



REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

One People – One Purpose – One Faith

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance

**2nd NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF SENEGAL
IN THE CONTEXT OF
OPEN PARTNERSHIP GOVERNMENT (OPG)**

December 2023

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INTRODUCTION

Questions of good governance in general and those relating to transparency, accountability and participation in particular are at the heart of public policies, particularly due to the deep aspirations of the communities benefiting from these policies, but also to the multiple initiatives taken by governments in the field.

Resolutely committed to the path of building sustainable and inclusive development, on the basis of exemplary governance, Senegal has built a consensus on a certain number of principles to be elevated to the rank of rules for managing the development process: (i) peace, democracy and security; (ii) virtuous management of public resources; (iii) alignment of the structure of public expenditure with development priorities; (iv) ethics, transparency, continued attention to accountability and the effectiveness of public spending; and (v) the existence of functional frameworks for dialogue on public policies.

All of these principles and rules constitute the basis of “good governance”, pillar 3 of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), a programmatic and strategic document which carries the vision of the President of the Republic for Senegal by 2035.

In the PSE, the various sectoral initiatives aimed at strengthening good governance, through “a global reform of the State and a modernization of the management of public affairs” feature prominently to enable it to better assume its missions.

Indeed, for a State, good governance is not a definitive achievement, but a process that is built over time. Senegal has made a lot of efforts in this area, but the national system of good governance must be nourished by innovations that improve its content and scope. Some of the major institutional innovations concern the adoption of the Code of Transparency in the Management of Public Finances, the General Code of Territorial Communities and a law on the declaration of assets, the creation of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC), membership of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), the evaluation of Senegal within the framework of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and its admission within the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

These innovations reflect Senegal's desire to bring the state of governance to the highest international norms and standards.

In accordance with its commitments under the OGP, Senegal has developed and implemented a first National Action Plan (NAP1) for the period 2021-2023.

The exercise saw significant successes, but also areas for improvement as well as difficulties in implementation which caught the attention of stakeholders in the process. This involved revisiting the content of the commitments in order to identify the factors which may have hindered the effective implementation of NAP1.

Based on these lessons, the National Steering Committee of the OGP Senegal led an inclusive process to develop the NAP2. This constitutes a co-creation of transition and extension of NAP1. It has both an informative and operational dimension and includes three (3) parts. The first part gives an overview of the implementation status of NAP1. The second part describes the process of developing the NAP2. The third part sets out Senegal's commitments for the next two years as well as the coordination and monitoring system for the implementation of the NAP-OGP.

I. OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP1

The execution of NAP1 was thwarted by the post-covid situation, marked by two (2) electoral deadlines (territorial and legislative) and a ministerial reshuffle which induced many changes within the national directorates responsible, essentially, for carrying out the activities.

Thus, the execution of NAP1 (2021-2023) reveals quite contrasting results.

Indeed, out of twelve (12) commitments, four (04) have not been achieved (Join the FITI; Strengthen the access of disabled people to basic social services; Strengthen the participation of women and young people in the bodies decision-making;

Strengthen citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of environmental policy.), six (06) are being implemented (Adopt the law on access to information and its subsequent texts; Strengthen budgetary transparency mechanisms; Strengthen the responsibilities of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC); Improve the reception of public service users; Promote the budget approach participatory at the local level; Strengthen citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies), two (02) have been fully carried out (Dematerialize ten (10) administrative procedures; Strengthen mechanisms for access to local justice).

The main constraints identified in the implementation are relative:

- institutional changes;
- the imprecision noted in the formulation of certain commitments and the difficulty of finding indicators that can attest to their achievement;
- lack of resources (human and financial in particular);
- the late establishment of sectoral monitoring committees and/or the non-functioning of said committees;
- the weakness of the institutional support of certain commitments.

The analysis of these points of attention and the recommendations of the Independent Evaluation Mechanism (IEM) served as a basis for the development of the NAP2.

II. ELABORATION OF NAP 2

The co-creation of NAP 2 was marked by several sequences during which particular attention was paid to the involvement of stakeholders at all stages of the process.

2.1. The meeting of the National Steering Committee

This meeting made it possible, on the one hand, to take stock of the level of execution of NAP1, and on the other hand, to draw up a road map structured around the following points:

- a training workshop for citizen consultation facilitators;
- public consultations in the fourteen (14) regions of the country;
- a national convergence and writing workshop;
- a workshop for consolidation and technical validation of commitments;

- an official launching ceremony of NAP 2 by the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice, focal point of the OGP Senegal.

2.2. Citizen consultations

They were organized from November 2 to 17, 2023, across the entire national territory and brought together nearly four hundred (400) participants.

They were chaired by regional Governors or their Deputies. Representatives of public administration and civil society took part in these meetings, on an equal basis. It was also noted, in certain regions, the participation of representatives of local authorities as well as those of the defense and security forces. The local press also took part in public consultations to cover the event.

The workshops were held in all regions, following a standard approach, structured around the following axes: (i) the opening ceremony and framing; (ii) presentation of the OGP process and the implementation of NAP 1; (iii) identification of NAP 2 commitments; and (iv) the designation of the two regional delegates to take part in the national convergence and writing workshop and the closing ceremony.

The general objective of the meetings was to collect contributions from territorial stakeholders to the development of the second national OGP action plan.

The specific objectives consisted of:

- share the OGP process and the execution of NAP1 with territorial stakeholders;
- stabilize the major and problematic themes to be addressed by the OGP Senegal;
- collect the opinions and concerns of territorial stakeholders with a view to developing the second National Action Plan;
- designate the regional delegates to take part in the convergence and writing workshop.

Overall, the participants appreciated the inclusive approach adopted by the National Steering Committee which, in many respects, responds to a form of participatory governance. They therefore wish to see the OGP perpetuated, considered as an

instrument for consolidating the achievements of good governance, and have formulated the following recommendations:

- the establishment of a monitoring system;
- permanent sharing of information with focal points;
- strengthening consultation frameworks at the regional level;
- the expansion of citizen consultations at the departmental level;
- strengthening the capacities of territorial actors;
- the creation of regional consultation frameworks on the OGP;
- support for local authorities in mobilizing tax resources.

Starting from the state of execution of NAP1, the participants were organized into working groups, in order to formulate proposals relating to the maintenance, reformulation, deletion or addition of new commitment proposals.

