English at the elementary level coupled with the progressive use of new technologies (ICT) in teaching from primary school onwards;

We will diversify the sources of funding for Senegalese schools and impose Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on companies established on Senegalese territory in favor of schools;

We will implement an ambitious teacher recruitment program to close the gap by 2029 at the latest. Thus, multigrade and dual-stream classes should disappear by 2027 at the latest;

We are committed to achieving “zero temporary shelter” in 2029 by implementing an ambitious program to build educational infrastructure to international standards. The modular design of UBM buildings will save time with great design and planning flexibility.

2 - THE EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES AND “DAARAS” INTO THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

We will generalize the use of national languages in the education and training system, as recommended by the conference on education and training, by capitalizing on convincing experiments in order to make them object languages and mediums of teaching;

We will strengthen the Support Program for the Modernization of Daaras (PAMOD) and carry out a participatory and exhaustive mapping of all daaras and Koranic schools in Senegal;

We will introduce vocational training (apprenticeship of trades) in modern daaras to facilitate the integration of learners into professional life;

We will initiate inclusive consultations on the integration of daaras into the education system and the regulation of their enrollment for a better organization of teaching;

We will establish criteria to be respected, in connection with the school environment and the living environment, to be part of the daaras to be integrated into the Senegalese education system;

We will set up a Directorate of Modern Daaras (DiDaM) at the Ministry of National Education in place of the inspection of modern Daaras.

3 - EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES: A NATIONAL PRIORITY

We will be building new specialized institutes to provide education for all children with disabilities who are unable to attend ordinary schools. This includes severe motor disabilities, the blind and visually impaired, the verbally and aurally impaired, the mentally handicapped, the autistic and others;

We will scale up inclusive quality education through a good territorial network to ensure that disabled children receive a local education in schools close to their homes;

We will improve the teaching environment (equipment, teaching aids) and materials, and bring all facilities for disabled children up to accessibility standards;

We will support, in accordance with the Social Orientation Act, "the creation of Braille printers, audio libraries and institutions unifying sign language, to enable the blind, visually impaired and deaf to exercise their right to education and training.

4 - UNIVERSITIES GEARED TO HIGH-QUALITY, MORE PROFESSIONAL TEACHING

We will draw up and implement a national higher education policy, with a ten-year strategy and five-year action plans. We will draw up an orientation law specific to higher education, making implementation of the policy mandatory;

We will redefine the training portfolio in public universities, starting from the needs of the primary (agriculture, livestock, fishing) and secondary (industry) sectors. Teaching in the tertiary sector will be rethought, with an emphasis on digital technology, new technologies, entrepreneurship and leadership;

We will build bridges between the university and the business world, to provide internships and qualifications for students;

We will support universities in developing targeted curricula in collaboration with industry. Curricula will be developed in collaboration with the private sector to meet the needs of the job market;

We will strengthen the Autorité Nationale d'Assurance Qualité de l'Enseignement Supérieur (ANAQ-Sup) to improve quality assurance, certification and accreditation;

We will reduce the staffing deficit over a period of 5 years through massive recruitment of teaching and research staff (PER) in public universities, to bring the student-teacher ratio up to 1 teacher for every 30 students by 2029;

We will draw up and implement a special plan to relieve overcrowding at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar, which is home to 60% of Senegal's student population. This will involve increasing the intake capacity of other universities and lowering the rate at which baccalaureate holders are referred to UCAD;

We will diversify the financial institutions responsible for paying student grants, and introduce other student financing mechanisms such as loans.

5 - TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS A LEVER FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION, RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCED EMPLOYABILITY OF GRADUATES

We will progressively develop vocational streams geared towards exploiting the country's resources: oil, gas, tourism, crafts, fishing, livestock farming, agriculture, textiles, services, etc. ;

We will increase the rate of access to technical education and vocational training. To achieve this, we need to

Strengthen the national map of technical education and vocational training establishments and remedy the major disparities between regions and between town and country;

Diversify training provision, build infrastructure and provide teaching equipment;

Create vocational high schools and apprentice training centers (CAP, vocational baccalaureate, BTS) in fields in line with market needs and in Senegal's 46 departmental capitals.

We'll be promoting dual training, with a practical component (3/5 of the time) on the job and a theoretical component at school. Company-university partnerships will be set up, with tax or salary subsidies for apprentices;

We will develop the Validation des Acquis de l'Expérience (VAE) to enable workers with professional experience to have their skills recognized and to end their professional experience with a diploma;

We will decentralize the Diamniadio CSFP-BTP (Centre Sectoriel de Formation Professionnelle aux métiers du BTP) to the departmental level.

FOR AN EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND COST-EFFECTIVE HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Health, social protection, disability

Health governance must be a lever for ensuring quality healthcare services that are territorially and socially equitable, economically accessible and acceptable, while guaranteeing the effectiveness, performance and viability of the healthcare system and the full participation of key players in its management. In view of the challenges facing the Senegalese healthcare system, there is an urgent need to put in place a well-organized healthcare system, sufficiently equipped with standard infrastructures and with good territorial coverage to meet the health needs of the population.

1 - HEALTH AND HEALTH INSURANCE FOR ALL

We will create a Department of Social Health, with toll-free numbers to provide access to first aid for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, and rapid escalation of the information chain to the emergency service for treatment;

We will introduce universal health coverage (CSU) in place of universal medical coverage (CMU), to take better account of the policy of prevention and work to avoid illness. To be effective, the CSU will benefit everyone and involve the vast majority in the contribution;

We will improve health insurance by having it financed by the Ministry of Health, public/private partnerships, international subsidies in certain cases, and employees' social contributions, by establishing a Health Identification Number (NIS) for every Senegalese over 18;

We will extend health insurance to all disabled people holding an equal opportunities card, and propose a viable financing system;

We will make free health care a reality for disabled people holding the equal opportunities card. We will require all healthcare structures to consider the equal opportunities card and the disability certificate as documents entitling the holder to free treatment;

We will take the disability dimension into account in the design and construction of public and private healthcare buildings, as well as in the installation of medical equipment;

We will increase and diversify the number of health care and administrative staff, and strengthen their skills and abilities in dealing with disabilities (reception, support, care, etc.).

2 - HEALTH SERVICES (PROMOTIONAL, PREVENTIVE, CURATIVE AND PALLIATIVE) AND PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGEMENT

We will improve the quality of care by

Setting up functional reception, information and referral services with trained and qualified staff, or outsourcing to private service providers under contract;

Integrating ongoing training for reception staff;

The creation or functionality of emergency services in all PHEs 1 ;

Emergency inputs available H24 in all UAS;

The definition of care algorithms for children, pregnant women and emergencies that are respected at all service points in the pyramid;

The use of scientific research findings for the benefit of care (evidence-based medicine);

Implementation of the e-health strategy.

