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**Consideration of reports: reports submitted by States parties
in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant**

List of issues in relation to the third periodic report of Senegal

Addendum

Replies of Senegal to the list of issues*

[Date received: 26 July 2019]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



I. General information

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 1 of the list of issues

1. Environmental law was incorporated into the Constitution through article 25 (1) and (2) of the Basic Law, as amended by Act No. 2016-10 of 5 April 2016 amending the Constitution. This was also reinforced by the reference in the preamble to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, article 24 of which affirms the right of all peoples to a healthy environment. Moreover, general principles of environmental management are included in the Environment Code.
2. The Code, adopted on 15 January 2001, takes account of the growing number of agreed international standards and principles and of the national policy on environmental protection.
3. The Code replaced Act No. 83-05 of 28 January 1983, concerning the Environment Code, which did not cover all key elements of the environment.
4. In terms of combating pollution, environmental nuisances and the adverse effects of climate change, significant action has been taken in recent years, including:
 - Work to shore up a 2,000-metre-long stretch of coastline – a 730-metre dyke in Thiawlène (Rufisque) and the remainder in Saly – with funding from the West African Economic and Monetary Union for a total of 3.3 billion CFA francs (CFAF)¹
 - The construction of two breakwaters in Saly to protect 90 metres of coastline under the Adaptation to Coastal Erosion in Vulnerable Areas project
5. The legislative and regulatory framework and the strategic intervention framework have been improved through:
 - The adoption of Act No. 2015-09 of 4 May 2015 on the prohibition of the production, importation, possession, distribution and use of low-micron plastic bags, and the rational management of plastic waste
 - Increased environmental monitoring, with an average of 65 per cent of environmental and social management plans targeting 60 per cent of classified and controlled facilities in 2012 and 2015
 - Improved environmental mainstreaming efforts through support to local authorities worth CFAF 150 million per year
 - Intensified efforts against unregulated and/or fraudulent exploitation of forest resources, especially in border regions
 - Enhanced measures for education and environmental intelligence and green job creation
6. Senegal has made a formal commitment, as a matter of public policy, to promote and ensure respect for human rights in the mining industry. This commitment also flows from its accession to various subregional, regional and international instruments designed to protect human rights in the cross-border investment sector.
7. The mining sector is a priority for private investment. Qualitative changes have been made to the way that the sector is organized and run in order to safeguard the strategic interests of Senegal and its population.
8. This can be seen in Act No. 2016-32 of 8 November 2016, concerning the Mining Code, and the December 2015 amendment to the instrument on the organization and functioning of the Equalization Fund in the mining sector.

¹ UEOMA.

9. In the sectoral development policy letter issued for the mining sector for the period 2017–2023, the Government underscored the governance values that apply to the mining sector.²

II. Issues relating to the general provisions of the Covenant (arts. 1–5)

Right to freely dispose of natural wealth and resources (art. 1 (2))

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 2 of the list of issues

10. Communities are involved at the start of a mining project in order to identify issues, the feasibility of the project and its impact on their rights. This is a participatory consultation involving the local population, non-governmental organizations and local government. The terms of reference for the conduct of the environmental and social impact assessment are generally drafted on the basis of this participatory and inclusive consultation.

11. Before being granted mining rights, the applicant must carry out an environmental and social impact assessment. After validation by the technical committee, part of the environmental and social impact assessment is the public hearing, which is the equivalent of a social licence enabling the affected population to give their opinion on the project.

12. The hearing is chaired by the governor of the region and attended by the technical committee and members of relevant departments. At the end of the hearing, the local people can:

- Approve the project by acclamation; only after this phase can the environmental compliance certificate be issued and the project be carried out
- Turn down the project

13. A recruitment committee consisting of the administrative authority (Prefect), the village head, a young persons' representative and a women's representative is set up to prioritize the recruitment of local personnel.

14. In the past five years, prior consultations have been organized for the implementation of mining projects, including those of PETOWAL MINING COMPANY (PMC) SA (gold mining), Carnegie Corporation Ltd. (zircon mining), WATIC (gold mining) and AGEM Ltd. (gold mining).

15. Regarding the compensation awarded to communities affected by mining projects, each affected person has the right to just compensation for the harm suffered (Mining Code of 2016, art. 3).

16. Senegal has a national asset valuation commission within the Ministry of Agriculture. The compensation to be paid is determined in accordance with current legislation and the international treaties to which Senegal is a party. However, owing to the low rates applied, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards of the World Bank are increasingly used. Even better, by consensus, the affected persons can negotiate the level of compensation directly with the mining company.

17. Today, given the one-off nature of compensation payments awarded to affected persons (non-sustainable income), greater emphasis is increasingly being placed on the restoration of livelihoods in mining projects, particularly through efforts to empower affected families, with the aim of offering them employment, and through the implementation of sustainable development projects.

18. In terms of laws and regulations, Act No. 2015-18 of 16 July 2015, concerning the Sea-Fishing Code, together with its implementing decree No. 2016-1804 of 22 November 2016 and all the orders adopted for its implementation constitute the governing framework for the sector.

² See Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Report 2016.

19. In the Sea-Fishing Code, an entire chapter is devoted to fisheries management and development. Fishing licences are issued to foreign flagged vessels in accordance with these provisions, either under community fishing agreements (e.g. Senegal-European Union), bilateral agreements or reciprocal agreements with countries in the West African subregion.

20. Moreover, in order to ensure sustainable use of fishery resources, and following a broad consultation with stakeholders, since 8 August 2016 Senegal has imposed a freeze on the issuance of coastal demersal fishing licences to both national and foreign flagged vessels for coastal demersal stocks, including white grouper (thiof), sea bream, sole and red mullet.

21. Regarding concessions for fishing access rights, although the concept of joint fisheries management between the Fisheries Administration and industry actors is a well-established part of the mindset, the only model available comes from the implementation of the deepwater shrimp development plan. To achieve this result, an agreement on deepwater shrimp fishing rights and fisheries management was signed between the Ministry of Fishing and the Maritime Economy and the Senegalese Cooperative of Deepwater Shrimp Operators (COSECPRO) on 16 July 2015.

22. Various restrictive measures have been taken in connection with joint fisheries management, after wide-ranging consultations with actors in the fishing sector: biological rest periods, redeployment for actors using prohibited fishing gears, small-scale fishing permits, geolocation of boats, medium-term replacement of wooden pirogue boats with fibreglass boats, etc.

23. For projects implemented by the National Agency of Maritime Affairs to improve maritime transport services and reinforce port infrastructure in Senegal, the economic, social and cultural impacts have been taken into account through environmental and social impact assessments. Environmental and social management plans have been implemented to reduce adverse effects and develop compensation measures for persons affected by project activities.