It emerges from the presentations of the group productions in plenary that the participants proposed, on the one hand, the maintenance of the majority of the commitments, and on the other hand, the reformulation, merger and addition of certain commitments which made the subject of consensus during the convergence and writing workshop.

2.3. The national convergence and writing workshop

The process of developing NAP 2 continued with the organization of a workshop for convergence and writing of commitments which recorded the participation of representatives of territorial stakeholders and promoted the spirit of co-creation within the framework. strengthened citizen participation.

The general objective of the workshop was to develop the 2nd national action plan of the OGP Senegal. Specifically, this involved:

- agree on the priority commitments to be included in the 2nd National Action Plan of Senegal, based on the pre-commitments proposed during citizen consultations;
- develop the Senegal Action Plan, accompanied by commitment sheets.

The meeting allowed for very rich exchanges during which the regional delegates shared their feedback following the citizen consultations. They also carried out an evaluation of the level of implementation of NAP 1 and insisted on the need to take

into account the concerns expressed by the local level, in particular with the establishment of a monitoring system integrating territorial stakeholders.

The distribution of participants into working groups encouraged the deepening of discussions which led to the stabilization of eight (8) pre-commitments that the National Steering Committee had to reformulate into commitments over the following two days. The choices were made taking into account, on the one hand, the level of achievement of the NAP1, and on the other hand the recommendations made during the citizen consultations as well as those of the Independent Evaluation Mechanism (IEM).

While consolidating the commitments made in NAP1, it appeared necessary to take into account a strong concern expressed by territorial stakeholders, namely the strengthening of the synergy of actions and better articulation between the national level and the local level, with commitment 8 which was adopted for this purpose.

This will involve achieving coherence of interventions and a deepening of achievements in terms of democratic and institutional governance.

The pre-commitments retained during the workshop were then transmitted to the administrations responsible for implementation, in preparation for the consolidation and technical validation workshop.

[2.4. The consolidation and technical validation workshop](#)

This activity, which was held on December 13 and 14, 2023, brought together around thirty participants including members of the National Steering Committee and representatives of the Administration, bearers of commitment.

Its objectives were to polish and validate the commitments, to break them down into specific objectives, then into activities, accompanied by an execution timetable.

The workshop was preceded by a sharing session with IEM experts, with a view to better taking into account evaluation criteria in the formulation of commitments. Indeed, strategic commitments, well formulated and focused on results, are more likely to lead to significant and lasting changes.

This is why the IEM recommends compliance with the following criteria:

- a) measurability which refers to the possibility of providing precise information on the indicators that can attest to whether or not the commitment has been achieved;
- b) the relevance which makes it possible to determine to what extent the commitment is part of an open government perspective (more transparency, more participation, more responsibility and accountability on the part of decision-makers);
- c) ambition which indicates the extent to which commitment allows us to break with the status quo;
- d) feasibility which concerns the analysis of all parameters (institutional, technical, financial, etc.) upstream of the formulation of the commitment

On this basis and in agreement with the commitment holders, the files were stabilized.

III. COMMITMENTS MADE UNDER NAP 2

The eight (8) commitments of NAP 2 are structured around two (2) strategic axes:

- Axis 1: Improvement of access to information and transparency in public management;
- Axis 2: Improvement of access to public services and citizen participation.

Axis 1:

**Improving access to information
and transparency in public
management**

3.1 Commitment sheet n° 1

<p>Commitment 1: adopt, vote and promulgate the bill on access to information and its subsequent texts</p> <p>Period: January 2024- December 2025</p>	
<p>Main implementing agency/Executing actor</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice / Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance</p> <p>Mr. ARONA SARR (Director of Promotion of Good Governance)</p> <p>Tel: +221 77 559 50 44</p> <p>Email: doudoumounasali@gmail.com</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>Citizen access to information is a fundamental right recognized and enshrined in several international and national texts. However, its effectiveness remains relative, notably due to the non-adoption of the law on access to information and its subsequent texts. Added to this is the absence of an operational implementation system.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the commitment?</p>	<p>The commitment aims to establish a legal framework that facilitates public access to information held by public authorities. The specific objectives consist of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Encourage compliance with international commitments and meet open governance standards; 2) Promote the transparency of government action by allowing citizens easy access to (public) information; 3) Allow citizens, researchers, media and

	<p>organizations to access information;</p> <p>4) Strengthen public confidence in governmental and constitutional institutions; Preventing crises by providing information to the public</p>			
How would the engagement help to solve the public problem?	Fulfilling the commitment will allow Senegal to create an environment where information is available and accessible for citizens			
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?	This commitment corresponds to the OGP values of transparency, citizen participation and accountability.			
Additional information	<p>The bill on access to information is in the validation process.</p> <p>He received a favorable opinion from the Supreme Court.</p> <p>Commitment is also important for Senegal, which aims to increase its score on access to information from 3/4 to 4/4. The adoption of the law and its subsequent texts in this area would be a major asset in achieving this objective.</p>			
Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda			
	Starting	Closing	Estimated budget	Responsible
<p>Conduct awareness-raising and advocacy activities for the adoption of the law on access to information and its subsequent texts</p> <p>(-Organize meetings with institutions;</p>				

-Meet the Law Commission of the National Assembly -Plea to the Prime Minister, to the Secretary General of the Government)	January 2024	June 2024	5,000,000	National steering committee
Establish an independent administrative authority and make it operational	January 2024	December 2025	240,000,000	SGPR
Create the OGP Senegal website	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DPBG
Update data from the Open Data platform (https://senegal.opendataforafrica.org/) Senegal continuously by December 2024	January 2024	December 2024	100,000,000	SENUM SA
Popularize the law and its subsequent texts for the public administration, civil society organizations, the private sector, the media and the public	July 2024	December 2025	100,000,000	National Steering Committee
• Other actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidency of the Republic • Ministries responsible for Finance, Justice and Communication • ARTICLE 19 • Civil forum • 3D NGO • URAC • SYNPICS • CJRS • CALL • Development partners • Religious, customary, traditional leaders • CAPS (Press) 			