3 - HEALTH GOVERNANCE AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT

We will upgrade the national technical platform and revise the health map in line with the health needs of the population, in order to create a well-organized, efficient, equitable and sustainable health system with quality care;

We will set up a special program to eliminate the shortage of equipment and materials needed for proper patient care (basic equipment, MRIs, scanners, radiotherapy, haemodialysis and mammography equipment, resuscitation tables, defibrillators, etc.);

We will strengthen the mission and prerogatives of the Centre des Opérations d'Urgence Sanitaire (COUS) to effectively integrate integrated epidemiological surveillance of emerging diseases, especially zoonotic diseases with high epidemic potential;

We will rethink hospital architecture to better respond to serious epidemics with high contagion potential (e.g. Ebola, Covid 19, etc.).

We will promote telemedicine and medical emergencies to foster the democratization of access to healthcare in line with emerging new healthcare needs.

4 - IT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

We will set up the Electronic Patient Record (DPI) through :

The creation of a health database accessible to those working in hospitals and health establishments;

Involving healthcare professionals, administrators and IT specialists in the planning phase of setting up an IPR, while emphasizing data security;

The provision of an electronic medical record management system, with the added benefit of improved patient follow-up through control of their history;

The collection and digitization of existing and future data (laboratory reports, medical images and medical histories, etc.) and their integration with other relevant information systems such as laboratory, radiology and pharmacy systems.

We will set up a Health Data Warehouse (HDW). This warehouse will enrich research units and enable a collaborative medical world where every Senegalese can contribute by sharing their medical data anonymously and securely for the benefit of all.

5 - HEALTH FINANCING

We will develop endogenous and innovative financing through :

Grouping into homogeneous entities or clusters to promote disease risk sharing and solidarity-based financing of healthcare demand;

The health subscription system in the form of a card with a rate earmarked for health (with the possibility of sponsorship);

The introduction of departmental or communal mutual insurance schemes under Act III of decentralization, to enable rural communes to better meet the health costs of their populations;

Massive and widespread enrolment of pupils and students;

Full application by employers of the decree on conditional compulsory health insurance for all employees;

The creation of a support fund for health equity:

Financing through taxes on tobacco, oil and gas resources, pollution, etc. ;

We will increase the share of the budget allocated to health (at least 15% of the national budget) and institute performance contracts for Public Health Establishments;

We will launch several programs:

"Xaleey tay-maggi ëllëg" for children aged 0-15, for organized promotional and preventive care;

"Képpaaruu mag ñi" for the elderly, aimed at implementing a national plan for healthy ageing, as well as reforming and consolidating the Sesame Plan;

"Ci laa bokk" for people with disabilities. It will focus on support and accompaniment for people with reduced mobility, and the provision of equal opportunity cards and access to healthcare for those without decent jobs.

6 - SETTING UP THE HIGH AUTHORITY FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

We will draw up and publish a decree on the High Authority to enable it to fully accomplish its mission of promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities;

We will set up a center for equal opportunity in each département, and secure its funding. The Centre Départemental pour l'Égalité des Chances (CDEC) is a support structure for people with disabilities in all areas of their lives, whatever their age or situation;

We will institute the support fund under the name "Fonds National pour l'Égalité des Chances (FNEC)", set it up in every département and secure its financing by publishing the relevant decree; but more importantly, we will amend article 47 of the French Social Orientation Act to broaden its missions.

7 - EMPOWERMENT AND ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

We will publish the decree setting the deadline for bringing all buildings open to the public up to accessibility standards. In accordance with the Social Orientation Act, we will adopt and publish the

decree setting the deadline for compliance with accessibility standards for all buildings open to the public;

We will establish a principle of accessibility for all public buildings to be constructed. We will commit the State, local authorities and public bodies to complying with accessibility standards for people with reduced mobility, in all new construction of public buildings;

We will institute an obligation to make public places easily accessible to people with disabilities.

8 - DISABILITY COMPENSATION

We will introduce a disability compensation allowance (ACH). This will be an allowance specifically dedicated to disabled people, distinct from the family security grant, strictly supervised and attached to the equal opportunities card, whose allocation criteria will be redefined and brought into line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF);

We will institute compensation in the working environment. In terms of employment, we will initiate measures to compensate for a person's disability at every stage of their career: recruitment, career development, access to training.

FOR ACCESS TO RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, MODERN AND AFFORDABLE WATER, SANITATION AND ENERGY SERVICES FOR ALL SENEGALESE PEOPLE

Water, Energy, Housing

In the face of demographic and urban growth and the effects of climate change, controlling water resources is a major challenge for socio-economic development. Senegal, a net importer of food products, currently mobilizes only 10 to 13% of its renewable water resources for drinking water supply and economic development, despite owning 3.8 million hectares of arable land. By comparison, Morocco mobilizes over 50% of its renewable resources and Tunisia over 95%, thanks to hydraulic storage and transfer infrastructures built after the 1960s. As a result, our country continues to face water supply difficulties for agriculture, industry and domestic consumption.

1 - MULTI-USE MANAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

We will implement water resource management at basin level. This will be based on the existing system, i.e. the division of the territory into 5 Management and Planning Units (UGP) and 28 Sub Management and Planning Units (S-UGP) made up of local authorities (communes);

We will guarantee water control and rational management in the arid Sahelian regions of the center-north by building the Cayor Canal, the Baol Canal and relaunching the project to revitalize the fossil valleys;

We will build anti-salt dams at the mouth of the Casamance River to "desalinate" the river and mobilize its freshwater resources for the development of local rice-growing and mangrove swamps;

We will build a main multi-use water mobilization infrastructure to enhance resilience to climate change and serve drinking water supply, economic activities and ecosystem preservation;

We will gradually transfer responsibility for water and sanitation to local authorities, so that programs can be better planned and territorial equity objectives can be achieved.

2 - ENERGY MANAGEMENT, A PILLAR OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hydrocarbons sub-sector:

We will institutionally reorganize the hydrocarbons sector and renegotiate contracts to maximize oil revenues;

We will strengthen the Société des Pétroles du Sénégal (PETROSEN) to make it an essential lever for development;

We will reserve offshore blocks not yet awarded for future exploitation by the national company PETROSEN ;

Electricity sub-sector:

We will take up the challenge of producing sufficient, high-quality, low-cost electricity. To this end, we will deepen our studies into the potential of renewable energy sources in each of the eight major regional hubs, enabling us to put together a very solid energy project that is very much in line with our vision;

We will invest in other technologies such as "Gas to Power" in the short term, and civil nuclear power through SMRs (Small Modular Reactors) in the medium term, in order to reduce the electricity sub-sector's dependence on very expensive fossil fuels and solve the problem of our outdated generating fleet;

We will institutionally reorganize the hydrocarbon sector and renegotiate contracts to maximize oil revenues;

