

Flag of the Republic of Senegal
REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL
Motto of the Republic of Senegal

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

**NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE *Open*
Government Partnership (NAP-OGP)
*2021-2023***

August 2021

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION	5
II. SOME ACHIEVEMENTS OF SENEGAL IN TERMS OF OPEN GOVERNMENT	6
2.1. The promotion of budgetary and financial transparency	6
2.2. The establishment of an independent anti-corruption body	7
2.3. The changeover to the programme budget	7
2.4. Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	8
2.5. Membership in the Peer Review Mechanism (PRM)	8
2.6. Creation of the Cos-Petrogaz, a strategic steering body	8
2.7. Expansion of the National Assembly's powers to monitor government action and evaluate public policies	9
2.8. The process of modernization of the Administration	9
2.9. Local content in the Senegalese oil code	9
2.10. Progress in establishing e-Government in conjunction with the OGP	10
III. THE OGP IN SENEGAL: PROCESS OF MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAP	11
4.1. Brief overview of the OGP	11
4.2. Senegal's membership to the OGP	11
4.3. The process of developing the first national action plan	11
IV. THE PAN'S COMMITMENTS	12
4.1. Commitment 1: Adopting the Access to Information Act and subsequent legislation	14
4.2. Commitment 2: Strengthening budget transparency mechanisms	16
4.3. Commitment 3: Strengthening the powers of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC)	19
4.4. Commitment 4: Commitment to the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI)	22
4.5. Commitment 5: Improving the reception of public service users	25
4.6. Commitment 6: Dematerializing ten (10) administrative procedures	27

4.7.	Commitment 7: Increasing access to basic social services for people with disabilities.....	29
4.8.	Commitment 8: Strengthening local access to justice mechanisms.....	31
4.9.	Commitment 9: Promoting the participatory budget approach at the local level.....	34
4.10.	Commitment 10: Strengthening the participation of women and youth in decision-making bodies	36
4.11.	Commitment 11: Strengthening the participation of the population in the development, implementation and monitoring of environmental policy	39
4.12.	Commitment 12: Strengthening citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.....	41
V.	KEY SUCCESS FACTORS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP	41
VI.	THE COORDINATION AND MONITORING MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP	41

Acronyms:

- AFD (Agence française de développement = French Development Agency)
- BOM (Bureau Organisation et Méthodes = Organization and Methods Office)
- CMSB (Cadre multi-acteurs de Suivi budgétaire = Multi-Stakeholder Budget Monitoring Framework)
- CNDT (National Council for Territorial Dialogue = Conseil national du Dialogue des Territoires)
- CN-ITIE (EITI National Committee)
- COS-PETROGAZ (Oil and Gas Strategic Orientation Committee)
- CTS (Sectoral Technical Committees)
- DPBG (Direction de la promotion de la bonne gouvernance= Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance)
- GAR (Gestion axée sur les résultats = Managing for Results)
- GIFT (International Budget Transparency Initiative)
- HCCT (Haut Conseil des Collectivités territoriales = High Council of Territorial Communities)
- ITIE (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative = Initiative pour la Transparence dans les industries extractives)
- MAEP (African Peer Review Mechanism)
- OFNAC (Office national de Lutte contre la Fraude et la Corruption = National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption)
- OSC (Civil Society Organization)
- PAGOF (Support Project for Francophone Open Governments)
- PAMA (Programme of Support for the Modernization of the Administration)

- PAN (National Action Plan)
- PAN-OGP (Senegal's National Action Plan within the framework of the OGP)
- OGP (Open Government Partnership)
- PNBG (Programme national de bonne gouvernance = National Good Governance Programme)
- PSE (Plan Sénégal émergent)
- SNBG (Stratégie nationale de Bonne Gouvernance = National Good Governance Strategy)
- UAEL (Union des Associations des Elus locaux = Union of Associations of Local Elected Officials)

I. INTRODUCTION

Senegal is aware that economic and social development depends inexorably on the continuous improvement of public affairs management in order to achieve greater transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in the conduct of State actions. Good governance has become a key element of reforms in the public policy agenda. This awareness was namely materialized by the establishment, in 2002, of the National Good Governance Programme (PNBG), as an instrument to promote efficiency and transparency in the management of public affairs. In 2013, Senegal adopted a new policy document to guide actions intended to promote good governance. This document, called the National Strategy for Good Governance (SNBG), had the ambition to establish a virtuous management of public affairs, based on principles of good governance which guarantees to the populations a citizen participation, to lead Senegal to economic emergence and prosperity."

These efforts in favour of good governance have been consolidated with the adoption of the Plan Senegal Emergent (PSE), a reference for economic and social policy in the medium and long term, which makes the strengthening of governance and the consolidation of the rule of law one of the essential levers for creating the best conditions for social peace and promoting the full development of potentialities. Thus, thanks to the commitment of the State and all the actors, the need to support efforts to improve the perception and state of governance at all levels has finally become the subject of a consensus that has enabled Senegal to achieve convincing results in this area, particularly over the past ten years.

Moreover, these efforts and the progress made have, to a large extent, facilitated Senegal's commitment, in July 2018, to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), after having met the eligibility criteria. Following its commitment to this international initiative, Senegal established a joint National Committee, composed of representatives of the administration and civil society, to ensure, in accordance with the principles of the OGP, the inclusive nature of the development of the national action plan, with a common identification of governance challenges and solutions.

Senegal's National Action Plan within the framework of the GGP (NAP-GGP) is an opportunity for Senegal to consolidate, through the actions envisaged, its achievements in the area of good governance as well as the dynamics underway to improve the management of public affairs, to the great benefit of the population. The document has both an informative and operational dimension. It sets out the commitments voluntarily made by the country to strengthen its efforts to promote transparency in public action and its openness to new forms of consultation and collaboration with civil society and citizens.

The NAP-OGP has three (03) parts. The first part presents some of Senegal's achievements in open government. The second part deals with the implementation process of the OGP at the national level. Finally, the third part outlines Senegal's commitments for the next two years as well as the coordination and monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the NAP-OGP.

II. SOME OF SENEGAL'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN OPEN GOVERNMENT

Senegal has made significant progress in the area of good governance, particularly in recent years. These advances are perfectly in line with the principles and guidelines advocated by the OGP to strengthen transparency in public action. They are generally related to professional integrity, citizen participation, access to digital technology and information. Specifically, the progress concerns:

- Promoting budgetary and financial transparency;
- The establishment of an independent anti-corruption agency;
- The switch to the programme budget;
- Membership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Participation in the Peer Review Mechanism (PRM);
- The establishment of the Oil and Gas Strategic Orientation Committee (COS-PETROGAZ);
- The expansion of the National Assembly's powers to monitor government action and evaluate public policies;
- The process of modernizing the public administration;
- The adoption of the law on local content;
- Progress in the establishment of e-government in connection with the OGP.

2.1. Promoting budgetary and financial transparency

Over the past two decades, Senegal has undertaken many reforms and put in place innovative mechanisms to improve the efficiency of public finances. Among the major reforms is Law No. 2012-22 of December 27, 2012 transposing WAEMU Directive No. 01/2009/CM/WAEMU on the Code of Transparency in Public Financial Management, which sets out the principles for ensuring transparent, efficient and optimal management of public financial resources in the community space.