24. In this respect, the solution that was followed in order to reduce the large disparity between urban and rural areas and control urbanization was to install appropriate infrastructure in the regions. This is currently one of the Government's major priorities, as set out in the Emerging Senegal Plan, together with the flagship projects of the integrated logistics hub, including maritime infrastructure and equipment projects (MIEP 1 and MIEP 2).

25. For the ORIO project to develop the port of Ziguinchor, the plan is to build a hydrocarbon storage area with sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the natural region of Casamance and of neighbouring countries. Environmental and social impact assessments were carried out and approved by a regional development committee.

Maximum available resources (art. 2 (1))

Replies to the questions raised in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the list of issues

26. The replies to the issues raised in paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c) are not yet available.

27. Regarding paragraph 4, the practice of bribery has led to the following outcomes:

Value of bribes in CFAF by age group

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Average value of bribes paid by the total population</i>	<i>Value of bribes requested from persons who have experienced attempted corruption</i>	<i>Amount paid by persons who have given in to corruption</i>
Under 20 years	2 320.5	20 142.0	27 425.0
20 to 35 years	28 192.9	108 904.2	86 745.0
35 to 50 years	36 148.4	130 851.2	193 839.0

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Average value of bribes paid by the total population</i>	<i>Value of bribes requested from persons who have experienced attempted corruption</i>	<i>Amount paid by persons who have given in to corruption</i>
Over 50 years	12 382.8	52 728.8	11 141.4
Overall	21 591.5	95 406.2	100 877.9
Number of persons	2 076	465	208

Value of bribes in CFAF by sex

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Average value of bribes paid by the total population</i>	<i>Value of bribes requested from persons who have experienced attempted corruption</i>	<i>Amount paid by persons who have given in to corruption</i>
Male	23 188.1	79 817.1	73 756.4
Female	20 202.0	117 969.5	148 973.3
Overall	21 591.5	95 406.2	100 877.9
Number of persons	2 076	465	208

Value of bribes in CFAF by level of education

<i>Level of education</i>	<i>Average value of bribes paid by the total population</i>	<i>Value of bribes requested from persons who have experienced attempted corruption</i>	<i>Amount paid by persons who have given in to corruption</i>
Primary	18 715.5	70 703.0	18 514.1
Secondary	9 498.7	49 450.9	43 373.2
Tertiary	13 400.8	45 396.8	25 062.5
No schooling	51 760.0	233 329.0	323 752.0
Overall	21 591.5	95 406.2	100 877.9
Number of persons	2 076	465	208

Value of bribes by area of residence

<i>Area</i>	<i>Average value of bribes paid by the total population</i>	<i>Value of bribes requested from persons who have experienced attempted corruption</i>	<i>Amount paid by persons who have succumbed to corruption</i>
Urban	31 313.7	126 144.0	158 339.4
Rural	10 631.8	51 701.0	37 612.1
Overall	21 591.5	95 406.2	100 877.9

Source of tables: Synchronix.

28. The national strategy to combat corruption, incorporating the four substantive chapters of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, is in the process of being finalized.

Powers of the National Anti-Fraud and Corruption Office to conduct investigations on its own initiative

29. The National Anti-Fraud and Corruption Office can conduct investigations on its own initiative. Upon completion, it will send its report to the Public Prosecutor.

30. In its mission to strengthen the anti-corruption framework, the National Anti-Fraud and Corruption Office has introduced new methods for lodging complaints. Since November 2014, it has had a free hotline (800-000-900). Complaints can also be lodged

with the National Anti-Fraud and Corruption Office in person, by post or electronically (email, website, mobile application).

Statistical data on complaints lodged

2016

<i>Parties to the conflict</i>	<i>2016</i>
Administration/Administration	9
Administration/Individual person	134
Administration/Private sector	33
Individual person/Other	4
Individual person/Individual person	39
Individual person/Other administration	22
Private sector/Administration	56
Private sector/Other administration	52
Private sector/Individual person	66
Private sector/Private sector	18
Total	433

2017

<i>Parties to the conflict</i>	<i>2017</i>
Administration/Individual person	48
Administration/Private sector	11
Administration/Administration	11
Foreign individual/Senegalese individual	2
Individual person/Individual person	17
Individual person/Other administration	25
Private sector/Administration	5
Private sector/Individual person	13
Private sector/Private sector	6
Total	138

2018

<i>Parties to the conflict</i>	<i>2018</i>
Administration/Administration	2
Administration/Individual person	29
Administration/Private sector	1
Individual person/Other	1
Individual person/Individual person	13
Individual person/Other administration	7
Private sector/Administration	14
Private sector/Individual person	4
Private sector/Private sector	2
Total	73

2016 to 2018

<i>Parties to the conflict</i>	2016	2017	2018
Administration/Administration	9	11	2
Administration/Individual person	134	48	29
Administration/Private sector	33	11	1
Individual person/Other	4	0	1
Foreign individual/Senegalese individual	0	2	0
Individual person/Individual person	39	17	13
Individual person/Other administration	22	25	7
Private sector/Administration	56	3	10
Private sector/Other administration	52	2	4
Private sector/Individual person	66	13	4
Private sector/Private sector	18	6	2
Total	433	138	73

Numbers of complaints 2016 to 2018

<i>Year</i>	2016	2017	2018
Total	434	138	73

Source: National Anti-Fraud and Corruption Office.

Non-discrimination (art. 2 (2))**Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 5 of the list of issues**

31. The “equal opportunities card”, whose issuance is provided for under Policy Act No. 2010-15 of 6 July 2010, concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, entitles the holder to certain rights and benefits. These relate to access to health care, rehabilitation services, technical assistance, financial aid, educational and training support, employment services and transportation services, together with any other benefits that may contribute to the promotion and protection of the holder’s rights as a person with a disability. These benefits are also available to the caregivers of persons with severe disabilities and are provided to enable such persons to perform their jobs properly.

32. Decree No. 2012-1038 of 2 October 2012 provides for the establishment of technical committees at departmental level to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. In order to operationalize the concept of inclusive education and support for persons with disabilities and to provide such persons with genuine opportunities for social development and security, the above-mentioned decree provides that these departmental technical committees will be responsible for processing applications for equal opportunities cards and for maintaining a list of eligible candidates.

33. The State plans to establish a support fund for persons with disabilities to provide the necessary financing for the promotion of their full participation, inclusion and involvement in economic activity.