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3.2 Commitment sheet no. 2

<p>Commitment 2: Strengthen budget transparency mechanisms and institutionalize participatory budgeting</p> <p>Period: January 2024- December 2025</p>	
<p>Main implementing agency/Executin actor</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance and Budget / Directorate of Budget Programming</p> <p>Mr. Cheikh DIBA (Director of Budget Programming)</p> <p>Tel: +221 77 563 46 83;</p> <p>Email: cdiba@minfinances.sn</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>Citizen participation is still weak in the development, implementation and monitoring of the budget at the local level, because the creation of consultation frameworks which serve as citizen participation bodies remains optional.</p> <p>The regular publication of budgetary documents and the institutionalization of the participatory budget would constitute avenues for improving the governance of public finances both at the national and territorial level.</p>

<p>What are the objectives of the engagement?</p>	<p>This commitment aims, on the one hand, to improve transparency in the management of public finances, notably through public participation in the budgetary process, strengthening budgetary control; and on the other hand, the institutionalization of the participatory budget in local authorities. As such, it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revitalize the Multi-actor Budget Monitoring Framework (MBMF), created by Order No. 065-88 of April 27, 2016 of the Minister responsible for promoting good governance; • strengthen citizen awareness on accountability as well as on budget preparation, execution and monitoring mechanisms.
<p>How would the engagement help to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The commitment will help increase budget transparency and strengthen citizen participation in the budget process at national and local levels.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?</p>	<p>This commitment is relevant to the OGP because it aligns government actions with the fundamental values of the OGP, promoting more open, participatory, accountable and transparent governance. Budgetary transparency, accountability and the fight against corruption are key elements for strengthening citizen confidence and promoting tax compliance and more efficient management of public resources.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The following documents are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IBP Open Budget Survey Results (2021) • Results of the Open Budget Survey (2019) • PEFA assessment following the 2016 methodology • Annual circular evaluation of the 2023 UEMOA Directives, • IMF Public Investment Report 2018

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive No. 01-2009 relating to the Code of Transparency in the Management of Public Finances 2012 • Ministry website, Court of Auditors website and IBP website. <p>It should be noted that Senegal joined the International Budget Transparency Initiative (GIFT) in 2020.</p> <p>Over the past decade, Senegal has made a lot of progress in terms of budget transparency (10 points in 2011 and 46 points in 2019, according to the Open Budget Index ranking). Thanks to its performances, Senegal was ranked second in Africa.</p> <p>Also, the recent adoption of Decree No. 2023-2161 of November 6, 2023 on the financial regime of local authorities offers the opportunity to improve transparency and citizen participation in said communities.</p> <p>However, the latest results of the Open Budget Survey (2023) show a decline (40/100) and underline the importance of strengthening budgetary control (30/100) and especially citizen participation (04 /100), with a view to improving Senegal's scores.</p> <p>Indeed, these scores reveal the lack of public debate on the budgetary process (programming, execution and control), in accordance with law 2012-22 of December 27, 2022 establishing the code of transparency in the management of public finances.</p>			
Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda		Estimated Budget	Responsible
1) Strengthen the technical capacities of civil society	Starting January 2024	Closing December 2025	10, 000,000	DPB

actors on the program budget				
2) Strengthen the capacities of local CSOs in budget preparation, execution, monitoring and control.	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DPB
3) Hold regular (at least four (4) per year) sessions of the multi-stakeholder budget monitoring and control framework (CMSB)	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DPBG
4) Organiser des séances d'analyse du rapport trimestriel d'exécution du budget (CMSB)	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DPB
5) Ensure the regularity of the publication of budget documents (on time)	January 2024	December 2025	No charge	DPB
6) Organize citizen consultations around key budget documents after publication	January 2024	December 2025	40,000,000	Steering committee
7) Strengthen the capacities of CSOs on monitoring public investments	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DPB
8) Simplify the presentation of budget documents to facilitate understanding, using the example of the citizen budget	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DPB
9) Support twenty (20) local authorities in the implementation of the	January 2024	December 2025	60,000,000	DCT

participatory budget				
10) Advocacy for the revision of the local authorities code with a view to institutionalizing the participatory budget	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DCT
Other actors involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Directorate of Budget/MFB • General Directorate of Planning and Economic Policies/MEPC • Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance/ MJ • Department of Territorial Communities • Network of journalists specializing in economic and financial issues • Civil society (RCTB, CONASUB, COSEF, Enda Ecopop, CMSB) • AFD/EF, • USAID, GIZ • APIX • SNU: UNICEF, UN WOMEN 			

3.3 Commitment sheet n°3

<p>Commitment 3: Strengthen the responsibilities of the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC) and the provisions relating to the fight against corruption</p> <p>Period: January 2024- December 2025</p>	
<p>Main implementing agency/Executing actor</p>	<p>OFNAC</p> <p>Mister Serigne Bassirou GUEYE (President of OFNAC)</p> <p>Tel : +221 33 889 98 38</p> <p>Email : ofnac@ofnac.sn</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>After having adhered to several international instruments to combat corruption, Senegal established the OFNAC, by Law No. 2012-30 of December 28, 2012. This institution investigates cases and files, regularly, with the Prosecutor of the Republic, reports which implicate certain people. However, these reports are not always acted upon.</p> <p>This is explained, to a certain extent, by the lack of prerogatives of the OFNAC regarding the follow-up of the investigation files transmitted to the competent judicial authorities.</p> <p>In addition, some subject to the asset declaration do not fulfill this obligation provided for by Law No. 2014-17 of April 2, 2014, without being subject to sanction.</p> <p>In addition, Senegal still does not have an anti-corruption law and legal provisions that protect whistleblowers.</p> <p>Therefore, strengthening the powers of OFNAC</p>

	<p>and legal provisions would be a way to improve anti-corruption strategies and increase the accountability and transparency of public action.</p> <p>It is in this perspective that the government adopted and examined on November 22, 2023, in the Council of Ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bill amending law no. 2012 - 30 of December 28, 2012 establishing the National Office for the Fight against Fraud and Corruption (OFNAC); And • The bill amending law no. 2014 - 17 of April 2, 2014 relating to the declaration of assets.
<p>What are the objectives of the engagement ?</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to strengthen the powers of OFNAC and provide Senegal with an anti-corruption law.</p> <p>Specifically, this involves, on the one hand, ensuring that follow-up is given to investigation files transmitted to the competent judicial authorities and making the declaration of assets effective for all taxable persons; and on the other</p>
<p>How would the engagement help to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>hand, adopt a general law on the fight against corruption. The commitment will contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the credibility of OFNAC; • Prevent corruption; • Improve the repression of corruption; • Make the management of public affairs and the monitoring of investigation files more transparent.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?</p>	<p>The commitment refers to the principle of the fight against corruption, transparency and accountability, by promoting the integrity of public officials.</p>