In accordance with the provisions of this code, which places particular emphasis on access to information and the participation of civil society, Senegal is working, through the Ministry of Finance, to make the budget accessible to citizens. In the same spirit, Senegal has set up, by Order No. 06588 of April 27, 2016 of the Minister in charge of Good Governance, a multi-stakeholder framework for budget monitoring (CMSB). This framework is a "forum for consultation, dialogue, harmonization, capacity building and participatory monitoring of the implementation of the national budget (state budget at the central level, local authorities and public institutions)." The results achieved under the framework relate, among other things, to:

- the availability to the public of important budgetary documentation (budget bills and their compulsory annexes, quarterly budget execution reports, quarterly economic reports, etc.) and within reasonable time limits, via the website of the Ministry of Finance;
- the effort to popularize the budget through readable communication media: guides and manuals for understanding budget documents, presentation of the national budget in a single document;
- the establishment of a body for consultation, dialogue and participatory monitoring of the implementation of the national budget between the government and the CSOs;
- opening the national budget to public scrutiny.

Thanks to these efforts, Senegal ranks 2nd in Africa in terms of budget transparency with 46 points/100 in 2019, compared to 10 points/100 in 2012.

2.2. The establishment of an independent anti-corruption body

Thanks to a strong political and popular will to establish virtuous governance, Senegal has ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which was adopted on December 31, 2003 and entered into force on December 14, 2005, the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, which was adopted in Maputo on July 11, 2003 and ratified on February 15, 2007, as well as the ECOWAS Protocol on the fight against corruption.

Subsequently, Senegal established, by Law No. 2012-30 of December 28, 2012, an independent administrative authority, called the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC), to strengthen fiscal and financial transparency. OFNAC has powers to initiate its own investigation and refer to justice in order to promote integrity and probity in the management of public affairs. It aims to prevent and fight against fraud, corruption, related practices and offences. OFNAC has the following prerogatives:

- to analyze and make available to the judicial authorities responsible for prosecution information relating to the detection and repression of acts of corruption, fraud and similar practices committed by any person who performs a public or private function;
- to receive complaints, claims and denunciations;
- to conduct inquiries, investigations, audits and verifications.

Furthermore, law n°2014-17 of 02 April 2014 on the declaration of assets also entrusted OFNAC with the responsibility of receiving the asset declarations of holders of public authority, elected officials as well as senior civil servants, who manage a budget equal to, at least, one (1) billion CFA francs. The mechanism instituted aims, on the one hand, to prevent any risk of illicit enrichment of holders of high office, and on the other hand, to satisfy the legitimate need of citizens for information on the situation and behaviour of public leaders, in a context of transparency.

2.3. The changeover to programme budgeting

The entry into force of Organic Law No. 2020-07 of February 26, 2020, which repeals and replaces Law No. 2011-15 of July 8, 2011, on the Budget Acts, adopted as part of the transposition of the directives of the harmonized framework for public finance within WAEMU in 2009, has led to a thorough reform of Senegal's budgetary system. Indeed, the State budget, which until now has been based on a logic of means, is changing its paradigm and is now based on a logic of performance, with results-based management (RBM) as a backdrop. As a result, the aforementioned means-based budget is giving way to a programme-based budget, constructed from public policies, broken down into programmes. This reform aims to introduce more efficient management of public expenditure.

The programme budget improves budget transparency with a more readable and accessible budget presentation for the population. It also promotes the transition from a logic of means to a logic of results with a management mode oriented towards efficiency and performance.

The program budget has, in fact, introduced several innovations relating to budgetary regulation, the renovation of budgetary control and other principles and concepts, including the principle of budgetary sincerity, the asymmetric fungibility of budgetary appropriations,

the framework document, multi-annuality, the performance mechanism and the annual performance report.

2.4. Joining the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

Membership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), on the one hand, and the effective implementation of the EITI standard's requirements, on the other, have enabled Senegal to strengthen the governance framework for oil, gas and mining resources. Indeed, Senegal's performance in implementing the EITI requirements has made it the first country in Africa to demonstrate satisfactory progress in implementing the standard.

The government has undertaken activities to strengthen revenue transparency in the extractive sector. These activities are contained in the work programmes approved by the multi-stakeholder group (National EITI Committee - CN-ITIE) which constitutes a declination of the CN-ITIE strategic plan 2017-2021. Senegal has already published seven (07) reports covering the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. It has also undergone an evaluation that ranked it first in Africa in 2019 with the assessment "satisfactory progress". Senegal's second validation is underway.

2.5. Membership in the Peer Review Mechanism (PRM)

By joining the PRM at its inception in 2003, Senegal reaffirmed its commitment to promoting good governance through an innovative approach based on mutual learning and experience sharing. To conduct the country reviews, the PRM identified four (4) themes: democracy and political governance, economic management and governance, corporate governance and socioeconomic development.

Senegal's review process effectively began in 2014, with the establishment of the National Governance Commission (NGC). It was carried out in an independent, inclusive and participatory manner, with the effective involvement of all national stakeholders, notably through citizen consultations conducted throughout the country.

The process also mobilized national research laboratories and African expertise under the aegis of the PRM Panel of Eminent Persons. This work resulted in the development of a national action plan that is currently being implemented and addresses the challenges identified during the review exercise.

2.6. The creation of COS-PETROGAZ, a strategic steering body

As a strategic steering body, COS-PETROGAZ's mission is to assist the President of the Republic and the Government in defining the oil and gas sector development policy and to monitor its implementation, through its Permanent Secretariat, which is the supervisory tool. It allows "to ensure a dynamic impetus of the energy sector and a strategic control of the process of development of oil and gas reserves, particularly through the strengthening of the actions of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)".

In this regard, COS-PETROGAZ is responsible, in conjunction with the Ministry of Energy, for developing an oil and gas development master plan and a resource utilization scheme, in line with the priorities and objectives of the *Plan Senegal emergent*.

2.7. Expanding the powers of the National Assembly to oversee government action and evaluate public policies

The National Assembly is the second institution of the Republic of Senegal, after the President of the Republic, and embodies the legislative power. Established on August 20, 1960, by Act No. 60-44 of August 20, 1960, this legislative chamber has the function of voting on laws initiated by the deputies (bill) or those transmitted by the President of the Republic and his Government (draft law).

Under the provisions of the amended Constitution, the powers of the National Assembly have been extended to overseeing government action and evaluating public policies. To this end, the deputies have several mechanisms at their disposal, which are enshrined in the institution's internal regulations (organic law). These include written and oral questions, topical issues, parliamentary committees of inquiry and hearings of members of the Government.

2.8. The process of modernizing public administration

As a follow-up to the national forum on public administration, the President of the Republic has launched the Support Programme for the Modernization of the Administration (PAMA), which aims to make the administration more efficient and effective. The aim is to further modernize the administrative system to enable it to better fulfill its public service and development missions.

PAMA is coordinated by the Public Service Renewal Department. It is structured around three main components and covers most of the public spectrum.

The first component is devoted to "optimizing the organizational framework of the Administration, addressing the problems of organizational structuring, deconcentration and decentralization of public decision-making centres. Its implementation is coordinated by the BOM (Bureau Organisation et Méthodes = Organization and Methods Office).

The second concerns "improving the quality of services to users, which contributes to strengthening results-based management, transparency, good governance and the quality of services provided to the population". It is coordinated by the Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance.

The third component aims to "professionalize the State's human resources, through capacity building for agents and the promotion of public service principles and values (probity, loyalty, humility, respect and courtesy, the cult of results, etc.) in the conduct of public policies and the delivery of everyday public services. It is coordinated by the General Directorate of the Civil Service.