34. In addition, as part of the follow-up to the directives of the Interministerial Council on Disability of 30 October 2001, the Government of Senegal launched the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme in 2006. This initiative is designed to foster the socioeconomic integration of persons with disabilities.

35. The provision on reasonable accommodation in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is reflected in article 31 of the Social Policy Act on the establishment of an enabling environment for persons with disabilities.

Equal rights of men and women (art. 3)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 6 of the list of issues

36. The committee responsible for reviewing existing legislation has provided an overview of the current situation and pointed the way for the introduction of new amendments to the provisions of the Family Code on the minimum age for marriage (art. 111), paternal authority (art. 152), grounds for divorce (art. 166), the choice of marital home (art. 153) household expenses (art. 375) and the ban on paternity suits (art. 196).

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 7 of the list of issues

37. Compliance with the Gender Parity Act and its implementing decree has been subject to a judicial review, as reflected in a decision of the Supreme Court. In its judgment No. 2 of 8 January 2015, the Court ordered a rerun of the Kaolack municipal council elections on the grounds that the parity principle had not been observed during the election of the second deputy.³

38. In addition to this decision, numerous training courses on gender parity have been provided to local actors and elected officials.

III. Issues relating to the specific provisions of the Covenant (arts. 6–15)

Right to work (art. 6)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 8 of the list of issues

39. Communication activities undertaken include awareness-raising campaigns on discrimination against women and initiatives to publicize the Gender Parity Act, which was in force at the time of the 2017 local elections. Gender policy has been given new momentum by the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming mechanisms in sectoral ministries. Under the National Gender Equity and Equality Strategy, 19 gender units have been established within the ministries and capacity-building on the gender approach has been conducted for the personnel of these entities.

40. In producing the Decent Work Country Programme for the period 2012 to 2015, with the support of the International Labour Office, Senegal reaffirmed its willingness to rectify the problem of the dissipation of its energies in this area.

41. Positive initiatives for employment have been undertaken:

- (a) Development and approval of the National Employment Policy for the period 2011–2015
- (b) Institutionalization of the High Council for Employment and Training
- (c) Renegotiation of the Government/Employers Agreement
- (d) Improvement of the labour market intermediation system with various projects such as the Operational Directory of Jobs and Skills (ROME)
- (e) Establishment of various funds, projects and programmes to promote employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship, including the National Youth Promotion Fund, the National Youth Integration Fund, the National Agency for Youth Employment, the Agency for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, the National Action Fund for Employment and the National Women's Entrepreneurship Promotion Fund.

³ Source: National universal periodic review report 2018.

42. Several other programmes designed to address the unemployment rate were also implemented, including:

- The “Maize Emergence” Programme developed by the National Civic Service: 250 volunteers mobilized and 500 incubatees on 17 production sites
- Project to Support the Promotion of Youth and Women’s Employment, which is intended to create and consolidate at least 5,000 jobs through the placement of young people and women in 14 showcase agriculture and aquaculture operations and the delivery of funding support for 2,000 projects
- A programme of Community Agricultural Estates (DACs) in Séfa, Itato, Keur Samba Kane and Keur Momar Sar, in which the State has already invested more than CFAF 10 billion for the promotion of agricultural entrepreneurship and large-scale job creation
- The Community Agricultural Estates Programme (PRODAC), which has resulted in the creation of approximately 177 active Agricultural Entrepreneur Groups and of more than 7,000 jobs, the development of 2,555 hectares and the construction of a modern fish farm in Itato with a production capacity of 3 million fry per year and 300 tonnes of fish per year and of a seed testing station completed in 2015
- The national Government/Employers Agreement for youth employment, which has had 1,096 beneficiaries⁴

43. Following the Interministerial Council held on 13 February 2018, the Prime Minister instructed the relevant departments to adopt regulations to implement the Social Policy Act. Article 29 of the Act provides for the promulgation of a decree to meet the objective of increasing the representation of persons with disabilities in the Civil Service to 15 per cent. For this purpose, a working group was set up, with members from the Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship, APIX and the Ministry of Labour. The draft decree was discussed at two meetings of the working group, one held on 25 June and one on 24 July 2019.

44. Another decree, on the Assistance Fund for Persons with Disabilities, is currently being finalized. The planned budget of the Fund is CFAF 3 billion, which the Ministry of Finance will provide to the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme.⁵

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 9 of the list of issues

45. Please note the following:

- The hourly minimum wage for workers in occupations subject to the legal working week of 40 hours is:
 - CFAF 302.890, applicable since 1 June 2018
 - CFAF 317.313, applicable since 1 January 2019
 - CFAF 333.808 from 1 December 2019
- A flat hourly minimum wage is applicable for agricultural and equivalent workers: CFAF 213.392, applicable since 1 June 2018.

46. The draft decree is in the process of adoption.

47. Article L.105 of the Labour Code sets out the principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women. The same principle is laid down in article 109 of the Mining Code in relation to the holders of mining rights.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 10 of the list of issues

48. An important measure for the regulation of the onshore fish processing industry has been taken by APIX in conjunction with the Ministry of Fishing and the Maritime Economy. Prior approval is now required from the latter before a business can begin its

⁴ Source: Emerging Senegal Plan report.

⁵ Source: Ministry of Health and Social Action.

operations. In the future, decisions on the rejection or approval of a new facility will be taken based in part on the situation of the fish stocks that will be processed there. This is to prevent the uncontrolled establishment of fishing enterprises from increasing both the fishing effort and processing capacities with potentially harmful consequences for local actors.

49. Considering the exploration and mining prospects for mineral resources and their impact on fishing activities, discussions are under way between the Ministry of Fishing and the Maritime Economy and other stakeholders.⁶

Right to just and favourable conditions of work (art. 7)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 11 of the list of issues

Measures taken to guarantee the right to just and favourable conditions of work for undeclared domestic workers

50. From a legal point of view, a regulatory mechanism is in place to guarantee this category of workers conditions that are just, safe and favourable to their professional development. The working conditions of domestic workers are regulated by Ministerial Order No. 974 of 23 January 1968, supplemented and amended by Ministerial Order No. 3,006 of 20 March 1972 and Ministerial Order No. 10,117 of 12 September 1975.

51. Operationally, the labour and social security inspectorates monitor compliance with social legislation to guarantee favourable conditions of work for domestic workers.

52. As at 2019, the number of labour inspectorate officials responsible for carrying out monitoring is:

- 68 inspectors
- 66 labour and social security controllers

53. At national level, in 2018, a total of 1,498 complaints regarding 2,142 workers were lodged with the labour and social security inspectorates for dispute resolution with the employers. The processing of these complaints resulted in the issuance of 880 full resolution reports, 38 partial resolution reports and 580 non-resolution reports. For domestic workers, in 2018 the Dakar Labour Inspectorate received 112 complaints regarding 119 workers. Of this number, 4 complaints were referred to the Labour Court.