We will structurally, administratively and optimally reorganize the various structures: SENELEC, CRSE, ANER, ASER, AEME etc. ;

We will increase installed electrical capacity and optimize production costs by converting SENELEC's current thermal power plants to dual-fuel and installing new Combined Cycle Gas (CCG) power plants;

We will expand and strengthen collaboration within OMVS (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Sénégal) and OMVG (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie) to increase installed hydropower capacity by at least 400 MW by 2030;

We will build and develop new high-capacity renewable energy plants based on the results of energy potential mapping for each major regional hub;

We will build off-grid power plants and produce domestic energy in isolated areas such as islands and rural areas far from the grid;

We will set up an autonomous and innovative energy production and distribution system to renovate Senegal's rail network (Réseau EnR);

We will set up new sources of renewable electricity production based on the Pt-X (Power to X Products) concept of green hydrogen;

We will speed up the modernization of the transmission and distribution network by reinforcing it and investing in smart grids;

We will set up a progressive civil nuclearization program by equipping ourselves in the very short term with a research reactor, accelerating the process of exploiting the Saraya uranium and investing in SMRs (Small Modular Reactors) in the medium term;

We will encourage and support the creation of national companies specializing in the manufacture of materials for the photovoltaic industry.

FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING

Regional planning, Housing, Environment and quality of life

The map of Senegal's administrative and territorial organization reveals some aberrant configurations. While the quest for territorial coherence implies combating the inflation of territorial divisions and the creation of entities with no real spatial basis, Senegal's territorial architecture reveals some worrying situations in terms of territorial functionality.

1 - TERRITORIAL COHERENCE, A SYSTEMIC APPROACH AND FORWARD-LOOKING TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

We will promote coherent planning to ensure equitable and sustainable development of the territory. We will pursue a land-use planning approach based on an economic, environmental, social and cultural vision that places citizens and economic and socio-professional players at the heart of the drive to build a prosperous and harmonious Senegal;

We will identify and define a vision backed by a strategic framework that will enable us to build a Senegal based on the principles and values that underpin our political vision; and this at the various levels of planning and management of a part of the territory articulated to the whole and even beyond our borders.

We will redraw the departmental map while maintaining departmentalization;

We will revise the communal map in order to create coherent, viable municipalities. This will involve regrouping, regrouping and deleting communes, using a participatory and inclusive approach to create a more rational map of communes. The perimeters of the 126 current arrondissements will serve as a basis for reflection on the new communal boundaries, which will take full account of the imperatives of viability, in particular spatial and financial viability, of the new communes.

2 - TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND THE PARTICIPATORY APPROACH TO A PATRIOTIC AND RESPONSIBLE CITIZENRY

We will embark on a moral and political construction that aims to ensure equal rights, and to build with Senegalese citizens fair, supportive communities that will enable every citizen to live decently and with dignity wherever they decide to settle and exercise their citizenship. We pledge to support and accompany our fellow citizens in achieving equal access to the resources and opportunities offered by their terroir;

We will pursue a strategy of correcting inequalities between the country's different localities, and between town and country. We will engage in a vertical equity approach with corrective measures enabling citizens to access and benefit from all basic social services, which are elementary rights (access to water, local health care, education, electricity, security, etc.) and to build strong local economies;

We will encourage citizens to assert themselves and take active action by responding to all our consultations, so that we can serve them better. Institutions, projects and programs will serve the Senegalese people without any form of discrimination, apart from positive discrimination to correct an imbalance or an unfavorable situation.

3 - BUILDING EFFICIENT, SUSTAINABLE SUBSIDIZED HOUSING AND SOCIAL RENTAL HOUSING

We will strengthen the two existing structures, SNHLM and SICAP SA, and develop their corporate purpose in order to assign them a single public-interest mission for :

The construction of subsidized ownership housing;

The construction and management of low-cost social rental housing;

These structures will be responsible for offering affordable housing to Senegalese people. To this end :

They will be equipped with competent human resources;

They will have regional or even departmental offices throughout the country, to be as close as possible to local realities;

They will be responsible for guaranteeing exit prices below the open market, with resource ceilings (to be defined for future beneficiaries).

We will facilitate access to subsidized loans guaranteed by local authorities or the State;

We will revitalize cooperative housing, which is also an important part of the ecosystem;

We will facilitate access to land by strengthening the Société d'Aménagement Foncier et de Restructuration urbaine (SAFRU). Development zones will be made available to developers, with precise specifications and total transparency, to encourage the production of housing that complies with standards and is affordable, in a pleasant living environment;

4 - LEVERS AND TOOLS TO PRODUCE PRIVATE RENTAL HOUSING WITH CONTROLLED RENTS

We will promote longer loan repayment periods and lower interest rates for lessors who agree to rent their properties at prices set by the State;

We will take measures to control and reduce the cost of rent. To achieve this, we need to :

Grant a 50% reduction in property tax to any lessor who declares a rental property to the National Housing Agency;

Enable the National Housing Agency to act as a commission-free broker, directing tenants to it;

Offer landlords declared to the National Housing Agency free fiscal support and an accelerated eviction procedure in the event of non-payment.

We will establish agreements between public authorities and private landlords to set out possible terms for VAT exemption on cement and iron (special threshold), in return for which the landlord undertakes not to increase the rent agreed with the State for a set period;

We will initiate a joint venture between CDC, SICAP, SN HLM and private developers to move towards mega-developments (new towns) with clear and strict town-planning regulations to enable the emergence of new development hubs in the interior of the country;

We will create a Centre des Technologies et de l'Innovation du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics (CTI - BTP). This will be a public structure affiliated to the Prime Minister's Office, decentralized at regional level and dedicated to the construction industry, with the aim of improving the productivity and competitiveness of the various players in the building and public works sector.

5 - TRANSITION TO A FORMAL ECONOMY IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

We will work towards the transition from the informal to the formal economy in the construction sector. The main challenge posed by the informal sector in Senegal lies in the loss of tax revenue it creates for the State;

We will implement a policy of skills and technology transfer. We will implement a skills and technology transfer policy. Indeed, the establishment of foreign construction and public works companies in Senegal should be a driver for the transfer of skills and technology to local employees;

We will set up a fund to finance training for construction professionals. This will be a government initiative set up in partnership with companies, and will play the role of collecting employee training contributions paid by the employer.

6 - ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (EDD)

We will educate the population and/or target groups about the environment and its components through education, training, information and awareness-raising;

We will raise people's awareness of the need to respect and preserve their environment;

We will popularize the concepts of sustainable development among students and young people, and through them their parents and family circle, and we will introduce students to the identification and analysis of an environmental problem;

We will introduce the targets of this action to the management of natural resources and biodiversity;

We will build the capacity of environmental organizers (clubs, school groups) in schools, youth centers and existing environmental education centers, particularly those run by NGOs;

We will set up and support a national network of environmental clubs in all Senegalese schools. The E3D label (Établissement en Démarche de Développement Durable) could be introduced to reward schools that distinguish themselves by taking respect for the environment into account, or a "CSR" prize for companies that distinguish themselves through CSR.