2.9. Local content in the Petroleum Code

In 2019, Senegal adopted Law No. 2019-03 of February 1, 2019 on the Petroleum Code, replacing Law No. 98-05 of 1998. The text sets new rules for prospecting, exploration, development, exploitation, transportation, storage of hydrocarbons as well as liquefaction of natural gas throughout the national territory. It defines certain provisions of the fiscal regime of these activities.

The issue of local content has been addressed in Article 58 of the Petroleum Code in five points. It stipulates that oil contract holders and companies working on their behalf must give

national private investors with technical and financial capacities the opportunity to participate in oil risks and operations. The text provides for preference to be given to Senegalese companies for all construction, supply or service contracts, with equivalent conditions in terms of quality, quantity, price, delivery times and payment.

To strengthen the legal framework, Senegal adopted Law No. 2019-04 of February 1, 2019 on local content comes to reinforce the legal framework put in place by Senegal since the first oil and gas discoveries in 2014.

2.10 Progress in establishing e-government in conjunction with the OGP

Senegal has made significant progress in the "democratization" of information. Indeed, institutional websites and information access portals have been set up for the benefit of public service users. In this respect, we can mention, among others :

- The website of the Official Journal of the Republic (www.jo.gouv.sn) which lists all legal and regulatory texts (laws, codes, decrees, decisions, etc.) from 2001 to the present;
- The portal of administrative procedures (www.servicepublic.gouv.sn), which includes nearly 750 documented procedures;
- The progressive dematerialization of administrative procedures and competitions organized by the State;
- BaseGéo (www.basegeo.gouv.sn), the core of Senegal's geospatial data infrastructure, also known as the OpenData platform for geospatial reference data. It makes available on the Internet data that can be used in real time by virtual communities, but also by ordinary citizens in their daily quest for information in the course of their activities;
- The ongoing operationalization of one-stop shops for the delivery of local public services centered on the user, called "Senegal Services" in the 45 departments of the country. They ensure the physical continuity of the administration to which they serve as interfaces and focal points for all initiatives for harmonious territorial development.

In a non-exhaustive way, these initiatives of digital transformation process of the administration are in line with the principles of the OGP. Their actions, taken separately or together, aim to :

- provide access to better knowledge of the territory: public and natural spaces, heritage, equipment, roads, cartography, socio-demographic information, etc.
- strengthen the transparency of public action and citizen participation (budgets, expenditures, subsidies, costs of services, public safety, contracts on natural resources, etc.);
- develop services and support the local economy (improve the quality of services provided to the public, participate in actions in favour of sustainable development and through territorial dynamics, strengthen the attractiveness of the territory, etc.) ;
- pooling and improving the efficiency of exchanges between institutions and organizations (improving knowledge of internal data produced by administrations).

III. THE OGP IN SENEGAL: PROCESS OF MEMBERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAP

4.1 Brief Overview of the OGP

The OGP is a multilateral initiative launched in September 2011 during the annual opening session of the UN General Assembly in New York by eight countries: Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. It brings together state actors and civil society organizations that cooperate to promote access to information, transparency of public action, citizen participation in public policy making, accountability of public actors, the use of digital solutions to achieve these goals and to stimulate democratic innovation.

It is a mode of participatory democracy that is becoming increasingly important, as it puts the citizen at the heart of public action to improve the quality of services and user satisfaction.

Open government is widely recognized as a catalyst for public governance, democracy and inclusive growth. It is now undeniable that open government can change the relationship between public officials and citizens, making it more dynamic and placing it under the sign of mutual trust.

4.2 Senegal's membership in the OGP

Senegal has established good governance and transparency as constitutional principles. To this end, it has ratified several international conventions on transparency and joined several good governance initiatives such as the OGP.

The openness advocated by the OGP helps achieve objectives in various areas of public action, including integrity, modernization and innovation in the public sector, the fight against corruption, public finance management and human resources management. The same is true of the major socio-economic objectives set out in the 2030 sustainable development programme and the Plan Senegal emergent (PSE).

Senegal was admitted to the OGP in July 2018, after meeting the eligibility criteria, with an overall score of 12/16 (budget transparency: 4/4; asset declaration: 3/4; civic engagement: 3/4; access to information: 2/4). Subsequently, a joint National Committee was set up to lead the implementation process of the OGP. It is placed under the authority of the Minister in charge of the Promotion of Good Governance and is co-chaired by the civil society focal point. The OGP Committee is composed of nine (9) representatives of the administration and nine (9) representatives of civil society.

4.3 The Process of Developing the First NAP

The process of elaborating the NAP was conducted according to a participatory approach, respecting the principles of the OGP, notably the parity "public administration/civil society" and the co-construction, for action proposals in adequacy with the needs of the citizen. It was marked in particular by the organization of citizen consultations that took place from December 8 to 24, 2020, in thirteen (13) regions out of the fourteen (14) that make up the country¹. These consultations were chaired by the regional governors or their deputies.

¹ The region of Saint-Louis could not hold its consultations because of the covid-19 pandemic.

Representatives of the public administration and civil society took part in the various meetings in equal numbers. In some regions, the participation of representatives of local elected officials and of the security and defense forces was noted. It should also be noted that these public consultations were well covered by the media, particularly the local press.

The methodology designed by the National Joint Committee of the OGP to conduct these consultations is based on a multi-stakeholder and harmonized approach. It allowed each region to share the context and principles of the OGP as well as some of the achievements in the field of open government. The methodology also made it possible to stabilize the pre-identified challenges and to highlight the needs and capacities of territorial actors.

At the end of these citizen consultations, a workshop for the convergence and writing of the NAP was organized from April 6 to 10, 2021. The workshop brought together the members of the Joint National Committee, the regional delegates (two per region) and the representatives of the ministries developing programmes that are strongly linked to the principles of good governance. This meeting made it possible to consolidate the governance challenges (identified by the regions and agreed upon during the citizen consultations) and to choose twelve (12) to be transformed into NAP commitments. These commitments were then converted into specific objectives and then into activities, along with an implementation schedule.

The draft NAP was then shared with all the administrations that had made commitments, particularly for budgeting purposes, with a view to the national validation workshop. This workshop was held on July 27 and 28, 2021 and included, in addition to the members of the National Joint Committee, representatives of the administrations that are responsible for commitments and other structures involved in implementation. The draft NAP was finally submitted to the highest authorities for approval.

IV. NAP'S COMMITMENTS

The NAP's commitments are structured around three (3) strategic axes:

- Axis 1: Improving transparency in public management and access to information;
- Axis 2: Improving access to public services and the quality of services provided to users/clients;
- Axis 3: Strengthening citizen participation and commitment.