Number of cases brought before the courts and number of sentences imposed on abusive employers

54. Individual conflicts which end in a non-resolution or partial resolution report can be referred to a court, at the request of one of the parties. In 2018, 588 reports were referred to a court. However, the directorate responsible for labour statistics is not notified of the decisions taken in these cases.

Trade union rights (art. 8)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 12 of the list of issues

Obstacles to the right to freely form trade unions, to organize trade union elections, in particular in the education sector, and to strike

55. There are no obstacles to the exercise of trade union rights in the education and training sector, given that the principle of freedom of association is enshrined in the legislative and regulatory framework. Under article L.7 of the Labour Code, individuals in the same, similar or related occupations whose work is to produce specific kinds of products and individuals in the same liberal profession are free to form a trade union. It is

⁶ Source: Ministry of Fishing.

further stipulated that all workers and employers may freely join a trade union relating to their profession.

56. The same applies to properly established trade unions and the freedom granted to organize as trade union federations or confederations, in accordance with the procedure for legal recognition.

57. Individual and trade union umbrella organizations also have the freedom to organize internal elections of their own managers and administrators, in compliance with their respective constitutions.

58. No previous authorization is required to form a trade union. Trade unions are freely established and usually led by an elected committee. The law does not dictate the leadership structure. This is because the overarching principle of freedom of association presupposes that trade unions are freely established and administered.

59. However, article L.8 of the Labour Code provides that when a trade union is established, it must file a list of all persons responsible for the administration and management of the union with details of their full names, date and place of birth and original profession.

60. Article L.9 of the Labour Code further provides that Senegalese managers and administrators who are members of a trade union must be legally domiciled in Senegal, in full possession of their civil rights and have no previous convictions that resulted in them losing the right to vote under current electoral law.

61. These eligibility criteria are in no way a restriction on freedom of association.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 13 of the list of issues

62. The measures taken to amend the last paragraph of article L.276 and article L.279 of the Labour Code so as to ensure that striking workers who peacefully occupy the workplace or its immediate surroundings are not liable to prison sentences during which prison labour may be imposed upon them.

Right to social security (art. 9)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 14 of the list of issues

63. The following achievements have been scored:

- Establishment of 671 health insurance cooperatives in the 552 municipalities of Senegal
- Enrolment in health insurance cooperatives of 2,260,000 persons, including families that benefit from the National Family Security Grant Programme
- Since the launch of the initiative (October 2013), free care in public health facilities provided on 4,229,178 occasions to children under 5 years of age
- Free caesarean sections performed on 38,785 women since 2014
- Free dialysis services for 571 persons suffering from chronic kidney failure, as at December 2016

64. Between 2012 and 2016, the National Community-based Rehabilitation Programme delivered the following results:

- Coverage of expensive care costs for 72 persons with disabilities was provided, at a total cost of CFAF 69,082,000.
- Assistive devices were provided for 3,488 persons with disabilities, at a total cost of CFAF 233,884,960.
- Individual emergency relief benefits were granted to 3,407 persons with disabilities, at a total cost of CFAF 108,492,000.

65. As at 30 December 2017, 17,192 persons with disabilities had been enrolled in health insurance cooperatives under the Equal Opportunities Card Programme.

66. An evaluation of the National Health Development Plan for the period 2009–2018 is under way.

67. The priorities of the Integrated Strategic Plan for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (2012–2016) are determined by the results of a situational analysis, the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health 2016–2030, the Every Woman Every Child initiative, the targets of the global Every Newborn Action Plan, the Emerging Senegal Plan and goal 1 of the National Health Development Plan for the period 2009–2018.

68. The priority target groups for implementation of the Integrated Strategic Plan are women of reproductive age, pregnant and breastfeeding women, newborns, children under the age of 5, adolescents and young people.

69. A Reception and Rehabilitation Centre for Women with Obstetric Fistula (MARFO/Diwanu Tawfeex) has been established with support from the Economic Community of West African States. In 2015 and 2016, surgery was performed on 25 women and girls. Psychosocial support was provided, and these women and girls benefited from a socioeconomic rehabilitation fund (CFAF 13.5 million).

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 15 of the list of issues

70. The number of workers covered by health insurance provided through the National Social Security Fund and health insurance institutions in 2017 and 2018 and the coverage of old-age pensions are managed by the Retirement Insurance Institution and the National Retirement Fund for the same period. This information is not yet available.

Measures taken to ensure access to health coverage for persons working in the informal sector and persons unable to provide a birth certificate

71. Plans for a simplified social security scheme are currently being finalized. The goal is to expand social security coverage in general and health coverage in particular to include workers in the informal economy.

72. Aside from these plans, the unified Social Security Code now being drafted will provide for specific social security schemes to cover categories of workers currently excluded from the social security system.

73. The Sesame plan is still being implemented. Updated statistical data are not yet available, although the number of beneficiaries has increased. By way of an example, in the region of Kaffrine (centre), services were provided to 1,230 persons under the Sesame plan in 2016.

Protection of the family and children (art. 10)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 16 of the list of issues

74. Birth registration is free of charge and mandatory. The person who registers the birth is issued with a birth certificate, which is needed to obtain access to free health care for children aged under 5 years, among other services, and to exercise the right to take school leaving examinations. According to the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey, 80.4 per cent of children aged under 5 years have been registered.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 17 of the list of issues

75. National surveys contain a limited number of protection-related indicators; these indicators concern children who are not living with their parents, child labour, domestic violence, early marriage and female genital mutilation.

76. The data are not collected on a regular basis. The indicators concerning abuse, neglect, sexual violence, exploitation through begging and other forms of violence are monitored through ad hoc studies, and the data are not always comparable.

77. Between 2012 and 2016, the promotion of children's rights was a key priority of sectoral policy. The implementation of the National Child Protection Strategy has helped to finalize the elaboration of a coordination framework through the establishment of steering groups: the National Intersectoral Child Protection Committee and local protection mechanisms (34 departmental child protection committees). It has also made it possible to build infrastructure (counselling centres, first-line shelters and refurbished *daaras*).