7 - ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

We will set up a National Strategy for Ecological Transition towards Sustainable Development (SNTEDD). The challenge of sustainable consumption and production policies is to find ways of simultaneously addressing economic development issues without further depleting or degrading natural resources and the environment;

We will set up a National Fund for the Promotion of the Green Economy (FNPEV). To this end, we will set up a mechanism to catalyze and stimulate green investments in sectors of the economy that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. This national fund will be financed by a levy on the exploitation of natural resources, including oil, gas, mining and industry, as well as by raising domestic funds through green taxation, also known as emerging taxation, and the strict application of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

8 - WASTE MANAGEMENT

We will implement a law on waste management. The aim of this law will be to transfer responsibility for waste management and prevention planning to the Regional Councils (local authorities or entities). The aim of this law will be to give the Region responsibility for the elimination of household waste produced by their inhabitants, and to set the organizational methods and resources to be implemented for the management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. It will contain :

An inventory of waste, facilities, players and guidance documents;

The definition of priorities for the creation of new facilities and for the collection, sorting, appropriate treatment and prevention of waste;

Setting up controlled and standardized public landfills, sorting centers and household waste composting platforms throughout the country;

We will rehabilitate and modernize the Mbeubeuss landfill, which receives 3,300 tonnes of waste per day. To this end, a modern landfill will be created on site, coupled with an electricity production unit comprising gas turbine generators. A household waste incineration plant will also be built on site.

9 - PRESERVING BIODIVERSITY, A LEVER FOR THE PROVISION OF ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES

We will update and strengthen the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, whose aim is to gather all scientific information and implement strategic guidelines for effective biodiversity conservation. We will focus on improving knowledge of biodiversity through studies and research in various fields: ecology, forestry, botany and socio-economics. Research results will support conservation strategy and the sustainable use of species and ecosystem services;

We will strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of biodiversity conservation institutions through sustainable funding to increase the capacity of stakeholders to preserve biodiversity;

We will strengthen environmental policing to combat deforestation and habitat fragmentation, especially in the southern part of the country;

We will provide financial, technical and organizational support to our protected areas to improve biodiversity conservation and maintain the associated ecosystem services;

We will apply texts relating to biodiversity conservation in economic and social development policies;

We will strengthen collaboration with civil society and encourage non-governmental organizations to regain their role as catalysts of opinion in favor of the environmental cause.

10 - COMBATING POLLUTION, NUISANCE AND CONTAMINATION

We will set up a capacity-building program through :

The creation of an interactive database and an operational website for the management of pollution, nuisance and contamination. This database represents an essential tool for the management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It should enable all data and information relating to pollution, nuisance and contamination to be collected, consulted and analyzed in a structured manner;

Setting up an emergency response program in the event of pollution or exposure to harmful substances;

Setting up a program of continuous awareness-raising, information and training on pollutants at all levels.

11 - COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

We will create a National Competence and Resource Center on Climate Change (CNCR2C). This center will be a national platform for dialogue and capacity-building for the various players involved, and a hub for climate change information open to the regional, African and international environment;

We will set up a Climate Resilient Territories Program (PRTC) for :

Effective management of climate-related disaster risks (coastal erosion, floods, droughts);

Protection of production systems (smart agriculture in the face of climate change, livestock farming, fishing, industries, infrastructure, etc.).

Program

AREA 4 - INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION LEVER OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1 - THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH SYSTEM, AN ABSOLUTE PRIORITY

2 - IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, FINANCING AND CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURES

3 - THE NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

FOR ADAPTED, SAFE, RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE AND LOWER-COST INFRASTRUCTURE

1 - UPGRADE, READAPTATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE

2 - ROAD TRANSPORT SAFETY TO REDUCE MORTALITY

3 - THE RESTRUCTURING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT TO FACILITATE THE MOBILITY OF GOODS AND PEOPLE

4 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME TRANSPORT

5 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT FOR AN OPENING TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

WELCOME

AREA 4 - INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

DIOMAYE PRESIDENT-AXIS 4 DIOMAYE PROGRAM (FRENCH) - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURES

FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION LEVER OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Scientific research and innovation, digital economy.

The national system of scientific research and innovation does not generate enough value to be self-financing or independent of the state budget. Scientific research in Senegal is mainly dependent on the state budget and its donors. Also, by turning to non-priority issues for the country, it disconnects itself from the value chains of the national economy. This is perhaps due to funding from donors which essentially covers their own investment projects. There is also clearly a problem of transferring the results of applied research to economic actors for the creation of added value. The digital sector, which constantly feeds on technological innovations, represents one of the main drivers of development in Senegal through its contribution to GDP growth of around 10%. This is why we attach primary importance to this sector which must accelerate socio-economic development.

1 - THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH SYSTEM, AN ABSOLUTE PRIORITY

We will create a National Council for coordination and consultation on questions of research and technological innovation. It will play a key role in redefining, on a multi-year basis, priority areas of research for our country;

We will put in place a national science, technology and innovation policy, backed by a Scientific Research and Innovation orientation law (LORSI) for its implementation;

We will reform and strengthen the Agence Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique Appliquée (ANSRA) to make it a powerful instrument for valorizing research results. One of its main missions will be to study the technical, socio-economic, legal and financial aspects of practical ways of exploiting all research results for productive purposes. ANSRA will also act as a bridge between the research community and the private sector;

We will place the Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles (ISRA) and the Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (ITA) under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of research, in order to unify the decision-making chain.

2 - IMPROVING GOVERNANCE, FUNDING AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURES

We will map research and innovation and create/strengthen national research structures in priority areas of Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SITI);

We will set up national research programs aligned with the country's needs and dedicated infrastructures;

We will set up a program to modernize infrastructure and equipment for research and innovation (PMIERI);

We will strengthen the prerogatives of the Impulse Fund for Scientific and Technological Research (FIRST), which will be an autonomous fund with a board of directors and transparent governance;

We will involve the private sector in the definition, development and implementation of priority research programs, in order to encourage them to contribute to the financing and valorization of research results, and to contribute to the multiplication of innovators' prototypes;

3 - THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

We will work to update and harmonize normative frameworks relating to the digital economy (UEMOA, ECOWAS) and to draw up a common project for the protection of African digital users, along the lines of what certain European countries have done for the General Data Protection Regulation RGPD on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data.