**AXIS 1: IMPROVING TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC
MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

4.1 Commitment 1: Adopt the Access to Information Act and its subsequent legislation

<p>Commitment 1 : Adopting the Access to Information Act and its subsequent legislation</p> <p>Time period: January 2022 – December 2023</p>	
<p>Lead Agency/Implementing Agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice / Direction for the Promotion of Good Governance Mr. Cheikh Fall MBAYE (Director for the Promotion of Good Governance, Tél : +221 77 533 57 37 ; Email : cheikhfall.mbaye@justice.gouv.sn et cfmbaye@gmail.com)</p>
<p>Description of the Commitment</p>	
<p>What is the public issue that the engagement will address?</p>	<p>The right of citizens to have access to information contained in administrative documents is a fundamental right recognized and enshrined in several national texts. However, its effectiveness remains relative, due in particular to the absence of a legal framework specifying the scope of the right of access to information as well as the conditions of its exercise. In addition, there is no operational mechanism for its implementation.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to pass the Access to Information Act and its subsequent legislation. Specifically, this consists in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specifying the scope of the right of access to information and the procedures for its implementation; • providing citizens with administrative and judicial remedies to enforce this right; • establishing an independent administrative authority to promote and protect the right of access to information.
<p>How would the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>The commitment will allow Senegal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen transparency and accountability ; • improve the quality of public debate by providing citizens with legal and operational means to build their opinions on the basis of reliable information drawn from authentic sources; • to improve the quality of services provided by public and private administrations to their users;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to comply with its international commitments. 	
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP	<p>This commitment corresponds to the OGP's values of transparency, citizen participation and accountability. It promotes openness to the public, improves the quality of citizen participation based on reliable information and facilitates objective citizen oversight.</p> <p>The commitment is also important for Senegal, which aims to raise its score on access to information from 2/4 to 4/4. The adoption of the law and its subsequent texts on the subject would be a major asset to achieve this goal.</p>	
Further Information	The Access to Information Bill is in the administrative validation process.	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
Advocate for the adoption of the Access to Information Act and its subsequent legislation	January 2022	December 2023
To popularize the law and its subsequent texts for the public administration, civil society organizations, the private sector, the media and the population.	May 2022	December 2023
Establish an independent administrative authority to promote and protect the right of access to information	May 2022	December 2022
Appoint members and recruit staff	May 2022	August 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other actors involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidency of the Republic Ministries of Communication, Finance, Justice ARTICLE 19 Civil Forum ONG 3D URAC SYNPICS CJRS PTF 	

- APEL

4.2 Commitment 2: Strengthening budget transparency mechanisms

Commitment 2: Strengthening budget transparency mechanisms	
Time period: January 2022 – December 2023	
Lead Agency/Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance and Budget / Budget Programming Directorate Madame Seynabou Ben Messaoud DIAKHATE (Director of Budget Programming, Tel: +221 77 650 31 31; Email :)
Description of the commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	<p>Over the past decade, Senegal has made significant progress in budget transparency (10 points in 2011 and 46 points in 2019, according to the Open Budget Index ranking). As a result of its performance, Senegal is ranked second in Africa.</p> <p>However, the latest results of the Open Budget Survey have highlighted the importance of strengthening budgetary control (30/100) and especially citizen participation (00/100), in order to improve Senegal's Open Budget Index scores.</p> <p>In addition, the assessment of the implementation of WAEMU directives reveals the absence of public debate on the budget process, in accordance with the code of transparency in public financial management.</p>
What are the objectives of the commitment?	<p>The objective of this commitment is to improve transparency in the management of public finances, in particular through public participation in the budgetary process, the strengthening of budgetary control and citizen access to budgetary information. In this respect, the aim is to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revitalize the Multi-Stakeholder Budget Monitoring Framework (CMSB), created by Order No. 065-88 of April 27, 2016 of the Minister in charge of promoting good governance; • sensitize citizens on accountability as well as on the mechanisms for preparing, executing and monitoring the budget.
How will the commitment help solve the public problem?	<p>The commitment will allow Senegal to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote citizen participation in the national budget process; • create more transparency and trust between the government and citizens on the use of public resources and accountability; • to comply more fully with its international commitments on budget transparency.

How would the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>The commitment will allow Senegal to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote citizen participation in the national budget process; • Build greater transparency and trust between the government and citizens on the use of public resources and accountability • Comply more fully with its international commitments on budget transparency. 	
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?	<p>This commitment promotes trust and transparency through citizen participation, improved access to budget information, enhanced accountability and the fight against corruption.</p>	
Further information	<p>The following documents are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of the Open Budget Survey (2019) - PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) assessment following the 2016 methodology - Annual Circular Assessment of the WAEMU 2020 Guidelines - IMF Public Investment Report 2018 - Directive n°01-2009 on the Code of transparency in public finance management 2012 - Ministry website, Court of Auditors website - It should be noted that Senegal joined the International Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) in 2020 	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. strengthen the technical capacity of programme budget actors	January 2022	December 2023
2. Strengthen the technical capacity of relevant civil society actors	January 2022	December 2023
3. Organize quarterly budget analysis sessions (CMSB)	January 2022	December 2023
4. Organize citizen consultations around key budget documents	January 2022	December 2023
5. Raising awareness of the budget preparation and implementation mechanisms (BEMS)	January 2022	December 2023

6. Build CSO capacity on budget analysis techniques and public investment monitoring (CMSB)	January 2022	December 2023
7. Adapting and making all budget documents accessible and understandable	January 2022	December 2023
8. Organize multi-stakeholder round tables around the budget process	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policies/Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation - Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance/Ministry of Justice - Local authorities - Network of journalists specializing in economic and financial issues - Civil society (RCTB, CONASUB, COSEF, Enda Ecopop, CMSB) - Development partners - Private sector 	

4.3. Commitment 3: Strengthening the powers of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC)

Commitment 3: Strengthening the powers of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC)	
Time period: January 2022 - December 2023	
Lead agency/Implementing agency	OFNAC Ms. Seynabou DIAKHATE (Chairperson of OFNAC) Tél : +221 33 889 98 38 Email : seynabou.ndiaye@ofnac.sn ,
Description of the Commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	<p>After having adhered to several international anti-corruption instruments, Senegal set up OFNAC, by law n°2012-30 of December 28, 2012. This institution investigates cases and regularly submits reports to the public prosecutor implicating certain individuals. However, these reports are not always followed up.</p> <p>This can be explained, to some extent, by the absence of prerogatives of the OFNAC regarding the follow-up of investigation files transmitted to the competent judicial authorities.</p> <p>In addition, some of those authorities who are subjected to the declaration of assets do not fulfill this obligation, as provided for by Law No. 2014-17 of 2 April 2014, without being subject to sanctions.</p> <p>Consequently, strengthening the assignments of OFNAC would be a way of improving anti-corruption strategies and increasing the accountability and transparency of public action.</p>
What are the objectives of the commitment?	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to strengthen the assignments of OFNAC.</p> <p>Specifically, it consists in one hand of ensuring that follow-up is given to investigation files transmitted to the competent judicial authorities, and in another hand, of making the declaration of assets be effective for all those who are subjected to the law</p>
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	<p>The commitment will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthen the credibility of OFNAC - prevent corruption; and - improve the repression of corruption; - increase transparency in the management of public affairs and the follow-up of investigative files

Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	The commitment refers to the principle of anti-corruption, transparency and accountability, promoting the integrity of public officials.	
Further information	Senegal has a national anti-corruption strategy with three major axes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform of the normative and institutional framework; - Improvement of governance and coordination of anti-corruption interventions; - Improvement of communication and capacity building of anti-corruption actors (information, communication and education). 	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Advocate for the revision of Law n°2012-30 of 28 December 2012 on the creation and organization of OFNAC and its implementing decrees.	January 2022	December 2023
2. Advocate for the adoption of an anti-corruption law, including the protection of whistleblowers, whistleblowers, victims and witnesses of corruption	January 2022	December 2023
3. Advocate for the revision of the law n° 2014-17 of 2 April 2014 on the declaration of assets	January 2022	December 2023
4. Disseminate the national anti-corruption strategy and draft laws	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions (National Assembly, Presidency of the Republic) • Ministries of Finance, Justice and Economy • Control bodies (General State Inspection, Court of Auditors, IGF, CENTIF) • Employers • Civil Forum • Local authorities • Development partners 	