78. Child protection services have been strengthened with the deployment of a range of tools to address the problems faced by children more effectively. These tools are: the integrated framework and minimum child protection standards applied by departmental child protection committees; the handbook on managing shelters and care centres for vulnerable children; and a child protection services costing guide. In addition, training curricula are in place to strengthen the technical and knowledge management capacities of child protection stakeholders.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 18 of the list of issues

79. The efforts made in recent years to achieve target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals have focused on realignment of the national legal framework for combating child labour, including the revision of the minimum age for admission to employment, which will be raised to 16 years (the draft legislation is in the process of being adopted), and mobilization of the relevant stakeholders (government bodies, employers, workers, civil society, communities and children) through awareness-raising and capacity-building.

80. The challenges are the following:

- Gaining a more detailed understanding of the prevalence of child labour by updating the available survey and study data
- Championing the issue at the national level with a view to transforming attitudes towards child labour in general
- Remedying the underfunding of national action plans for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour

81. Concerning child labour in mining areas, the Government has established small-scale gold mining corridors and issues the appropriate permits, which are reserved exclusively for Senegalese nationals.

82. Oversight committees made up *tomboulmans* and elders have been established to monitor compliance with the ban on child labour at small-scale gold mining sites. According to a monographic study on small-scale gold mining in Senegal published in July 2018, child labour remains rare in the production chain, with 0.5 per cent of the workforce being aged under 15 years. The regulatory framework currently in place guarantees domestic workers conditions that are fair, safe and conducive to their professional development.

83. Child labour in the informal sector continues to present a major challenge, as some vulnerable rural and urban households provide various services for sale as a survival strategy.

84. The Government has implemented a range of programmes with a particular focus on strengthening human capital and ensuring the social protection of vulnerable groups. These include the Programme for Improving Quality, Equity and Transparency in Education and Training, the family grant programme and the universal health coverage scheme, which continues to benefit children first and foremost.

85. The lack of national surveys is an obstacle to understanding the prevalence of child labour.

Right to an adequate standard of living (art. 11)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 19 of the list of issues

86. Senegal is taking steps to improve access to basic social services. However, the debt burden is a major obstacle to the efficient allocation of public funding to social sectors; it ultimately reduces the Government's redistributive capacity and hampers the development of social infrastructure. In addition, the combined impact of low economic growth, strong domestic demand, unstable public finances and a chronic balance-of-payments deficit risks affecting quality of life for many Senegalese people.

87. As at 31 December 2017, 7,519,693 people, or 49.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having health coverage. This figure was achieved thanks to budget allocations, health insurance institutions and pension savings institutions, commercial private health insurance schemes, mutual health insurance schemes, the free care initiative for children aged under 5 years and the Sesame plan. These measures resulted in health coverage for 7,519,693 people in 2017 (Ministry of Health and Social Action, 2015), or 19 per cent of the general population in 2017, which is equivalent to 2,884,902 people from across the socioeconomic spectrum. This represents an increase of three percentage points on 2016, when the figure stood at 16 per cent. In 2017, as part of the Government's medical assistance policy, 4,862,187 people benefited from free initiatives under the universal health coverage scheme. These initiatives were:

- Care for 96 per cent of children aged under 5 years, or 4,695,827 children
- Caesarean sections for 19,809 women
- Dialysis for 625 people, 73 of whom received partial subsidies for treatment in private facilities
- Care for 145,926 people aged 60 years and over

88. These various initiatives have achieved their objective of increasing health-care consumption and improving health indicator outcomes, particularly with respect to childbirth and caesarean sections. The social and health situation is characterized by improved performance in terms of maternal and child health. The maternal mortality ratio fell from 392 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 315 per 100,000 in 2015 (National Agency of Statistics and Demography, 2015). The under-5 mortality rate fell over the period 1997–2016, from 139 deaths per 1,000 in 1997 to 51 per 1,000 in 2016, or by 63 per cent. The infant mortality rate fell from 68 deaths per 1,000 in 1997 to 36 per 1,000 in 2016, or by 47 per cent. Over the same period, the mortality rate among children aged between 1 and 4 years fell from 77 deaths per 1,000 to 16 per 1,000, or by 79 per cent. It fell in both rural and urban areas (National Agency of Statistics and Demography, 2016). Quality of care has improved, as treatment can now be provided immediately (reduced response times). Equality of care provision has also improved, as cost is no longer a factor.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 20 of the list of issues

89. The measures taken by the Government in terms of planning, prior preparation of sites and land-use planning are based on the Emerging Senegal Plan and new international approaches for the transformation of urban areas into sustainable cities and human settlements. They include:

- Designing and creating urban hubs (Emerging Senegal Plan, area of action 1)
- Upgrading underdeveloped urban areas through urban renewal, redevelopment or regeneration (Emerging Senegal Plan, area of action 2)
- Promoting the living environment and mitigating and adapting to climate change through landscaping, community sanitation and flood control (Emerging Senegal Plan, area of action 2)
- Providing urban development framework documents for municipalities and regional capitals

90. The following should be noted regarding Dakar in particular:

- Disaster and climate change considerations have been factored into the strategic planning document for the Dakar region and parts of the departments of Mbour and Thiès with the support of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (the Urban Development Master Plan for Dakar for the period up to 2035 was approved by Decree No. 2019-641 of 27 March 2019). The Master Plan is accompanied by several operational documents, including in-depth urban development plans for Daga-Kholpa (Decree No. 2017-595 of 24 April 2017); Pikine and Guédiawaye (surveys completed); and Bargny-Diamniadio-Sébikhotane and Sëndou, Corniche Ouest in Dakar, and Ouest Foire (in progress).
- The Diamniadio and Lac Rose urban hub has been set up, and, by 2035, 27 others will have been developed in the 14 regions of Senegal, including 5 in the region of Dakar. Of these 27 hubs, the nearest to completion is the one in Daga-Kholpa, which straddles the regions of Dakar and Thiès, more precisely in the Yène and Diass areas (decree on the registration of the land holding, decree approving the Urban Development Master Plan, and Decree No. 2018-89 of 16 January 2018 establishing the procedures for releasing land holdings for the Daga-Kholpa urban hub).
- The procedures for obtaining construction permits, urban planning certificates, compliance certificates, etc., have been digitized.
- Resettlement areas have been developed in Tivaouane Peul (a National Agency for the Promotion of Investment and Major Works resettlement area).
- Hann and Petit Mbao have been redeveloped.