We will promote the establishment of sovereign datacenters, both public and private, connected to the Internet at very high speeds, with hosting rates that are competitive with international offerings;

We will perpetuate the interoperability of networks, services and digital applications within the public sector;

We will combat cybercrime and promote cybersecurity;

We will take stock of the State's digital assets and renegotiate the related concession contracts in the interests of the Senegalese people;

We will set up a framework for pooling public digital infrastructures;

We will strengthen legal texts to guarantee the security and protection of patient data as part of the healthcare digitalization program;

We will adopt a law to encourage the use of local cloud solutions and the hosting of sensitive data from so-called "vital" entities within the country;

We will provide Senegal with :

A digitalized, high-performance public administration capable of meeting the challenges of the new economy and its impact on society. The aim is to capitalize on what has already been achieved to consolidate the confidence of Senegalese citizens, legal, economic and social security, and the sustainability of the economic system;

A global-standard cybersecurity and cyberdefense system capable of dealing with any cyber threat, whether local or global;

An incentive and secure framework for digital entrepreneurship, to enable the emergence of a high-performance national ecosystem, with priority given to national orders, and capable of meeting the demand for digital products and services from other sectors of the national economy.

FOR APPROPRIATE, SAFE, RESILIENT, SUSTAINABLE AND LOW-COST INFRASTRUCTURES

Infrastructure and transportation.

Transport infrastructures are essential to a country's development process. Like many other countries, Senegal has chosen to invest in the construction of infrastructure to ensure the mobility of its population (the Regional Express Train, BRT, freeways, etc.). Despite these efforts, the level of development of the road network, its state of wear and tear, the inadequacy of urban public transport services and the obsolescence of the vehicle fleet have been identified as obstacles to the country's development. Our country also suffers from a huge infrastructure deficit (roads, railroads, ports, airports and major hydraulic works), high transport costs and long lead times for the transport of goods. It is therefore necessary to reorganize the infrastructure sector (administration, maintenance and operation of networks, new projects), to provide our country with safe, resilient, sustainable and low-cost infrastructure.

1 - UPGRADING, REHABILITATING AND BUILDING MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURES

We are committed to upgrading, rehabilitating and building integrated transport infrastructures, taking into account environmental, sanitation and stakeholder consultation aspects, etc. We will build

Freeways and national roads (2x2) linking each capital of the economic development hubs;

A railway station in each economic development pole capital;

An airport in each economic development hub capital;

Regional ports to relieve congestion on other networks.

We will promote a policy of planning and building infrastructure as part of the development of regional hubs;

We will renegotiate infrastructure operation and maintenance contracts;

We will encourage the creation of engineering firms to inspect infrastructure, and promote training programs in infrastructure planning, construction, operation and maintenance;

We will reform the public procurement code and support Senegalese companies by :

Integrating clauses on the employability of local manpower and expertise into all public procurement contracts;

Supporting national private companies in major infrastructure projects;

The inclusion in contracts of clauses enabling national companies to be involved in strategic projects.

We will set up a multimodal transport system, integrating road, rail, sea and airport networks;

We will set up education and training programs for infrastructure planning, construction, operation and maintenance;

We will set up a system for monitoring, maintaining and operating existing infrastructures, using digitized tools developed and centralized for each type of structure;

We will make inspection, maintenance and operation manuals available to all departments;

We will develop framework contracts with regional companies for smaller-scale maintenance operations;

We will promote the creation of engineering firms specializing in infrastructure inspection;

We will renegotiate road and rail infrastructure operation and maintenance contracts.

2 - ROAD TRANSPORT SAFETY TO REDUCE FATALITIES

We will set up training courses and professional qualifications for the transport of goods and passengers. These courses will also emphasize teaching content geared towards knowledge of the vehicle and regulations (driving hours, rest periods, health checks, etc.);

We will launch massive awareness-raising campaigns, backed up by a system of checks and penalties: advertising spots, awareness-raising courses, etc. ;

We will train driving and road safety instructors to replace the instructor, whose role is limited to teaching driving;

We will introduce road safety education into schools: road safety education must be an Educational Continuum, i.e. education throughout a child's schooling in Senegal's schools and daaras ;

Environment:

We will update vertical and horizontal road signs, with a national program to create road markings on the entire road network, such as line markings (bank, continuous, discontinuous, and directional arrows etc.) and the installation of road signs to prevent risks;

We will install chicanes to ensure the safety of cyclists and moped riders;

We'll install surveillance cameras on the busiest roads, and set up rest areas on stretches of road;

We will introduce a 2 x 2 lane system for national highways, and combat the anarchic occupation of public roads;

Vehicle

We will establish a system of speed limiters for drivers of heavy vehicles (trucks and buses), while retaining lead seals;

We will require vehicles chartered to transport passengers and goods to undergo a technical inspection every year;

We will set up a regional vehicle inspection center in each regional hub;

We will set up the lock technical system (container transport);

We will impose tachograph disks on heavy goods vehicles;

We will ensure rigorous control of compulsory vehicle accessories (triangles, high-visibility vests, fire extinguishers, first-aid kits, flashlights, etc.);

We will identify accident-prone areas using the accident reporting system, analyze the causes and implement corrective measures. Medical ambulances will be positioned at strategic points;

We will accelerate the renewal of the national vehicle fleet with accompanying measures (financial, regulatory and administrative) granted to the

Organization :

We will set up a Ten-Year Road Safety Program (PDSR). It will be set out in a document with an action plan that will serve as a scorecard for all players on a national scale;

We will reform registration procedures for the General Theory Examinations (ETG) and practical driving tests;

We will define a national training program for civic-minded mobility education;

We will promote the establishment of driving schools, and make it compulsory to take a minimum number of hours of lessons before taking the driving test;

We will incorporate driving-related offences (drink-driving, drugs or medication, hit-and-run offences) into the criminal code;

We will create a National Traffic Information Center (CNIR) to provide a system for collecting data and analyzing the situation (causes and places at risk);

We will set up an automobile information statement with all insurance companies: a compulsory document when taking out an automobile insurance policy;

We will make road safety a national cause. To this end, we will strengthen the powers and provide sufficient resources to existing structures, notably ANASER and DTR, among others;

We will dematerialize the system of control, ticketing and payment of fines;

We will rigorously enforce all the texts and legislation already in place, relying on the intervention brigades already proposed for road and rail transport deliveries;

We will increase the emergency response capacity in the event of an accident, by reinforcing the EMS, fire and police services in each regional hub;

We will create a central road data bank (BCDR) bringing together all the data in the sector for better understanding and decision-making;

We will set up partnerships with international organizations such as IRAP (International Road Assessment Program), PIARC (World Road Association), etc., in order to benefit from technical support, training for players and inspiration from what works elsewhere.