4.4. Commitment 4: Joining the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI)

Engagement 4 : Joining the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI)	
<u>Time period:</u> January 2022 - December 2023	
Lead agency/Implementing agency	Ministry for Fisheries and the Maritime Economy/ Maritime Fisheries Direction M. Chérif SAMBOU (Head of Division, Focal Point FITI/MPÉM) Email : samboukouloubeul@yahoo.fr ; Tél : +221 77 611 78 60)
Description of the de commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	Fisheries is a strategic sector for the national economy and food security. However, it still faces a number of challenges, notably the unavailability and quality of certain data, as well as difficulties in coordinating the various stakeholders.
What are the objectives of the commitment?	The main objective is to make Senegal to join FITI, with a view to strengthening the governance of the sector. In this respect, it will be necessary to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up a system for collecting, processing and publishing data concerning the sector - Strengthen dialogue between the various stakeholders in order to improve transparency and the participation of actors in the governance of the sector.
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	The commitment will enable Senegal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve governance, in particular the transparency and quality of decision-making in the fisheries sector - strengthen its leadership in fisheries governance - contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, in particular by reducing the State's economic losses linked to non-transparency - strengthen the attractiveness of the sector for donors and investors - to support the efforts of the State in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by preserving jobs in the sector
Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	The commitment can help promote transparency, participation and accountability in the fisheries sector.
Further information	Commitment of the President of the Republic in 2016 to see Senegal join FITI; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence of professionals and civil society to the principles of FITI and existence of an advocacy coalition for transparency in the management of small pelagics; - Commitment of the Regional Partnership for the Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone of West Africa (PRCM) to support the process technically and financially; - Existence of a roadmap for Senegal.

Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Advocate for FITI membership	September 2021	April 2022
2. Advocate for the adoption of texts relating to the implementation of the FITI	May 2022	July 2022
3. Establish the Multi-Stakeholder Group and the FITI National Secretariat (produce the proceedings, validate the TOR, set up)	August 2022	September 2022
4. Formally establish the National Multi-Stakeholder Group (stakeholder consultations, drafting of organizational and operational acts, establishment)	September 2022	November 2022
5. Draw up an action plan	December 2022	February 2023
6. To prepare and transmit Senegal's application for membership to the FITI Board of Directors	March 2023	August 2023

Axis 2: Improving access to public services and the quality of services provided to users

4.5. Commitment 5: Improving the reception of public service users

<p>Commitment 5 : Improving the reception of public service users</p> <p><u>Time period:</u> January 2022 – December 2023</p>	
<p>Lead agency/Implementing agency</p>	<p>Ministry for the Civil Service and Public Service Renewal / Public Service Renewal Direction /Support Programme for the Modernization of the Administration</p> <p>M. Amadou DIALLO (Public Service Renewal Director)</p> <p>Email : adiallo57@yahoo.fr; Tél : +221 77 259 75 57)</p>
<p>Description of the Commitment</p>	
<p>What is the public issue that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>Most public administration offices do not have reception desks to inform and orient users. The "reception of the public" function is often delegated to security agents. This situation is a factor of underperformance in terms of the quality of the service provided and user satisfaction.</p> <p>The results of the household survey on the assessment of the quality of reception of citizens in a sample of public and semi-public administration services, carried out in 2010, as part of the preparation of the report on governance, show a level of satisfaction of 34% of users for the reception in the administration and of 30% for the service provided.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment?</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to improve the quality of the reception of public service users. Specifically, this involves :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop a national policy for the reception of public service users; • to set up reception and guidance offices in various ministries, institutions and agencies • to develop a genuine culture of customer care among public service employees.
<p>How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?</p>	<p>The commitment aims at reducing the reasons for dissatisfaction in order to contribute to better care for the users, customers of the public service.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment contributes to improving the quality of public service and access to information.</p>

Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Conduct a baseline study on the reception of users at all levels of the public administration	January 2022	June 2022
2. Develop a national policy on the quality of physical, telephone and letter reception	July 2022	December 2022
3. Popularize the national policy on the quality of physical, telephone and letter reception	January 2023	December 2023
4. Establish a public reference office in each region and 10 reference reception offices in the central administration	January 2023	December 2023
5. Build the capacity of reception staff	January 2023	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Interior, Civil Service, Health, Finance, National Education; • Organization and Methods Office; • Civil society (Civil Forum) • DAKAR CITY 	

4.6. Commitment 6: Dematerializing ten (10) administrative procedures

Commitment 6 : Dematerializing ten (10) administrative procedures	
Time period: January 2022 – December 2023	
Lead agency/implementing agency	Ministry for the Digital Economy and Telecommunications / State Information Technology Agency (SITA) M. Cheikh BAKHOUM (Director General) Email : cheikh.bakhoum@adie.sn Tél : 33 879 34 01
Description of the commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	<p>The process of digitalization of public services has made significant progress in recent years. However, only 5% of procedures are partially dematerialized, according to the latest United Nations e-government survey, published in 2018. This survey ranks Senegal 150th worldwide out of 193 countries and 25th in Africa.</p> <p>The digitalization of public services is now a development imperative and a requirement for quality service, especially in a context marked by the covid-19 pandemic. Indeed, States whose processes and procedures are highly digitalized are better equipped to adapt their responses to external shocks and to ensure the continuity of public services.</p>
What are the objectives of the commitment?	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to improve the efficiency of the Administration in its operations and in the quality of the public service provided to users. More specifically, it consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing users with decentralized interfaces for a better access to information • Contributing to a better management of the State's archives, including the permanent conservation of data with high value (legal, strategic and/ or patrimonial) .
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	<p>The commitment will allow Senegal to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the time taken to process administrative procedures, with better traceability of administrative operations • improve the accessibility and reliability of administrative information • rationalize and share the administration's infrastructure, applications and equipment • reduce the costs of administrative procedures.
Why is this commitment	This commitment refers to the values and principles of

relevant to the OGP values?	transparency, effectiveness and efficiency in administrative procedures, the fight against corruption and accountability.	
Further Information	<p>SITA (ADIE) has listed and documented 750 administrative procedures available on the Service public portal: www.servicepublic.gouv.sn.</p> <p>As of today, together with the administrations concerned, eighty seven (87) procedures have been dematerialized, 29 of which are already available at: https://teledac.sec.gouv.sn and fifty-eight (58) others are being prepared for online publication.</p> <p>It should also be noted that this commitment is in line with the public service renewal process, under the auspices of the Support Programme for the Modernization of the Administration(PAMA).</p>	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Implement a governance framework	January 2022	March 2022
2. Establish and operationalize a framework for the simplification and optimization of procedures	January 2022	March 2022
3. Identify and document the 10 procedures to be dematerialized	July 2022	September 2022
4. Identify the prerequisites necessary for the effective use of dematerialized procedures by the structures involved in the delivery of the 10 procedures identified	April 2022	July 2022
5. Raise awareness and train the administrations concerned on the challenges of dematerialization	July 2022	September 2022
6. Simplify procedures by readjusting normative frameworks	October 2022	December 2022
7. Implement the dematerialization operations	January 2023	March 2023
8. Provide the administrations concerned with the equipment necessary for the effective use of dematerialized procedures	January 2023	April 2023
9. Develop and implement a skills transfer plan and design user manuals	July 2023	August 2023
10. Launch official production start-up	July 2023	August 2023
11. Set up a user support team to accompany the change	April 2023	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectorial ministries - PAMA (Ministry in charge of the Civil Service) - CDP (Presidency of the Republic) - Bureau Organisation et Méthodes (BOM) - Senegalese Association of ICT Users (ASUTIC) - Development partners - CDP (Personal Data Protection Commission) - Local and regional authorities 	