Additional information	<p>Senegal has a national anti-corruption strategy which has three major axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reform of the normative and institutional framework; - Improved governance and coordination of interventions in the fight against corruption; - Improved communication and capacity building of those involved in the fight against corruption (information, communication and education). <p>The draft laws on OFNAC and on the declaration of assets were adopted by the Council of Ministers on November 22, 2023.</p> <p>A Scientific Committee has been set up to develop the preliminary draft anti-corruption law.</p>
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Agenda

Important actions with a verifiable deliverable			Estimated budget	Responsible
	Starting	Closing		
1. Advocate for the vote on the bills adopted by the Council of Ministers (November 22, 2023) and the signing of their implementing decrees.	Janvier 2023	Décembre 2024	10,000,000	Comité national de pilotage
2. Popularize the national anti-corruption strategy and the laws on asset declaration and OFNAC	Janvier 2022	Décembre 2023	30,000,000	OFNAC
3. Advocate for the adoption of a law on the fight against corruption, integrating the protection of whistleblowers,	Janvier 2022	Décembre 2023	100,000,000	OFNAC

denunciators, victims and witnesses of corruption				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other involved actor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions (National Assembly, Presidency of the Republic) Ministries responsible for Finance, Justice and Economy Patronage Civil Forum Territorial communities AFD / EF UNDP 			

3.4 Fiche d'engagement n°4

<p>Commitment 4: Complete the process of joining the Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FITI)</p> <p>Period: January 2024- December 2025</p>	
Main implementing agency/actor	<p>Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy / Directorate of Maritime Fisheries</p> <p>Director: Diène FAYE</p> <p>Tel: 77 657 03 62</p> <p>Email: dienefaye502@hotmail.com</p>

Description of the commitment	
What public issue does the engagement address?	Fishing is a strategic sector for the national economy and food security. But it remains faced with a certain number of challenges linked in particular to the scarcity of resources and the accessibility to certain data for the public.
What are the objectives of the engagement	<p>The main objective is to have Senegal join the FITI, with a view to strengthening the governance of the sector. As such, it will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set up a system for collecting, processing and publishing data concerning the sector; • strengthen dialogue between the different stakeholders in order to improve transparency and stakeholder participation in the governance of the sector.
How would engagement help solve the public problem?	<p>The commitment will allow Senegal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support the State's efforts in the fight against undeclared and unregulated illegal fishing by preserving jobs in the sector; • improve governance, in particular the transparency and quality of the decision-making process in the fisheries sector; • to strengthen its leadership in the governance of the fishing sector; • contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries, in particular by reducing the State's economic losses linked to non-transparency; • to strengthen the attractiveness of the sector for landlords and investors.
Why is this commitment relevant to	The commitment promotes access to information,

the values of the OGP?	transparency, participation and accountability in the fisheries sector.
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of the President of the Republic in 2016 for Senegal's membership in the FITI; • Adherence of professionals and civil society to the principles of the 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 technically and financially support the process; <p>Existence of a road map for Senegal.</p>

Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda		Budget estimatif	Responsible
	Début	Clôture		
1. Advocacy to complete the remaining steps to FITI membership	January 2024	June 2024	10,000, 000	Steering National Committee
2. Advocate for the adoption of texts relating to the implementation of the FITI	July 2024	December 2024	10,000, 000	DPM
3. Establish the Multi-Stakeholder Group (GMP) and the FITI national secretariat (produce the acts, validate the TDR)	July 2024	December 2024	15, 000,000	DPM
4. Officially install the National Multi-Stakeholder Group	July 2024	December 2024	15, 000,000	Authority

5. Establish an action plan	Juillet 2024	Décembre 2025	20 000 000	GMP
6. Develop and transmit Senegal's membership application to the FITI Board of Directors	Juillet 2024	Décembre 2024	No charge	Authority
Involved actor	PRCM/FITI World Bank European Union USAID CONIPAS GAIPES			

Axis 2:

**Improved access to public
services
and citizen participation**

3.5 Commitment sheet n°5

<p>Commitment 5: Improve user access to a quality public service</p> <p>Period: January 2024 – December 2025</p>	
<p>Institution(s) in charge of executing the commitment</p>	<p>Ministry of Civil Service and Public Sector Transformation</p> <p>General Directorate of the Civil Service</p> <p>Mr. Amadou Matar Cissé (Director General of the Civil Service, Tel: +221 77 531 95 22)</p> <p>Email: dgfp.dir@fpublique.gouv.sn</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>The issue of user access to a quality public service does not yet yield satisfactory results (see report on governance showing a satisfaction level of 34% of users for reception in the administration and 30% for the service rendered, 2016).</p> <p>Indeed, despite the efforts made by the State in different sectors, notably with the opening of relay offices in 7 regions and a reception and orientation service at the Ministry of Function and at the Idrissa</p>

	<p>POUYE General Hospital of Grand Yoff, reception management remains a concern in many administrations.</p> <p>On the other hand, in addition to the progress noted in the dematerialization of documents and the achievement of the objectives set in PAN 1 (27 dematerialized out of a target of 10), the level of digitalization of the public service still remains very low.</p> <p>In terms of access to local justice, Senegal has undertaken many measures aimed at bringing justice closer to litigants. This is the case with the reform of the judicial map and the creation of 32 justice centers (Administration), law shops (Association of Senegalese Lawyers) and legal assistance centers for civil society organizations. However, access difficulties persist and require bold measures towards the opening of justice centers in all departments of the country and the development of synergies of actions of the various initiatives in the area of local justice.</p>
<p>What are the objectives of the engagement ?</p>	<p>The objectives of this commitment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● to install and operationalize reception and orientation offices in all the different ministries, institutions and agencies; ● to develop among public service agents a genuine culture of welcoming users; ● provide users with decentralized interfaces for access to information by intensifying the digital transformation of the Administration; <p>to generalize and make functional the justice centers in all 46 departments of the country, while supporting</p>