91. With regard to combating land speculation and protecting the rights of peasants to land in rural areas, several areas in the Dakar-Thiès-Mbour triangle have been classified as agricultural zones under the Urban Development Master Plan for Dakar for the period up to 2025 with a view to protecting agricultural land holdings under threat of land-grabbing by real estate developers. For example, under the new Urban Development Master Plan, all non-agricultural activities (residential, industrial, etc.) will be suspended in the Lendeng vegetable plots in the municipality of Rufisque, which have been classified as being in an agricultural zone.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 21 of the list of issues

92. Several legislative and regulatory measures are being taken to implement Act No. 04-2014 of 15 January 2014 on rent reductions, including the adoption of the Social Housing Policy Act and its implementing decrees. In addition, as part of its social housing policy, the Government is currently implementing the urban hubs policy in order to provide housing for first-time tenants. This has brought about a considerable reduction in rents.

93. Two of the flagship projects of the priority action plan of the Emerging Senegal Plan, namely the expansion of social housing (via the establishment of urban hubs and the facilitation of access to housing for members of cooperatives) and the national building ecosystem, provide for the development of land holdings on which those affected by informal neighbourhood regeneration schemes could be rehoused. These measures will offer land security to the beneficiaries.

Right to physical and mental health (art. 12)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the list of issues

94. The following should be noted regarding HIV/AIDS:

- Senegal has established the National Strategic Plan to Combat AIDS for the period 2018–2022
- The legal framework is Act No. 2010-03 of 9 April 2010 on HIV/AIDS

95. In Senegal, the main key population groups are men who have sex with men, sex workers, people who inject drugs and, lately, prisoners.

96. Civil society organizations provide services for key population groups as a complement to the work done by the public health authorities, in accordance with the approaches set out in the National Strategic Plan to Combat AIDS for the period 2014–2017. The following services are provided:

- Behaviour change communication
- Access to lubricant
- Counselling and screening
- Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections
- Referrals to care facilities for those who test positive for HIV
- Antiretroviral treatment and psychosocial care
- Efforts to prevent human rights violations and gender-based violence; capacity and self-esteem strengthening; risk reduction for people who inject drugs

97. Services for men who have sex with men are provided at public health centres (by the AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections Division) and at the community level, in collaboration with mediators and civil society organizations, including ENDA Santé, the National Alliance of Communities for Health and 11 associations of men who have sex with men. In all regions, care for men who have sex with men is increasingly being integrated into the health-care system.

98. The most recent national data on condom use among men who have sex with men date from 2015. The rate of condom use at last sexual intercourse is 86.0 per cent where the partner is male and 88.0 per cent where the partner is female. However, condom use among young men who have sex with men fell from 82.3 per cent in 2007 to 69.0 per cent in 2014 (2017 Global AIDS Monitoring country report).

99. According to the 2016 National Alliance of Communities for Health report, only 17.6 per cent of men who have sex with men have received an HIV test and know the result.

100. Interventions targeting sex workers have been developed across the country, mainly in the so-called priority regions, with the support of peer educators. However, they have had relatively little impact on unregistered sex workers, who may face very high risks. Some sex workers do not register because they have not yet reached 21 years of age or because of prejudices associated with the medical disclosure of sex work, which puts them beyond the reach of prevention and care efforts.

101. According to the 2015 National Combined Monitoring Survey, 26.2 per cent of unregistered sex workers aged under 25 years of age and 52.2 per cent of those aged over 25 years use condoms with their clients (compared to the 24.2 per cent and 63.7 per cent recorded in the 2010 National Combined Monitoring Survey). Among unregistered sex workers aged under 25 years, the figures on condom use with clients remained stable over the same period, ranging from 86.1 per cent in 2010 to 86.2 per cent in 2015 (2015 National Combined Monitoring Survey).

102. Registered sex workers aged under 25 years always used condoms in 2010 and almost always did so in 2015 (99 per cent). The same trend was maintained among registered sex workers aged 25 years and over, who almost all used condoms over the same period: 99.3 per cent did so in 2010 and 98.0 per cent in 2015.

Stigma and discrimination related to HIV and towards population groups

103. The removal of human rights and gender barriers has increased the effectiveness and impact of HIV responses and offers real opportunities for access to services.

104. This first cross-cutting outcome of the National Strategic Plan to Combat AIDS for the period 2018–2022 is intended to achieve the third goal of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, namely to eliminate HIV-related stigma and discrimination by 2020, a goal

which includes commitments to eliminate gender inequality and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls and to eliminate stigma and discrimination in health-care settings.

105. The measures taken to prevent HIV/AIDS through testing benefit all categories of the population without discrimination. Stigmatization is expressly prohibited in the preamble to Act No. 2010-03 of 9 April 2010 on HIV/AIDS.

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 24 of the list of issues

106. Senegal has begun to implement the comprehensive mental health action plan 2013–2020. The country has:

- Recruited psychiatrists at regional hospitals
- Awarded several scholarships for the specialized graduate diploma in psychiatry
- Built the Dakar Integrated Addiction Care Centre, to which referrals are made from across the subregion
- Built the Kaolack Centre for the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Illness
- Set up and refurbished several psychiatric units in public health-care facilities
- Established an emergency medical and psychological unit in collaboration with the Health Emergencies Operations Centre
- Strengthened the Army Psychological Support Programme
- Incorporated mental health into the curriculum used to train community stakeholders at the community health unit of the Ministry of Health and Social Action
- Awarded financial subsidies to mental health organizations and facilities
- Organized social and professional rehabilitation placements at the Kaolack Centre for the Social Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Illness

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 25 of the list of issues

107. With a view to strengthening equity in and access to the health-care system, the Government has provided 165 medically equipped ambulances and 4 mobile hospital units worth a total of CFAF 8 billion. The vehicles were handed over on 11 May 2017 at a national advocacy meeting for the Bajenu Gox (“community godmothers”) programme.

108. In addition to these vehicles, 150 others have been acquired since 2012, bringing the total number in the fleet to 319. This makes it possible to reach patients living in remote areas. The universal health coverage scheme has led to the enrolment of more than 2 million people in 671 mutual health insurance schemes. As for work tools and methods, which remain a point of contention for the Bajenu Gox, the Head of State has decided to provide them with free coverage under the universal health coverage scheme, and to strengthen their collaboration with other ministries, including the ministry responsible for women and children.