4.7. Commitment 7: Strengthening access to basic social services for people with disabilities

Commitment 7 : Strengthening access to basic social services for people with disabilities	
Time period: January 2022 – December 2023	
Lead agency/Implementing agency	Ministry of Health and Social Action / Direction for Social Action Doctor Arame TOP SENE (Director General of Social Action) Tél : +221 77 657 00 66 ; Email : arametopsene@gmail.com
Description of the commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	<p>Senegal has made remarkable progress in addressing the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly in application of the Social Orientation Act No. 2010-15 of 6 July 2010, on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. Indeed, the Government has put in place a number of social measures that strengthen the care of the specific needs of people with disabilities.</p> <p>These include the "Equal Opportunities Card", the national Universal Health Coverage programme and the national Family Security Scholarship programme.</p> <p>However, due to the level of prevalence of disability (5.9% according to the ANSD's 2013 general population census report), it appears necessary to strengthen the application of public policies defined in favour of people with disabilities. In particular, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of health, education, transport and public space infrastructures adapted to the situation of people with disabilities • the care and support of the needs of people with disabilities through the recruitment and training of specialized staff.
What are the objectives of the commitment?	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to increase access to basic social services for people with disabilities.</p> <p>Specifically, the aim is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase by 20% the number of disabled people allotted with the Equal Opportunities Card; • improve access to public services for people with disabilities.
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	The commitment will contribute to improving the mainstreaming of disability in the design and implementation of public policies. It will also contribute to reducing inequalities in terms of access to basic social services.
Why is this commitment relevant	This commitment refers mainly to the values and principles of equity,

to the OGP values?	equality and participation.	
Further Information	<p>The existence of the following documents should be taken into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality; • the ANSD report on the mapping of basic social services. 	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1 Conduct a baseline study on the situation of people with disabilities	January 2022	March 2022
2. Follow up on the measure on access to the civil service for people with disabilities (15%)	January 2022	December 2023
3. Advocate for the adoption of the implementation texts of the social orientation law	January 2022	March 2022
4. Popularize the application texts of the social orientation law	January 2022	March 2022
5. Organize the Presidential Council on Disability	April 2022	December 2022
6. Set up the High Authority for Equal Opportunities	January 2023	March 2023
7. Create a call centre for listening, advice and guidance for the disabled	January 2023	March 2023
8. Set up a Support Fund for people with disabilities	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries in charge of the Family, Finance, Public Service, Infrastructure, Education, Sports, Urban Planning and Community Development; • General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity • HCCT • Senegalese Federation of Associations of Disabled People (FSAPH) • Private sector • Development partners 	

4.8. Commitment 8 : Strengthening access facilities to local justice

<p>Commitment 8 : Strengthening access facilities to local justice</p> <p><u>Time period:</u> January 2022 – December 2023</p>	
<p>Lead Agency/Implementing agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice / Direction of Local Justice and Promotion of Access to Law (DJPPAD) M. Mademba GUEYE (Director of Local Justice and Promotion of Access to Law) Email : mademba.gueye@justice.gouv.sn, Tél : +221 77 450 59 82)</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What is the public issue that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>Over the last two decades, Senegal has taken many measures to bring justice closer to the citizens. These include the reform of the judicial map and the creation of houses of justice (Administration), law desks (Association of Senegalese Lawyers) and legal and administrative assistance centres (Civil Forum). These structures play an important role in conflict resolution through mediation, access to information on rights and support for those subjected to the law.</p> <p>However, there are a number of difficulties that still limit access to local justice for citizens, namely the inadequacy of reception structures, their lack of visibility and the weakness of material and human resources.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment?</p>	<p>The objective of this commitment is to improve citizens' access to local justice, in particular through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the building of 10 houses of justice ; • increasing awareness of the advantages of local justice in terms of recourse to alternative methods of settling social conflicts, access to information on rights, accessibility to conflicts solving mechanisms, flexibility of procedures, etc.
<p>How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?</p>	<p>Scaling up these alternative models of justice, which take up the traditional principles and methods of regulating and managing family conflicts and private disputes, will facilitate citizens' access to justice.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment will help facilitate access to fair justice for all.</p>
<p>Further Information</p>	<p>Senegal currently has 20 houses of justice throughout the country, staffed mainly by contractual workers and volunteers. The number of people using these infrastructures is constantly increasing. This shows that there is a real need for the population to have access to justice, and</p>

	<p>therefore justifies the relevance of these structures.</p> <p>Thus, from 2006 to 2018, the Houses of Justice received 385,064 users (DJPPAD 2019 annual report).</p> <p>As for the claims relating to "small debts", they helped to recover debts amounting to 2,365,352,904 CFA francs from 2010 to 2018.</p>	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Conduct a perception survey on local justice	January 2022	June 2022
2. Strengthen the capacities of the actors of the local justice policy framework	January 2022	December 2023
3. Strengthen the workforce and harmonize the composition of the teams assigned to the Houses of Justice	January 2022	December 2023
4. Develop and implement a collaboration mechanism with the “badiènou gokh” and other community relays	January 2022	December 2023
5. Develop and disseminate information and communication tools to facilitate access to the houses of justice	January 2022	December 2023
6. Open a virtual front office for the houses of justice	January 2022	December 2022
7. Build and equip 10 new Houses of Justice	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance, Economy, Planning and Cooperation, Interior, Labour and Family; • Local authorities; • Religious and customary authorities; • Media (community radio stations); • Civil society (AJS, Forum Civil, Article 19) • Development partners • Private sector 	

**AXIS 3: STRENGTHENING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND
ENGAGEMENT**

4.9. Commitment 9: Promoting the participatory budget approach at local level

Engagement 9 : Promoting the participatory budget approach at local level	
<u>Time period:</u> January 2022 – December 2023	
Lead Agency/Implementing agency	Ministry of Territorial Collectivities, Development and Land Use Planning/ Local Government Direction Ms. Fatoumata Bintou CAMARA FALL (Director of Local Authorities) Tél : 77 740 0813 Mail : fatoubintoucamara@gmail.com
Description of the Commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	Senegal has made a lot of progress in budget transparency, including in terms of citizen participation at the local level. Indeed, the issue of participation is well taken into account in the General Code of Local Authorities which, in addition, requires local authorities to make their budgets and administrative accounts public. Therefore, local authorities hold a budgetary orientation debate open to the public and proceed to the vote and publication of the administrative account. However, citizen participation is still weak in the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of the budget at local level, as the creation of consultation frameworks, which act as forums for citizen participation, remains optional.
What are the objectives of the commitment?	The main objective of this commitment is to promote the participatory budget approach at local level. In this respect, it aims at : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of local authorities on the challenges of the participatory budget approach • encouraging the setting up of consultation frameworks • improving the handling of the population's concerns and the use of resources at local level.
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	The commitment will help strengthen citizen participation in the budgetary process at the local level and improve the management of local government resources.
Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	The commitment contributes to the implementation of the principles of transparency, participation and accountability.
Further information	The participatory budget is already being implemented in some local

	authorities.	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Raise awareness of local and regional authorities (AMS and UAEL) on the challenges of the participatory budget approach	January 2022	December 2023
2. Advocate for the internalization of Directive n° 01/2011/cm/waemu on the financial regime of local authorities within the WAEMU.	January 2022	December 2023
3. Update and popularize the citizen participation guide	January 2022	September 2024
4. Create a local government portal	January 2022	December 2023
5. Revitalize the Local Budget Monitoring Groups (LBMGs) and set up 10 new LBMGs	January 2022	December 2023
6. Advocate for the adoption of an implementing decree organizing the consultation frameworks	January 2022	December 2023
7. Set up 20 new consultation frameworks on the participatory budget	January 2022	December 2023
8. Build the capacity of 200 local government and civil society actors	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Youth and Women • National Assembly, High Council of Territorial Communities, • National Commission for Territorial Dialogue (CNDT) • UAEL, AMS, ADS • RCTB, CONASUB, COSEF, Local Authorities Network on Participatory Budget, Enda-Ecopop, ONG3D • Development partners • MFB/ DGCPT/DSPL • PNLD (National Programme for Local Development) • MCTDAT Training Department 	