	civil society initiatives in this area.			
How would engagement help solve the public problem?	The commitment will contribute to improving the satisfaction of public service users through better access and better quality of services, by improving reception by taking into account disabled people and by reducing file processing times.			
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?	The commitment contributes to improving the quality of public service and access to information and refers to the values and principles of transparency, equity, effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of public service. This commitment also contributes to access to fair justice for all and by all.			
Additional information	It should be noted that this commitment is in line with the ongoing process of transformation of the public sector, with the Integrated Human Resources Management Program (PIGRH).			
Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda		Estimated Budget	Responsible
	Starting	Closing		
1. Develop, popularize and implement a national reception and orientation strategy for the public service	January 2024	December 2024	50,000,000	DTSP
2. Continue setting up reference and reception offices in the regions	January 2024	Décembre 2025	2,500,000	PAMA
3. Advocate for the adoption of the general code of ethics and professional conduct for	January 2024	Décembre 2024	10,000,000	DGFP

public officials				
4. Strengthen the capacities of public service agents in ethics and professional conduct	January 2024	Décembre 2025	40 000 000	DGFP
5. Dematerialize and popularize 30 new procedures for good appropriation and effective use	January 2024	Décembre 2025	50 000 000	SENUM SA
6. Strengthen the workforce and harmonize the composition of teams in justice centers	January 2024	December 2025	45 000 000	DJPAAD
7. Develop and popularize information and communication tools to facilitate access to local justice	Janvier 2024	Décembre 2025	20 000 000	DJPAAD
8. Open a virtual reception office for litigants	Janvier 2024	Décembre 2025	150 000 000	DJPAAD
9. Build and equip 10 new Houses of Justice	Janvier 2024	Décembre 2025	500 000 000	DJPAAD
Other actors involved in the implementation of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presidency of the Republic / Office of Organization and Methods (BOM) ● Ministries of the Interior ● Ministry of Finance ● Ministry of Communication, Telecommunications and the Digital Economy ● SENUM SA (Sénégal Numérique SA) 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Justice (Directorate of Local Justice and the Promotion of Access to Law (DJPPAD)) ● Department of Public Sector Transformation ● Administration Modernization Support Program (PAMA) ● Senegalese Association of ICT Users (ASUTIC) ● Dolel Admin Project ● Ministry of Territorial Communities ● Religious and customary authorities ● Media (regional, private and community radios) ● Private sector ● AFD / EU
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3.6 Commitment sheet n°6

<p>Commitment 6 : Strengthen access for people with disabilities to basic social services</p> <p>Period: January 2024 – December 2025</p>	
<p>Institution responsible for</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Action / General Directorate of Social Action</p>

implementing the commitment	<p>Doctor Arame TOP SENE (General Director of Social Action) Tel: +221 77 657 00 66; Email: arametopsene@gmail.com</p>
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>Senegal has made remarkable progress in supporting the rights of people with disabilities, particularly in application of the social orientation law n°2010-15 of July 6, 2010, relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of people. disabled. Indeed, the Government has put in place a certain number of social measures which strengthen support for the specific needs of people with disabilities. These include the “Equal Opportunities Card”, the national Universal Health Coverage program and the national Family Security Scholarship program.</p> <p>However, due to the level of prevalence of disability (5.9% according to the ANSD 2013 general population census report), it appears necessary to strengthen the application of public policies defined in favor of people with disabilities. These are, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the establishment of health, education, transport and public spaces infrastructure adapted to the situation of people with disabilities; - meeting the needs of disabled people through the recruitment and training of specialized staff; - the signing of the implementing texts subsequent to the social orientation law.
<p>What are the objectives of the engagement ?</p>	<p>The main objective of this commitment is to strengthen access for people with disabilities to basic social services.</p> <p>Specifically, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase by 30% the number of disabled people

	<p>with the Equal Opportunities Card;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve access for people with disabilities to public services. <p>Apply the social orientation law to its subsequent texts.</p>
Comment l'engagement contribuera-t-il à résoudre le problème public	The commitment will contribute to improving the consideration of disability in the development and implementation of public policies. It will also help to reduce inequalities in access to basic social services.
Pourquoi cet engagement est-il pertinent au regard des valeurs du PGO.	This commitment mainly refers to the values and principles of fairness, equality and participation.
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72,063 equality cards for more than 800,000 beneficiaries (9%), and more than 34,000 CMU beneficiaries (4%) • Texts (15 implementing texts including 11 decrees and 4 interministerial orders): Signed text (27%, i.e. 4 texts), Text not developed yet signed (i.e. 60%, i.e. 9 texts), Text not developed yet (20%, i.e. 3 texts) • Draft decree establishing and operating departmental technical commissions responsible for processing applications for equal opportunities cards (Chapter 1, article 3): Signed text • Draft decree establishing and operating departmental technical commissions responsible for special education (Chapter 3, article 16): Signed text • Decree approving the national community-based rehabilitation program (PNRBC) 2017-2021 (Chapter 1, article 5): Signed text • Interministerial decree setting the conditions for