109. The following should be noted with regard to reproductive health:

- Maternal mortality fell from 401 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005 to 236 per 100,000 in 2017
- Infant mortality was 42 per 100,000 in 2017 (Demographic and Health Survey)
- Prenatal consultations focused on women’s needs
- Humanized childbirth
- The visiting midwives initiative
- The establishment of a network of maternity clinics for referrals in emergency obstetrics and newborn care cases
- In-home care for mothers and newborns

- Maternal death surveillance and response
- The refurbishment of hospitals and health centres
- The construction of emergency obstetric and neonatal care units
- Waiting homes for pregnant women
- The recruitment of more than 700 midwives in 2016–2017
- The universal health coverage scheme/free caesarean sections
- Increased availability of live-saving commodities for mothers and children
- The Bajenu Gox programme, which aims to improve access to, demand for and the use of health services
- Improved communication/advocacy to mobilize authorities and communities in support of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
- Improved governance at all levels

110. The following measures have been taken to guarantee access to safe methods of contraception:

- The “yekšina” strategy for the last-mile delivery of contraceptives to health centres
- The implementation of a plan on communication and family planning
- Staff training on family planning (postpartum intra-uterine devices and DMPA-SC)
- The provision of contraceptives at the community level
- The provision of contraceptives in the private sector

111. The following initiatives have been undertaken to prevent early pregnancy:

- Awareness-raising to prevent child marriages
- Behaviour change communication for adolescents and young people
- Improved access to reproductive health services

112. The following statistics have been collected on abortion:

Statistics on infanticide/abortion in Senegal

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Number of women convicted (all offences combined)</i>	<i>Number of cases of infanticide/abortion</i>	<i>Number acquitted</i>	<i>Indicator value (%)</i>	<i>Year</i>
Proportion of women prosecuted for infanticide/abortion	283	68	N/A	24.0	2010
	283	86	N/A	30.4	2011
	287	49	N/A	17.1	2012
	276	128	N/A	46.4	2013
	284	60	N/A	21.1	2014
	312	65	N/A	20.8	2015
	345	43	N/A	12.5	2016

Source: National Agency of Statistics and Demography. Prison Administration Directorate data.
N/A = Not available.

Right to education (arts. 13 and 14)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the list of issues

113. The following should be noted regarding the impact of the measures taken to ensure free and compulsory education:

- The number of girls newly enrolled in reception classes increased from 220,258 in 2016 to 229,179 in 2017, or by 8,921
 - The gross intake ratio for girls is 112.59 per cent, and the gender parity index is 1.16 in favour of girls; it is 54.0 per cent for boys versus 65.9 per cent for girls
 - In 2018, the gross graduation ratio for girls was 65.9 per cent at the primary level; 39.4 per cent at the lower secondary level, versus 36.2 per cent for boys; and 27 per cent at the upper secondary level
 - The gross enrolment ratio at the primary level is 93.86 per cent for girls versus 81.10 per cent for boys, which shows that a greater proportion of girls are enrolled
 - The promotion rate is 86.93 per cent
 - The repetition rate is 3.47 for girls and 3.87 for boys
 - The first phase of the “zero temporary structures” programme has been implemented
 - The number of science and technology labs has increased
114. The effectiveness of these measures is challenged by the following:
- The lack of school and training places and the poor targeting of such places
 - Sociocultural barriers to education; pockets of hostility towards schooling
 - The strengthening of campaigns to raise awareness of registration for the first year of primary school
 - The implementation of the “zero temporary structures” programme
 - The diversification of education (Franco-Arab education, the modernization of *daaras*, bridging classes, basic community schools, etc.)
 - The strengthening of (in-service) teacher training
 - The institutionalization of booster lessons for children with learning difficulties
 - The provision of primary school textbooks
115. Concerning the increase in the number of teachers and details of their qualifications, primary schoolteachers must have obtained the baccalaureate and have undergone training at a special institution (a training centre for education professionals). The qualifications required at the lower and upper secondary levels are the baccalaureate, an undergraduate degree and a master’s degree. A teacher’s professional category is determined by his or her main qualification: generalist teachers at the lower secondary level (who hold a teaching certificate in lower secondary education) must have obtained the baccalaureate; specialist teachers at the lower secondary level an undergraduate degree; and teachers at the upper secondary level a two-year master’s degree.
116. An in-service training programme allows teachers to advance in professional category. Teachers’ salaries are commensurate with their qualifications. The same system of professional categories applies in the private sector.
117. Basic Education for Illiterate Young People and Adults is an informal education programme that facilitates the development of alternative basic education models (basic community schools and bridging classes) for young people aged 8 to 15 years, irrespective of whether or not they are in school.
118. Learners aged 15 and over can also take functional literacy classes under the programme, and women make up at least 65 per cent of those enrolled.
119. The following measures have been taken to combat school dropout issues:
- The educational map has been redrawn to reduce the distances travelled by pupils
 - The school canteen policy has been strengthened

- Education provision has been diversified through the development of the teaching of Arabic and the establishment of Franco-Arab schools in areas of hostility towards classical education
- More awareness-raising campaigns on reducing the burden of domestic work, gender-based violence and early marriage and pregnancy have been carried out as part of a national communication plan and a neighbourhood communication plan
- National Girls' Education Day is celebrated annually on 11 November, both nationally and in every region
- With a view to combating poverty, support has been given to enable associations of pupils' mothers to develop income-generating activities, half of the profits of which are given to school management committees in order to provide care for girls in difficult circumstances
- Female leadership camps have been set up to provide women teachers with additional training in communication, teaching, legislation, information and communications technology for education, etc.
- School building standards have been tailored to the specific needs of girls, including with respect to sanitation facilities (separate toilets)
- Uniforms, scholarships and prizes are provided for the best girls
- A guide on training gender trainers and a manual for teachers on incorporating gender considerations into teacher training materials have been prepared
- Gender training for the authors of teaching materials and for management and disciplinary staff
- A training manual on gender-based violence at school has been prepared

120. Concerning the measures taken to prevent school dropout among girls, Circular No. 004379 ME/SG/DEMSG/DAJLD of 11 October 2011 was issued to allow pregnant girls to resume their schooling after they have given birth. Awareness-raising sessions are held with parents and school officials to ensure that such girls are successfully reintegrated. However, the Ministry has yet to begin collecting statistical data on the issue.

121. Concerning statistics on sexual harassment, it should be noted that the Ministry has recently begun to collect statistical data on gender-based violence in schools.

122. A toolkit for the detection, management and care of child victims of violence at school has been developed and made available to education professionals. Perpetrators of violence are punished in accordance with Decree 99-05 of 15 December 1999. In addition, any teacher who commits violence against a student, especially sexual violence, is barred once convicted by law.