4.10. Commitment 10: Strengthening the participation of women and young people in decision-making bodies

<p>Commitment 10 : Strengthening the participation of women and young people in decision-making bodies</p> <p><u>Time period:</u> January 2022 – December 2023</p>	
<p>Lead agency/Implementing agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice / Direction for the Promotion of Good Governance Monsieur Cheikh Fall MBAYE (Director for the Promotion of Good Governance), Tel : +221 77 533 57 37 Email : cheikhfall.mbaye@justice.gouv.sn et cfmbaye@gmail.com)</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What is the public issue that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>Senegal has undertaken several reforms and measures to consolidate the role and place of young people and women in public life. These include Law No. 2010-11 of 28 May 2010 instituting absolute gender parity in elective and semi-elective bodies, the National Gender Equity and Equality Strategy, the institutionalization of gender units in ministries, and the introduction of quotas for access to certain positions of responsibility.</p> <p>This positive discrimination in favour of women and young people has gradually become established as a practice in some decision-making bodies, particularly at the level of local authorities.</p> <p>However, it must be acknowledged that the level of participation of women and especially young people in decision-making bodies is relatively low, particularly in view of their demographic weight and potential.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment?</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to improve participatory governance.</p> <p>More specifically, it aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising awareness of the actors on the issues of the participation of women and young people in decision-making bodies • strengthening the representation of women and young people in decision-making bodies.
<p>How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?</p>	<p>This commitment will help to increase the level of participation of women and young people in decision-making bodies.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment refers to the values and principles of inclusion, equity and citizen participation.</p>

Further Information	Women represent 52.2% and young people under 20 54% of the total population (ANSD 2019).	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Assess the contribution of women and young people in decision-making bodies	January 2022	December 2023
2. Strengthen the capacities of one hundred thousand (100,000) women and young members of associations in terms of leadership and citizen participation (training in clusters from the local authorities)	January 2022	September 2023
3. Organize two awareness campaigns for young people and women on political and civic participation	January 2022	December 2023
4. Advocate with the authorities for a better participation of young people in elective and semi-elective bodies.	January 2022	December 2023
5. Strengthen the leadership and management capacities of 20 women's and youth associations in 4 regions (axes)	January 2022	December 2023
6. Strengthen the capacity of 20 local authorities in Gender Responsive Programme Budget	January 2022	December 2023
7. Publish a practical guide and create a platform	January 2022	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly • EESC • HCCT • ONP • Ministries in charge of Youth, Women, Interior, Territorial Collectivities, Labour, Public Service, Education, Higher Education • Association of Local Elected Officials • Political parties and coalitions • Media • COSEF and CNJS • Development partners • Platform of non-state organisations, Collective of civil society organisations, Consortium Jeunesse Sénégal, Africivist 	

4.11. Commitment 11: Strengthening the participation of the population in the development, implementation and monitoring of environmental policy

<p>Commitment 11 : Strengthening the participation of the population in the development, implementation and monitoring of environmental policy</p> <p><u>Time period:</u> January 2022 – December 2023</p>	
<p>Lead agency/implementing agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development / Direction of the Environment and Classified Establishments Monsieur Baba DRAMÉ, Director of the Environment and Classified Establishments Tel : 77 5180313, Mail : directeur.deec@environnement.gouv.sn</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What is the public issue that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>Through the Environmental Code and other related instruments, such as the Mining Code and the Petroleum Code, Senegal has put in place a relevant legal framework to ensure good environmental management. In addition, there are several initiatives aimed at effectively involving the population in environmental preservation and restoration activities. These include, among others, the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the organization of a clean-up day every first Saturday of each month throughout the country - the compulsory integration of a landscape component into all subdivision and/or construction projects, prior to the issuance of any administrative authorization for individuals or groups; - the implementation of a vast reforestation programme on a national scale. <p>In principle, these instruments and measures give an important place to citizen participation. In practice, however, this participation needs to be strengthened both in the formulation and in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation. Indeed, the weakness of citizen participation compromises, to a large extent, the ownership of the policies defined in this area and often leads to the non-respect of certain environmental standards.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment?</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to strengthen the participation of the population in the development, implementation and monitoring of environmental policy. In this respect, it urges to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the concerns of the population in environmental issues • raise the awareness of the population on the stakes of the environmental policy • strengthen the level of ownership of the instruments and initiatives in this area; • promote the effective involvement of the population in environmental preservation and restoration activities.

How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	The commitment will help to ensure that environmental policies are consistent with the populations' expectations, which favours a greater ownership of public policies.*	
Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	This commitment can allow the implementation of the principles of transparency, citizen participation and accountability	
Further Information	The Nationally Determined Contribution is validated.	
Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Hold workshops in the regions to disseminate environmental preservation and restoration instruments, including the NDC (nationally determined contribution)	January 2022	December 2023
2. Disseminate the GGI recommendations on green cities in Senegal	July 2022	December 2022
3. Emphasize advocacy to speed up the process of revising the environmental code	January 2021	December 2022
4. Establish a consultation framework for the monitoring of environmental policies	July 2022	December 2022
5. Institutionalize a prize to be awarded to the 10 cleanest municipalities and 10 champion companies in environmental action	January 2022	December 2023
6. Organize training sessions on resilience strategies for communities in all departments	January 2022	December 2023
7. Carry out a study to identify the sectors that provide green jobs	January 2022	June 2022
8. Set up a community of good practices on green jobs	July 2022	December 2022
9. Popularize and promote the green jobs	January 2023	December 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries in charge of Mines, Oil, Urbanism, Territorial Collectivities, Justice; • National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAC) • Action Solidaire International ; • Open Climate Working Group; • Development partners. 	

4.12. Commitment 12: Strengthening citizen participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies

Commitment 12 : Strengthening citizen participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policies	
Time period: January 2022 – December 2023	
Lead Agency/Implementing Agency	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation / General Direction of Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE) Mr. Mouhamadou Bamba DIOP, Director General of Planning and Economic Policies (Tél : +221 33 889 71 40 Email : bamba.diop@economie.gouv.sn)
Description of the commitment	
What is the public issue that the commitment will address?	<p>There is a growing trend towards greater public involvement in the development and implementation of public policies. In general, citizen consultations are often carried out in the framework of public policies formulation.</p> <p>However, it should be stressed that the level of citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies is still weak. For example, the Senegalese Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) evaluation report reveals that nearly 50% of citizens believe that certain important segments of society, such as young people, women, and customary and religious authorities, are not sufficiently involved in development policies.</p> <p>Many public policies are defined and steered at central level, without any real participation of territorial actors.</p>
What are the objectives of the commitment?	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to strengthen citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies.</p> <p>Specifically, the aim is to strengthen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the technical capacities of territorial actors in terms of public policy formulation and monitoring; • the territorialization of public policies.
How would the commitment contribute to solving the public issue?	The commitment will contribute to enhancing greater transparency and trust between the Government and citizens on the use of public resources and accountability. It will also contribute to the territorialization of public policies.
Why is this commitment relevant to the OGP values?	This commitment refers to the values and principles of transparency, citizen participation and accountability.