3 - RESTRUCTURING AND DEVELOPING ROAD TRANSPORT TO FACILITATE THE MOBILITY OF GOODS AND PEOPLE

We will set up a brigade to monitor the road network and public thoroughfares, and to check compliance with transport license specifications;

We will renew the national vehicle fleet by introducing a scrappage scheme to recover old cars that no longer comply with standards;

We will introduce integrated management of transport tickets (website, interconnected season ticket, application, daily or weekly tickets, etc.). We will modulate fares according to time of day;

We will implement policies to open up outlying areas and regions;

We will replace rural tracks with asphalt roads (in conjunction with the infrastructure sector);

We will increase mass road transport throughout Senegal by renewing and strengthening the national fleet (Senegal Dem Dikk);

We will develop regional transport management by the regional authorities (regional hub);

We will create a community road network and limit traffic constraints in the sub-region;

We will propose to ECOWAS the dematerialization and centralization of inter-state transit documents to make road controls efficient and rational, in order to make traffic safer and more fluid;

We will create end-of-life vehicle (ELV) centers;

We will set up corridors linking hinterland and port cities, modernize existing ones and harmonize regulations along the corridors.

4 - DEVELOPMENT OF MARITIME TRANSPORT

We will relaunch the Bateaux-Taxis project;

We will make Senegal a regional hub by combating port congestion and creating a multifunctional terminal at the port of Carabane, like the one at Ndayane, to unload container ships;

With the cooperation of neighboring countries, we will create regional and subregional shipping lines: Dakar-Mauritania - Dakar Gambia - Ziguinchor - Guinea, Dakar - Cape Verde;

We will increase the maritime fleet on the Dakar- Ziguinchor route and create the Dakar Saint-Louis route;

We will create a technical maritime high school (CAP, BTS, etc.) in a navigable area;

We will increase the river fleet to support the "Bou EL MOGDAD" boat and provide the Dakar - Foundiougne link;

We will simplify administrative procedures to facilitate port transit;

We will create a sustainable outlook for existing infrastructures, encouraging modal shift and ensuring social stability;

We will reinforce the multimodal nature of ports to develop links with the hinterland by linking rail and waterway services to ports: we will link all ports with 2 x 2 rail services to Mali;

We will lower handling charges to prevent ships from changing their port of destination in favor of Gambia, thereby compromising the competitiveness of Senegalese ports.

5 - DEVELOPING AIR TRANSPORT TO OPEN UP TO THE REST OF THE WORLD

We will create aeropoles around the international airports of Saint-Louis, Diass and Ziguinchor. Each aerotropolis will comprise an industrial complex (aeronautical maintenance facilities), aeronautical training centers (aeronautical technical high schools) and recreational and commercial facilities;

We will promote domestic air transport by creating a subsidiary of Air Sénégal S.A. whose business model will focus on low-cost domestic flights, called Air Sénégal Express. Its creation will be open to the national private sector. It will be a tool for opening up and promoting economic and social development;

We will promote air freight for export, with exemptions for fishery, agricultural and craft products. The aim is to use air freight as a means of promoting and marketing Senegalese know-how and national resources.

Program

AREA 5 - NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RATING

FOR SECURITY OF SENEGAL AND THE SENEGALESE

1 - IMPROVING INTERNAL SECURITY TO PROTECT THE CITIZEN

2 - DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

FOR A HIGH-PERFORMANCE TOURIST SECTOR, DRIVEN BY CULTURAL WEALTH, THE INGENIOSITY OF OUR ARTISANS AND ECOTOURISM

- 1 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL PEDAGOGY AROUND LOCAL VALUES AND SOCIETY
- 2 - THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-TOURISM OVER THE ENTIRE EXTENT OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY
- 3 - THE REVITALIZATION OF SEASIDE, RELIGIOUS AND BUSINESS TOURISM
- 4 - THE VALORIZATION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE, ARTISTIC AND LITERARY CREATION
- 5 - CRAFTS AN IMPORTANT PILLAR OF OUR IMPORT SUBSTITUTION POLICY

FOR A COMPETITIVE SPORT, AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIALIZATION AND A DIPLOMATIC AND TOURIST SHOWCASE

- 1 - REFORM AND GOVERNANCE OF SPORT
- 2 - PERFORMANCE SPORT, A TOURIST SHOWCASE

WELCOME

AREA 5 - NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RATING

DIOMAYE PRESIDENT-AXIS 5 (FRENCH) NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL RATING

FOR SECURITY OF SENEGAL AND THE SENEGALESE

Defense and security

Senegal has a very effective security architecture with defense and security forces (FDS) which play a crucial role in the protection of national sovereignty, internal security, the prevention of terrorism and the fight against cross-border threats. However, for almost two decades, our country has faced several security challenges, in particular the terrorist threat, transnational crime, drug and arms trafficking, illegal fishing as well as insecurity in the south of the country. Thus, the security of Senegal and the Senegalese will be our top priority.

1 - IMPROVING INTERNAL SECURITY TO PROTECT THE CITIZEN

We will improve the disaster response capabilities of firefighters, including the capacity to respond to natural disasters and other emergencies;

We will ensure better coverage of the national territory by the police and the gendarmerie to guarantee local security through the establishment of police stations (police) and district brigades (gendarmerie);

We will restore the image and dignity of the defense and security forces by combating corruption and inefficiency to ensure that resources are used effectively through programs of moralization, motivation and control of agents but also by increasing the salaries of junior staff. We will put an end to the exploitation of the Defense and Security Forces (FDS), whose transformation into political police undermines the credibility of our institutions while creating a breakdown in trust between them and the civilian populations;

We will set up an autonomous authority responsible for investigating cases of excessive use of force observed in the maintenance of order by the forces of law and order (police and gendarmerie) and cases of corruption;

We will change the paradigm of security governance in Casamance, with an inclusive approach involving all security forces (gendarmerie, police, water and forests) in securing the area and combating timber and drug trafficking;

We will assert the presence of the administration in border areas, emphasizing demining operations to enable people to move around safely.

In the area of maritime safety (measures) and security (devices):

We will ensure combined surveillance (French Navy, French Air Force, etc.) of our fisheries resources and oil and gas production, by acquiring appropriate first-class resources;

We will fight effectively against illegal fishing, anti-pollution and other evils listed in the ECOWAS integrated maritime strategy document, such as oil theft, illegal trafficking in people, arms and drugs, and piracy;

We will strengthen cooperation with our neighbors along the Atlantic coast (Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea Bissau), and work to pool surveillance and intelligence resources.

Air safety:

We will promote the pooling of pilot training through the creation of a regional training center. The Thiès Air Force Academy will be used to this end.

In the area of transport safety:

We will dematerialize roadside ticketing processes to combat corruption among roadside inspectors.

Health safety:

We will reduce the shortfall in hospital infrastructure and in material and human resources, with good coverage of the territory;

We will strengthen the capacities of the armed forces' health service and raise the technical standards of garrison medical centers, to give the regions greater autonomy in health matters and improve the delivery of health care to the population. The fight against the traffic in counterfeit medicines is a health security issue that will be amply addressed.