	<p>admission and passage of students into final year class (Chapter 3, article 26): Text developed, not signed yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft decree creating the support fund for the benefit of disabled people (Chapter 7, article 47): Text prepared, not signed yet• Draft decree establishing the composition, responsibilities and operating procedures of the high council for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities (Chapter 7, article 48): Text prepared, not signed yet• Draft decree creating a disability information and prevention program (Chapter 2, article 12): Text developed, not signed yet• Interministerial decree setting the conditions for admission and passage of students to the sixth grade and to the examinations for the certificate of completion of elementary studies (CFEE) and the certificate of completion of middle studies (BFEM) (Chapter 3, article 18): Text elaborated, not signed yet• Interministerial decree establishing the terms and conditions for the admission of disabled people to ordinary and specialized technical and vocational training centers, educational monitoring as well as examination and competition conditions (Chapter 3, article 26): Text prepared, not signed yet• Draft interministerial decree establishing the terms of technical and material support for special and inclusive education structures (Chapter 3, article 18): Text developed, not signed yet• Draft decree establishing the conditions for recruiting disabled people in public and private
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	<p>organizations (article 29): Text prepared, not signed yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft decree establishing the modalities of support for disabled people for business creation (article 30): Text developed, not signed yet • Draft decree establishing the conditions of access for disabled people within cultural and leisure institutions (Chapter 5, article 41): Text developed, not signed yet • Draft interministerial decree setting the reduction rate for public transport for the benefit of disabled people holding an equal opportunities card (Chapter 4, article 34): Text prepared, not signed yet • Decree setting accessibility standards for buildings or buildings open to the public (draft modification of decree 2010-99 of January 27, 2010 relating to the Construction Code): Text developed, not signed yet • Decree establishing the conditions of access for disabled people to land and production tools (Chapter 4, article 38): Text prepared, not signed yet <p>Autres documents à prendre en compte :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 2009-30 of December 2, 2009 authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify the Convention relating to the rights of PWDs. • Process of ratification of the protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Marrakesh Treaty aimed at facilitating access to published works for the blind, visually impaired and persons with other difficulties in reading printed texts;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree 2020-792 of March 19, 2020 creating and setting the rules for the organization and operation of the national institute and training for young blind people • Social orientation law no. 2010-15 of July 6, 2010 relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of people with disabilities: • the National Gender Equity and Equality Strategy (SNEEG); • ANSD report on the mapping of basic social services. 			
Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda		Estimated Budget	Responsible
	Starting	Closing		
1. Ensure compliance with the minimum quota of 15% allocated to disabled people for access to employment (article 29, paragraph 2 of the law (15%))	March 2024	December 2025	1, 000, 000	DGFP
2. Advocate for the adoption of implementing texts for the social orientation law	January 2024	December 2024	10,000,000	Steering National committee
3. Organize the Presidential Council on Disability	March 2024	May 2025	80,000,000	DGAS
4. Establish the High Authority for Equal Opportunities	April 2024	December 2024	30,000,000	DGAS
5. Create a call center for listening, advice and guidance for people with disabilities	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DGAS
6. Establish a Support Fund	January	December	1, 000,000,	DGAS

for people with disabilities	2024	2025	000	
Other involved actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries responsible for Family, Finance, Civil Service, Infrastructure, Education, Youth, Vocational Training, Territorial Communities, Sports, Urban Planning and Community Development; • General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity • HCCT • Civil Society (???) • Senegalese Federation of Associations of Disabled People (FSAPH) • Private sector (???) • International handicap 			

3.7 Commitment sheet n°7

<p>Commitment 7: Strengthen citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies</p> <p>Period: January 2024 – December 2025</p>	
<p>Institution(s) in charge of executing the commitment</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation / Directorate General of Planning and Economic Policies (DGPPE)</p> <p>Mr. Souleymane Diallo, Director General of Planning and Economic Policies (Tel: +221 338897140; Email: s.diallo@economie.gouv.sn)</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue the commitment will address ?</p>	<p>Increasingly, there is a trend towards better involvement of populations in the development and implementation of public policies. Generally speaking, citizen consultations are often carried out as part of the formulation of public policies.</p> <p>However, it should be emphasized that the level of citizen participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies still remains low. By way of illustration, the Senegal evaluation report, within the framework of the Peer Review Mechanism (MAEP), reveals that nearly 50% of citizens think that certain important segments of society such as young people, women, customary and religious authorities are not sufficiently involved in development policies. Many public policies are defined and managed at central level, without real participation from territorial stakeholders.</p> <p>On the other hand, Senegal has signed and ratified</p>

	<p>several conventions including CEDAW, the Maputo protocol, the ECOWAS Additional Act relating to equal rights between women and men adopted by the Heads of State and Governments.</p> <p>He undertook several reforms and measures (Constitution 2001), passed laws aimed at consolidating the role and place of women and young people in public life. Among these, include Law No. 2010-11 of May 28, 2010 establishing absolute parity between men and women in elective and semi-elective bodies, the National Gender Equity and Equality Strategy (SNEEG), National Parity Observatory (ONP), etc.</p> <p>However, despite the passing of the law and its implementing decree, the law on parity is not always respected in all elective assemblies and women are still poorly represented in decision-making bodies.</p> <p>This is the case with the representation of young people in these bodies.</p> <p>With regard to environmental policy, the adoption of several texts (environmental, mining, oil, gas codes, etc.) and numerous initiatives aimed at effective involvement of populations in preservation activities and environmental restoration are noted. These instruments and measures give an important place to citizen participation. But in practice, this participation deserves to be strengthened both in formulation and in implementation and monitoring-evaluation.</p>
	<p>The objectives of this commitment are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the technical capacities of territorial actors in the development and monitoring of public policies;

<p>What are the objectives of the commitment ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen the territorialization of public policies by broadening consultation at the grassroots level; • strengthen leadership, civic engagement and citizen participation of women and young people and in elective assemblies. • make citizen participation effective in the management of natural resources, including oil, gas, mining and extractives, while systematically publishing research contracts and permits and contracts for the exploitation of natural resources; • revitalize the national committee and regional committees for monitoring and evaluation of public policies • promote the application of the Deconcentration Charter • promote the strengthening of the representation of women and young people in decision-making bodies; • strengthen the capacities of elected officials in local authorities; • raise public awareness of environmental policy issues, particularly issues related to climate change; • strengthen the level of ownership of environmental instruments and initiatives; • promote the effective involvement of populations in environmental preservation and restoration activities. <p>Involve populations in the application of recommendations resulting from environmental impact studies.</p>
	<p>This commitment will contribute to strengthening the level of participation and engagement of citizens (women, young people and populations) in decision-making bodies.</p> <p>It will also help to establish more transparency and trust</p>