Important activity with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda	
	Start	Closure
1. Carry out a diagnostic study on the participation of territorial actors	January 2022	June 2022
2. Strengthen the technical capacities of territorial actors on the elaboration, implementation and monitoring of public policies	January 2022	December 2023
3. Raise awareness on the issues of citizen participation of territorial actors in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies	January 2022	December 2023
4. Systematize citizen consultations in the framework of public policy development	January 2022	December 2023
5. Set up a national platform for the collection of grievances regarding citizen participation in the development and implementation of public policies (e-participation) and for the monitoring of public policies	Janvier 2022	Décembre 2023
6. Popularize the national deconcentration charter	January 2022	December 2023
7. Revitalize the Civil Society Commission on Public Policy	Janvier 2022	Décembre 2022
8. Publish periodic citizen reports on public policies	Janvier 2022	Décembre 2023
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly • Ministries of Justice, Finance, Local Government, Interior • Media • Civil society (Civil Forum and Platform of Non-State Actors, Senegalese Council of Women (COSEF)) • BOS, USERP, Regional Development Agencies • UAEL • Development partners • Senegal Bloggers Network, City of Dakar, Africтивist, RADDHO 	

V. THE KEY SUCCESS FACTORS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PAN

The analysis of the context of the implementation of the PAN-PGO as well as the nature of the commitments contained therein suggests taking into account a number of challenges likely to compromise or delay the achievements of the targeted results. In general, these challenges are often inherent in the process of good governance, especially with regard to the management of change inspired by the reforms or measures envisaged.

More specifically, the challenges could be related to the appropriation of the OGP by the various stakeholders including the populations, in particular the domestications of its methods and tools. Indeed, even if its principles and values are generally shared, the fact remains that the PGO itself is very little known to stakeholders, especially populations. The nature of the commitments, the time allotted for their implementation as well as the plurality of direct and indirect stakeholders further complicate the conduct of the implementation process. In addition, there is the problem of mobilizing resources for implementation.

This is why Senegal has ensured the inclusive and participatory nature of the PAN-PGO development process, with particular emphasis on citizen consultations and political ownership at the highest level.

In order to extend this process, special attention should be paid to the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the PAN-PGO. As such, the option is to set up a dedicated mechanism, able to guarantee the participation and the synergy of actors and to strengthen the level of ownership of the process.

VI. THE COORDINATION AND MONITORING MECHANISM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP

The mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP enables actors to monitor its implementation and make the necessary readjustments during the execution of activities linked to the commitments. Indeed PAN is carried out by various public structures carrying commitments in relation to their permanent missions. Other state and non-state actors are involved in fulfilling the commitments.

Thus, taking into account the challenges identified, the mechanism for coordinating monitoring the implementation of the NAP includes bodies that fall under the strategic level, the level of middle management and the operation level.

At the strategic level, the National joint committee will evolve into a steering committee.

Its mission is to stimulate and facilitate the implementation of the NAP. It is the strategic decision-making body that approves work plans and quarterly and annual reports as well as any adjustments and /or modifications to implementation strategies. Resource mobilization and strategic liaison with technical and financial partners also fall within its competence.

The steering committee is chaired by the Director of the cabinet of the secretary of state responsible for the promotion of human rights and good governance. The Director of promotion of good governance, in charge of technical coordination, provides the secretariat.

The steering committee meets every three months and whenever necessary, convened by its chairman. It can hold meetings extended to other actors.

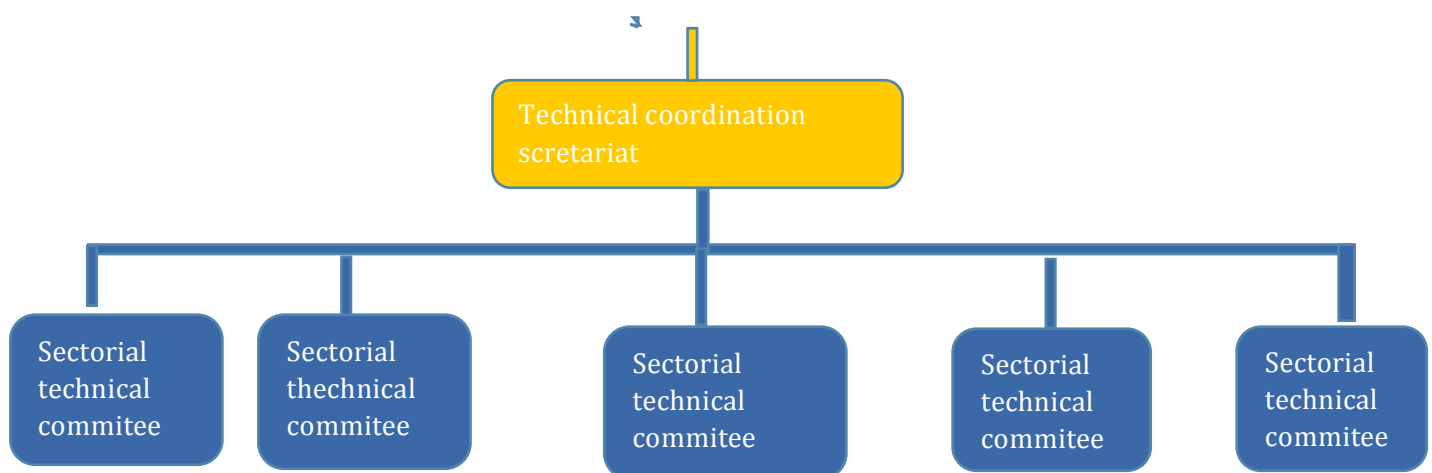
At middle management level, a technical coordination secretariat (TCS) .Housed within the directorate for the promotion of good governance ensures the coordination of implementation, including compliance with the guidelines of the strategic management and development of the NAP monitoring and evaluation system. As such, he is responsible for preparing annual activity planning documents, monitoring the implementation of the NAP and centralizing data.

The TCS is made up of the director of the promotion of good governance (coordinator),the Director of Monitoring and evaluation of good governance policies(deputy coordinator),the NAP monitoring and evaluation officer and representatives of the administrations carriers of commitment. He is required to present a monitoring report at each meeting of the steering committee.

AT the operational level, sectorial technical committees (STCS) are set up to monitor the implementation of each commitment. Each TCS is coordinated by the designated manager within the administration carrying the commitment. It is made up of representatives of the actors involved in the realization

Each STC meets once every bimonthly and whenever necessary to monitor the implementation of activities. At the end of each meeting, a monitoring report on the implementation of the commitment concerned is drawn up according to an established outline and sent, within a week at the latest, to the technical coordination secretariat.

The diagram below is a representation of the institutional mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP.



The mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP is formalized by a regulatory text setting out the power composition and operating rules of each body.