2 - DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

We will preserve the fundamental identity of our Defense and Security Forces, with a return to military orthodoxy, so that they do not serve as political police;

We will modernize our army and increase its operational potential by improving the quality of its personnel and equipment, so that it is better equipped to face the threats and challenges to national security;

We will strengthen the surveillance of our porous borders and our efforts to combat the terrorism that is knocking at our door;

We will improve the intelligence-gathering capabilities of the defense and security forces, including the use of drones, satellites and other advanced technologies to monitor the country's borders and gather information on potential security threats;

We will have modern air and naval resources to monitor our coasts and combat any illegal activities, as part of the protection of our fishery resources and oil and gas platforms;

We will strengthen and solidify our partnerships with other countries to gain access to advanced technologies and training programs for the Senegalese army;

We will acquire strategic transport aircraft (C130) for our external commitments;

We will morally rearm our combatants by translating the nation's gratitude to Senegalese soldiers into higher salaries and pensions for veterans, better treatment for the seriously wounded and disabled, and improved living conditions;

We will revitalize military social structures such as the ARSM (Agence de Réinsertion Sociale des Militaires) and the FIMM (Fondation des Invalides et Mutilés Militaires) to facilitate the reintegration of discharged servicemen and women into civilian employment, and encourage employers to recruit former servicemen and women wounded in operations on behalf of the grateful nation;

We will strengthen the role of the Centre des Hautes Études de Défense et de Sécurité (CHEDS) and the Service Civique National (SCN) to stem the loss of values engendered by a lack of civic-mindedness and patriotism, which explains the economic banditry and financial delinquency indulged in by state authorities.

FOR A HIGH-PERFORMANCE TOURISM SECTOR, DRIVEN BY CULTURAL WEALTH, THE INGENUITY OF OUR CRAFTSMEN AND ECOTOURISM

Tourism, culture, crafts, sport, environment

Tourism is a key sector and a real driving force behind the Senegalese economy. With 718 km of coastline, a rich cultural heritage and exceptional ecosystems, we have enormous tourism potential. However, recent years have been marked by a slowdown in tourism activity, resulting in job losses and falling revenues.

It is therefore imperative to revitalize tourism around our cultural wealth, the beauty of our ecosystems and the ingenuity of our craftsmen.

1 - DEVELOPING AN EDUCATIONAL APPROACH BASED ON LOCAL AND SOCIAL VALUES

We will promote tourism that is integrated and rooted in the region and its sociological realities:

Reinforcing respect for public spaces (parks, beaches, coastline, etc.);

Protecting indigenous populations from culture shock and fostering intercultural conviviality;

Including tourism culture from an early age in curricula (ethical principles, sociability, hygiene and respect for the environment in the family circle and at school) in collaboration with higher education, education and training institutions;

Strengthening the skills of local communities in tourism management.

2 - DEVELOPING MICRO-TOURISM THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

We will implement new tourism plans based on niches that are vital to the national economy (oil and gas), and we will draw up projects and programs for the provincialization or "thematization" of tourism, with a mapping of Senegal's ancient kingdoms and natural heritage.

The creation of eight (08) FESOTs (Fédérations de Syndicats et Offices de Tourisme - Federations of Tourist Unions and Offices) to support the programs, in particular the identification of the heritage and emblems of the 8 tourist provinces, around which a development plan for particularly sensitive sites (beaches, bodies of water and coastlines) will be drawn up;

The development of craft tourism to put art back at the heart of tourist appeal, and the creation of tourist arts academies;

The launch of a certification and labeling program for local tourism products and services, based on a marketing and promotion plan.

3 - REVITALIZING SEASIDE, RELIGIOUS AND BUSINESS TOURISM

We will promote our 700 km of coastline and our many bodies of water (the Casamance and Senegal rivers, the Pink and Guiers lakes, etc.) through beach and ecotourism;

We will develop an air and health hub by creating four (04) specialized mixed clinics (HMS - Hôtels Médicaux Spécialisés) in Dakar, Saint-Louis, Mbour and Ziguinchor.

We will develop agrotourism, E-tourism and religious tourism by :

Setting up FAGROE farms (agro-ecotourism farms);

Launching two flagship programs:

PPTR (Programme spécial de Promotion du Tourisme Religieux): this program will mobilize core investment from target religious households through mass contributions from the faithful. The private tourism sector will then work to implement this attractiveness according to the business opportunities that arise;

PHRAS (Programme de Hub Régional Aérien au Sénégal): this is a highly ambitious inter-state program that will require, as a priority, negotiated quotas and the commitment of the sub-regional private sector, with the support of regional development banks such as the African Development Bank.

4 - PROMOTING NATIONAL HERITAGE AND ARTISTIC AND LITERARY CREATION

We will effectively support national companies in the creation, production, distribution and archiving of works by setting up funding mechanisms and updating existing ones: Fonds pour la Promotion de l'Industrie Cinématographique et Audiovisuelle (FOPICA), Fonds de Développement des Cultures Urbaines (FDCU), Fonds d'Aide à l'Édition, Fonds de soutien aux manifestations culturelles;

We will launch a major program to promote the creation of digital cultural content, focusing on the graphic arts, photography and film, for example, as well as on traditional and modern music;

We will strengthen decentralized structures (regional cultural centers) for better coverage of the national territory;

We will encourage local authorities to set up socio-cultural centers with communal and school libraries, using funds endowed by communes and cooperation;

In conjunction with higher education, we will further encourage the creation of Training and Research Units (UFR) with artistic and cultural sections, and support the funding of scientific research, particularly for archaeological excavations.

5 - CRAFTSMANSHIP: AN IMPORTANT PILLAR OF OUR IMPORT SUBSTITUTION POLICY

We will adopt the craft industry reforms set out in the UEMOA community program;

We will revise the statutory and regulatory texts and the legislative framework organizing the crafts sector;

We will set up a craft sector support fund (FASA) worth 5 billion a year to strengthen the technical and managerial capacities of players, as well as to modernize working tools and promote innovation;

We will integrate into public procurement procedures the obligation to use 100% "made in Senegal" crafts, in order to increase the market share of artisans in public procurement and enable them to formalize;

We will merge the agencies involved in the crafts sector, such as the Agence Nationale de la Maison de l'Outil (ANAMO) and the Agence pour le Développement de l'Artisanat (APDA), and a performance contract will be signed with the new entity;

We will create artisanal activity zones (ZODAR) and artisanal product exhibition and marketing zones (ZECA) in the country's 46 departments;

We will strengthen the technical capacities of the 120 craft trades through a system of training, advanced training and apprenticeships to enable craftsmen to be more competitive.

FOR A COMPETITIVE SPORT, AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIALIZATION AND A DIPLOMATIC AND TOURIST SHOWCASE

Sport and tourism

Sport is a sector undergoing constant change as societies evolve, and our governments need to reflect on the challenges involved. In Senegal, as elsewhere in the world, the organization of sport has evolved over time; hence the need for meticulous, expert management based on a well-articulated sports policy built around different segments with a clearly defined financing plan. Despite all these developments, new reforms are needed to improve the organization and management of sport in all its forms.