How will the engagement help solve the public problem	between the Government and citizens on the management of public resources (financial, natural, etc.) and accountability. Finally, it will contribute to the territorialization of public policies and to bringing environmental policies into line with the expectations of populations.			
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP ?	This commitment is part of the implementation of the principles of transparency, citizen participation and accountability.			
Additional information	<p>Women represent 49.4% and young people under 35 75% of the total population (ANSD 2023).</p> <p>The Nationally Determined Contribution is validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report from the CASC (National Commission of Civil Society Actors on Economic and Social Policy) • Citizen Report on the participation of CSOs in public policies 			
Important actions with a verifiable deliverable	Agenda		Estimated budget	Responsible
	Starting	Closing		
1. Carry out a diagnostic study on the participation of civil society organizations in the development of public policies	January 2024	December 2024	15,000,000	ANSD
2. Strengthen the technical capacities of territorial actors in the development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of public policies	January 2024	December 2025	70,000,000	DGPPE
3. Raise awareness of the				

issues of citizen participation of territorial actors in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DGPPE
4. Systematize citizen consultations in the development of public policies	January 2024	December 2025	70,000,000	DGPPE
5. Establish a national platform for collecting grievances regarding citizen participation in the development, implementation and monitoring of public policies (e-participation)	January 2024	December 2025	10,000,000	SENUM SA
6. Popularize the national deconcentration charter	January 2024	December 2024	50,000,000	MINT
7. Revitalize the Civil Society Commission on public policies	January 2024	December 2025	10,000,000	DGPPE
8. Publish periodic citizen reports on public policies	January 2024	December 2025	20,000,000	DGPPE
9. Hold, in the regions, workshops to popularize instruments for preserving and restoring the environment, including the NDC (nationally determined contribution)	January 2024	December 2025	70,000 000	MEDDTE
10. Advocating to accelerate	Janury	December	10,000,000	Comité national

the proces of revising the environment code	2024	2024		de pilotage
11. Establish a consultation framework for monitoring environmental policies.	January 2024	December 2024	5,000,000	MEDDTE
12. Institutionalize a prize to be awarded to the 10 cleanest local authorities and the 10 champion companies for environmental action.	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DCT
13. Carry out a study to identify sectors providing green jobs.	January 2024	December 2024	15,000,000	MEDDTE
14. Organize capacity building workshops for women on leadership, civic and citizen engagement.	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DEEG
15. Organize capacity building workshops for young people on leadership, civic and citizen engagement.	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	MJEE
16. Organize national awareness campaigns on participation in political and civic life with different stakeholders and young and women CSOs	January 2024	December 2025	50,000,000	DPBG
17. Edit a practical guide on citizenship, civics and create a platform for intergenerational dialogue	January 2024	December 2025	40,000,000	MJEE

<p>Other involved actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Assembly ▪ Ministries responsible for Justice, Finance, Local Authorities, Interior, Mines, Women, Oil, Urban Planning, Youth, Digital Economy, National Education and of Higher Education ▪ Media ▪ Civil society (CNJS, Platform of non-state actors, Senegalese Women's Council (COSEF), Action Solidaire International, IAG, CJS, JED, etc.) ▪ BOS, BOM, Regional Development Agencies ▪ UAEL ▪ Senegal bloggers network, ▪ Africtivists, RADDHO ▪ National Committee on Climate Change (COMNAC) ▪ Open Climate Working Group; ▪ EESC ▪ HCCT ▪ Media ▪ ANSD ▪ Traditional communicators
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3.8 Commitment sheet n°8

<p>Commitment 8 : Promote co-construction between the national level and the territorial level in terms of open government</p> <p>Period: January 2024-December 2025</p>	
<p>Main implementing agency/actor</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance (DPBG)</p> <p>Director: Arona SARR</p> <p>Tel: 77 559 50 54</p> <p>Email: arona.sarr@justice.gouv.sn</p> <p>doudoumounasali@gmail.com</p>
<p>Description of the commitment</p>	
<p>What public issue will the engagement address?</p>	<p>Governance issues are multi-actor and multi-scale issues which must have a territorial anchor. This is what explains the holding of citizen consultations to collect the opinions and concerns of grassroots populations, as part of the development of the PAN2.</p> <p>During said consultations, territorial stakeholders deplored their discontinuous involvement in the implementation of the OGP, particularly on the sole occasion of the development of the NAPs.</p>

	<p>This explains an insufficient appropriation of the OGP by the territories, and subsequently the low level of achievement of the PAN1. However, the success of the territorialization of public policies, notably through act 3 of decentralization, will necessarily require local ownership of good governance mechanisms and initiatives including the OGP.</p> <p>In this dynamic, the local OGP represents an opportunity to be seized to broaden citizen engagement, strengthen the relevance of actions and ensure the achievement of results. All this would contribute to establishing the basis of legitimacy of the OGP.</p>						
What are the objectives of the engagement ?	<p>The commitment aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the appropriation of the OGP by territorial stakeholders; - improve the contribution of territorial actors to the implementation and monitoring of commitments; - take charge of the territorial dimensions linked to commitments; 						
How would the engagement help to solve the public problem?	<p>The commitment will help to improve the territorialization of good public governance policies through the inclusion and cohesion of OGP actors, the relevance of targeted actions and would facilitate the implementation and monitoring of all other commitments.</p>						
Why is this commitment relevant to the values of the OGP?	<p>The commitment is relevant to the values and principles of the OGP such as participation, inclusion, accountability, transparency and access to information.</p>						
Additional Information	<p>This commitment, which aims to be innovative, has a transversal dimension which reflects the structuring approach of Open Government</p>						
Important actions with a	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Agenda</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Estimated</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Responsible</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agenda	Estimated	Responsible			
Agenda	Estimated	Responsible					

verifiable deliverable			budget	
	Starting	Closing		
Hold OGP popularization sessions at the local level	January 2024	December 2025	40,000,000	DPBG
Support the operation of regional governance units (CRG)	January 2024	December 2024	50,000 ,000	DPBG
Organize sessions to strengthen the skills of stakeholders on themes of territorial issues	January 2024	December 2025	30,000,000	DPBG
Hold periodic monitoring and evaluation activities of implementation with territorial stakeholders	July 2024	July 2025	20,000,000	Comité national de pilotage
Support the development and implementation of local monitoring plans	January 2024	December 2024	40,000,000	Steering national Committee
Establish a multi-actor and multi-scale forum	June 2024	July 24	15,000,000	Steering national Committee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other involved actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of the Interior - The Ministry of Local Authorities, Development and Regional Planning - Administrative authorities - Local elected officials - Local civil society - Religious and traditional authorities - Youth and women's organizations - The local press - The local private sector 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Representatives of disabled people- AFD-EF- EU- USAID
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IV. THE SYSTEM FOR COORDINATION AND MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP 2

The analysis of the level of achievement of NAP1 revealed weaknesses in coordination and monitoring, particularly due to the plurality of actors involved in implementation. This is why it is necessary to strengthen the system put in place for this purpose.

The first measures in this area consisted of indicating on the commitment forms those responsible for the actions and setting up a monitoring unit. The next step will be to carry out operational planning, with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) backed by a Performance Measurement Framework (PMF), thus allowing more rigorous monitoring of the execution of the selected activities.

The system for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP allows stakeholders to monitor its implementation and make the necessary readjustments during the execution of activities linked to commitments. Indeed, the PAN is executed by different public structures carrying commitments in relation to their permanent missions. Other state and non-state actors are involved in delivering on commitments.

Ultimately, the system must guarantee the participation and synergy of stakeholders and strengthen the level of ownership of the OGP process.

It includes bodies that report to the strategic level, the middle management level and the operational level.

At the strategic level, the National Steering Committee's mission is to drive and facilitate the implementation of the NAP. It is the strategic decision-making entity that approves work plans and quarterly and annual reports as well as possible adjustments and/or modifications to the implementation strategies. Resource mobilization and strategic liaison with partners also fall within its remit.

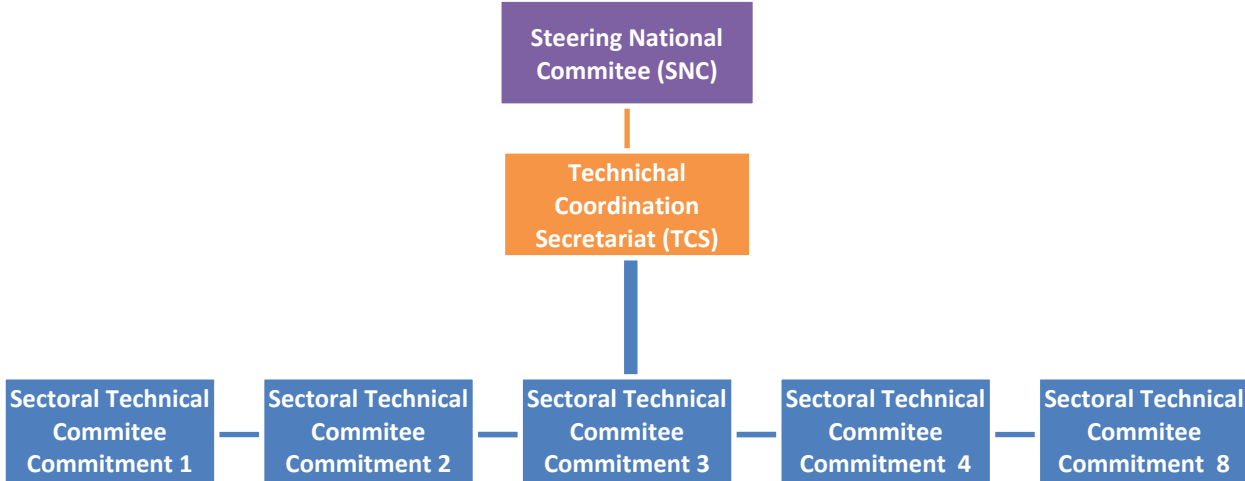
The National Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Director of Promotion of Good Governance and the civil society focal point.

The Steering Committee meets every three months and whenever necessary, upon convocation by its co-presidents. He can hold meetings extended to other actors.

At the middle management level, a Technical Coordination Secretariat (TCS), placed under the authority of the Director of Promotion of Good Governance, ensures the coordination of implementation, including compliance with the guidelines of the strategy, management and development of the NAP monitoring-evaluation system. In this capacity, he is responsible for preparing annual activity planning documents, monitoring the implementation of the NAP and centralizing data.

The Technical Coordination Secretariat is made up of two agents from the Directorate for the Promotion of Good Governance and two representatives of civil society organizations that are members of the National Committee. He is required to present a monitoring report at each meeting of the National Steering Committee.

At the operational level, Sectoral technical committees (STC) are set up to monitor the implementation of each commitment. Each STC is coordinated by the designated manager within the administration carrying the commitment. It is made up of representatives of the actors involved in the production. Each CTS meets once every two months 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 following an established framework and transmitted, 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 system for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NAP is formalized by a regulatory text establishing the responsibilities, composition and operating rules of each body.

I. ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE COORDINATION AND MONITORING SYSTEM FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PAN2 (2024-2026)

SECTION	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL IN F.CFA
Computer materials and equipment	Acquisition of computers, photocopiers, printers for the STC and TCS	9 900 000
Computer consumables	Acquisition of ink cartridges and other consumables	7 500 000
Office supplies	Acquisition of office supplies	6 000 000
Communication	Acquisition of audiovisual materials and supports, media coverage of activities	101 500 000

Rolling stock	Acquisition of two vehicles	45 000 000
Fuel	Monthly grants and field missions (28 regional workshops)	25 000 000
Social meetings	Regional workshops to popularize the NAP, citizen consultations for the self-assessment of the NAP, evaluation meetings	160 000 000
Salaries and allowances for TCSs	Recruitment of a monitoring-evaluation officer and two drivers, monthly allowances/session allowances for members of the coordination team	76 800 000
Steering Committee	Session allowances (8 sessions over 2 years)	46 800 000
Sectoral Technical Committees	Session allowances (12 meetings over 2 years)	144 000 000
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (5%)		31 125 000
TOTAL BUDGET		653 625 000

CONCLUSION

The OGP offers the opportunity to Member States to continually improve their performance through innovations co-constructed with citizens, by offering them the possibility of directly challenging the actors responsible for implementing public policies. It also allows civil society organizations to present their actions, in addition to those of the State.

Indeed, good governance is not only the responsibility of state agents, but also of each citizen who has their share of responsibility in the running of society.

Achieving the commitments made within the framework of NAP2/OGP, Senegal must contribute to making good governance a daily reality through the materialization of principles in the lives of populations and not simply remaining an elitist discourse.

From this perspective, Senegalese government has the responsibility to put in place mechanisms that promote permanent dialogue on the management of public affairs, so that all stakeholders to be at the same level of information, with regard to the challenges facing them, the responsibilities to be assumed and the achievements and weaknesses of the governance system.

This approach makes it possible to create the synergies and complementarities necessary for the effectiveness of public action and the rationalization of resources.

These are two essential dimensions of good governance which must be reflected in the management of public affairs.

The efforts undertaken in this area must be continued with determination to maintain the achievements and their consolidation.