To ride the wave of success achieved by Senegalese sport in recent years, and soccer in particular, we are committed to maintaining the course of competitive sport as an instrument of socialization and a showcase for diplomacy and tourism.

1 - SPORT REFORM AND GOVERNANCE

We will put in place a sports code to provide Senegal's sports sector with a legislative framework that takes account of concerns relating to the practice of sport. This will involve :

Recasting the 1984 Sports Charter;

Repealing, modifying and creating texts regulating aspects linked to training, sports infrastructures, high-level sport, sport for all, doping, digital technology and financing the sector;

We will put in place an appropriate legal framework enabling sports infrastructures to generate resources and reuse them for their upkeep and maintenance;

We will set up a sports development and promotion agency to develop sports infrastructures and clubs, train coaches and athletes, and promote sport among the population;

We will set up a national sports development fund to support sport and supplement the limits inherent in state budgets. This fund will be fed by taxes from television rights, lottery, sponsorship, casinos, etc. ;

We will upgrade Physical and Sports Education (PSE) and give it its rightful place in the Senegalese education system, given its contribution to the all-round training of pupils while safeguarding their balance. To do this, we will review the current provisions:

We will make the practice of PE at school effective and systematic by respecting the current timetable through a circular or any other ministerial regulatory act;

We will repeal decree n°2014-632 of May 07, 2014 setting hourly credits and coefficients in general middle school, and bring back decree n°73-896 setting hourly credits as follows:

Junior cycle: three (03) hours of lessons per week, divided into a long session of two (02) hours and a short session of one (01) hour;

At secondary school level: four (04) hours per week, divided into two sessions of two (02) hours each.

We will open departments of Sciences et Techniques des Activités Physiques et Sportives (STAPS) in all universities to help reduce the shortage of PE teachers. At present, only 3 structures (INSEPS, CNEPS and STAPS at UGB) train them, while the deficit remains;

We will improve teaching content and teacher supervision by integrating modules in Sciences et Techniques des Activités Physiques et Sportives into the training of Inspectors General of Education and Training (IGEF) at FASTEF;

We will revitalize school and university sports. To do this, we will follow up on decree no. 2021-1594 on the creation of the Senegalese federation of school and university sport by implementing decrees no. 23250 and no. 23351 of August 11, 2022 on the statutes of the said federations by:

Completing the process of setting up school and university leagues in accordance with regulations;

Emphasizing the organization of national school championships;

Resuming the organization of a national school festival every 2 years;

The resumption of the organization of the national university championship every year (the last CNU dates from 2013 at the L.S. SENGHOR stadium);

Setting up sports high schools in future regional development hubs in accordance with the deconcentration charter (there is only one project for the Lycée Delafosse);

We will develop local sports facilities to enable the population to resume sporting activities from an early age and ensure continuity. This will involve the creation of multi-purpose facilities that can accommodate several disciplines in a single space:

At school level (elementary, junior high, high school), by exploiting open spaces in schools to build multi-sports pitches for basketball, volleyball, handball, mini soccer, etc.

At university level, by providing sports facilities to ensure continuity in the practice of sports already begun during the school curriculum;

In neighborhoods, by installing courses and apparatus designed to develop skills, and outdoor fitness parks enabling citizens to exercise easily and freely in the open air;

At municipal, departmental and regional level, by :

The construction of gymnasiums for the practice of various sports, notably basketball, handball, volleyball, indoor soccer, martial arts, Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, etc. Regional stadiums will be developed to accommodate these types of infrastructures (e.g. Stade Lamine Gueye, Elimanel Fall, Stade Amitié, Lat Dior, etc.).

The development of sandy areas for beach soccer, beach volleyball and traditional wrestling, most of which are trained in schools;

The construction of swimming pools to provide each regional capital with at least one. Swimming lessons will be integrated into school curricula.

We will promote the creation of a major multi-sports club in each regional capital, strongly supported by local authorities and the regional council in order to :

Foster a sense of belonging among the population, thereby increasing the exceptional capacity of supporters to mobilize;

Facilitate the professionalization of clubs, which will be able to concentrate regional subsidies and mobilize the population at each of their sporting events;

Promote our regions by making them better known to all Senegalese.

We will provide the necessary sports facilities, specific equipment, human resources, training and appropriate resources, as well as subsidies to help finance the activities of disabled sports clubs and support para-sports federations in carrying out their projects;

We will open technical development centers, and work to develop para-sport in Senegal, as well as setting up conditions for the technical, physical, athletic and mental preparation of Senegalese para-athletes, with a view to participation in national and international competitions.

2 - PERFORMANCE SPORT AS A TOURIST SHOWCASE

We will set up a mutual insurance scheme for licensed sportsmen and women, with compulsory membership as a requirement for sports structures. On the one hand, this would reassure sportsmen and women, motivate parents to allow their children to take up sport, which would no longer entail the risk of additional medical costs, and serve to finance projects for retired top-level sportsmen and women, in addition to managing the pensions of potential subscribers. The aim will be to provide repayable financing for profitable projects that athletes want to promote in their own areas (fitness centers, training centers, etc.);

We will create 5 "pôles espoirs": North, South, East, West and Center, for the sustainable development of performance sports in all sporting disciplines. This pole system will create healthy competition between the different poles, which will benefit elite sport;

We will create Lycées d'Excellence du sport-études to combine academic success for a bright future with sporting success. In this context, we will identify and select a certain number of disciplines and grant them a time slot by level from primary school onwards;

We will promote the retraining of top-level athletes. This will involve :

Offering training courses in sports: coaching, refereeing, master swimming, animation, judo, karate, taekwondo, jockey, etc. ... ;

Offer scholarships and training modules in other professions according to their potential;

Set up a search office for managerial positions in sports clubs, gymnastics clubs, sporting goods stores, sports team managers, etc. ;

Sign an agreement for recruitment in national companies and companies with majority state capital;

Support businesses set up by athletes undergoing retraining.

We will set up elite sports clusters with a choice of disciplines for high-level competition, and establish performance centers or elite clusters for certain disciplines;

We will promote scientific research on athletes in various aspects of sporting practice: sports physiology, sports psychology, sports nutrition, injuries, rehabilitation and sports technologies. To this end, we will build a sports medicine center at the CNEPS in Thiès and support the INSEPS in setting up a research laboratory;

We will build multi-disciplinary, sustainable sports infrastructures in every region of Senegal, creating local jobs for their management and improving the health of the population in their financing (new taxes on oil and gas resources, soft drink sales, tobacco, alcohol and corporate pollution levels);

We will facilitate the search for funding for federations and the negotiation of multi-event and sports contracts with corporate sponsors and television channels.