Primary level

<i>Academy inspectorate</i>	<i>Primary level</i>									<i>Total boys</i>	<i>Total girls</i>	<i>Grand total</i>
	<i>Double shift</i>			<i>Single shift</i>			<i>Multi-grade</i>					
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Dakar	215	265	480	71 283	75 051	146 334	934	1 008	1 942	72 432	76 324	148 756
Diourbel	3 988	5 189	9 177	58 373	74 822	133 195	11 732	14 758	26 490	74 093	94 769	168 862
Fatick	1 812	1 737	3 549	52 873	54 874	107 747	9 818	10 791	20 609	64 503	67 402	131 905
Kaffrine	151	174	325	13 790	17 818	31 608	10 853	15 094	25 947	24 794	33 086	57 880
Kaolack	6 170	7 136	13 306	55 036	58 612	113 648	11 400	12 581	23 981	72 606	78 329	150 935
Kédougou	322	311	633	10 418	9 805	20 223	6 759	6 153	12 912	17 499	16 269	33 768
Kolda	5 372	5 842	11 214	38 357	39 261	77 618	21 398	20 396	41 794	65 127	65 499	130 626
Louga	2 210	2 395	4 605	34 717	39 242	73 959	14 856	19 580	34 436	51 783	61 217	113 000
Matam	4 397	6 883	11 280	21 364	31 231	52 595	6 749	13 048	19 797	32 510	51 162	83 672
Pikine-Guédiawaye	19 789	21 728	41 517	80 384	86 925	167 309	5 439	6 238	11 677	105 612	114 891	220 503
Rufisque	4 600	4 986	9 586	39 586	41 027	80 613	2 634	2 690	5 324	46 820	48 703	95 523
Saint-Louis	3 453	3 608	7 061	55 891	65 652	121 543	9 426	17 512	26 938	68 770	86 772	155 542
Sédhiou	1 692	1 736	3 428	41 297	38 626	79 923	7 889	7 659	15 548	50 878	48 021	98 899
Tamba	6 104	6 583	12 687	30 528	31 868	62 396	16 816	19 046	35 862	53 448	57 497	110 945
Thiès	21 966	23 972	45 938	124 737	133 290	258 027	13 907	15 257	29 164	160 610	172 519	333 129
Ziguinchor	839	950	1 789	52 613	49 998	102 611	2 090	1 792	3 882	55 542	52 740	108 282
Grand total	83 080	93 495	176 575	781 247	848 102	1 629 349	152 700	183 603	336 303	1 017 027	1 125 200	2 142 227

Proportion of pupils on a double shift

<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
5.4%	5.5%	5.4%
2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
8.5%	9.1%	8.8%
1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
8.2%	8.9%	8.6%
4.3%	3.9%	4.1%
13.5%	13.5%	13.5%
18.7%	18.9%	18.8%
9.8%	10.2%	10.0%
5.0%	4.2%	4.5%
3.3%	3.6%	3.5%
11.4%	11.4%	11.4%
13.7%	13.9%	13.8%
1.5%	1.8%	1.7%
8.2%	8.3%	8.2%

Teaching staff

Primary level: distribution of teachers by professional qualification

	Female					Male					Grand total	
	Academy inspectorate	Other	CAP (teaching certificate in pedagogical education) or CAEP (teaching certificate in preschool education)	CEAP (basic teaching certificate)	No qualification	Total women	Other	CAP (teaching certificate in pedagogical education) or CAEP (teaching certificate in preschool education)	CEAP (basic teaching certificate)	No qualification		Total men
Dakar	150		845	524	667	2 186	195	839	474	894	2 402	4 588
Diourbel	7		494	410	247	1 158	6	1 392	684	666	2 748	3 906
Fatick	9		619	380	152	1 160	22	1 903	809	342	3 076	4 236
Kaffrine	2		251	143	46	442	3	787	308	137	1 235	1 677
Kaolack	19		598	553	118	1 288	29	1 861	1 199	250	3 339	4 627
Kédougou	1		146	67	17	231	3	531	187	79	800	1 031
Kolda	2		338	125	80	545	4	1 745	465	325	2 539	3 084
Louga	9		548	563	146	1 266	18	1 553	708	321	2 600	3 866
Matam			241	160	74	475	1	930	493	204	1 628	2 103
Pikine-Guédiawaye	84		670	629	1 394	2 777	119	770	452	1 982	3 323	6 100
Rufisque	15		472	359	373	1 219	25	542	208	467	1 242	2 461
Saint-Louis	37		880	559	182	1 658	33	1 900	760	340	3 033	4 691
Sédhiou	3		242	105	53	403	10	1 439	512	222	2 183	2 586
Tamba	2		300	151	76	529	9	1 189	443	269	1 910	2 439
Thiès	70		1 580	1 053	422	3 125	90	3 223	1 291	610	5 214	8 339
Ziguinchor	2		444	163	80	689	20	1 868	548	232	2 668	3 357
Grand total	412		8 668	5 944	4 127	19 151	587	22 472	9 541	7 340	39 940	59 091

Secondary schools: teaching staff at the lower secondary level

Academy inspectorate	Female								Male								Grand total
	CAECEM/ CAEAM	CAEM/ DFSA	CAES/ CAESTP/ CAPES/ CAPEPS	CAMEPS	CAP	CEAP	No qualification	Total women	CAECEM/ CAEAM	CAEM/ DFSA	CAES/ CAESTP/ CAPES/ CAPEPS	CAMEPS	CAP	CEAP	No qualification	Total men	
Dakar	32	118	133	2	3		109	397	76	354	513	15	9	6	999	1 972	2 369
Diourbel	6	35	31	1	9		14	96	48	203	229	12	27	4	139	662	758
Fatick	27	43	55	6	1	2	18	152	250	438	350	40	9	3	120	1 210	1 362
Kaffrine	3	14	12				1	30	28	100	86	4	4	1	16	239	269
Kaolack	27	44	48	2	5	2	14	142	235	410	357	33	30	13	232	1 310	1 452
Kédougou	4	8	18		1		1	32	34	83	141	2		10	12	282	314
Kolda	6	15	31				4	56	46	151	199	11	7		99	513	569
Louga	5	41	39	2	1	1	13	102	99	293	268	31	23		155	869	971
Matam	8	21	24				5	58	26	154	170	3	1		26	380	438
Pikine- Guédiawaye	8	75	92				68	243	53	320	548	15	23	11	1 290	2 260	2 503
Rufisque	13	61	37	14			10	135	61	165	157	96	2	1	96	578	713
Saint-Louis	8	76	73	2	1	1	15	176	79	331	389	16	30	2	120	967	1 143
Sedhiou	4	25	14				8	51	52	213	157	10	6		53	491	542
Tamba	7	25	33	2			19	86	95	167	161	14	1	3	123	564	650
Thiès	28	168	127	5	2	1	48	379	271	843	733	66	50	12	398	2 373	2 752
Ziguinchor	10	56	28	3		1	16	114	99	343	260	29	5	2	214	952	1 066
Grand total	196	825	795	39	23	8	363	2 249	1 552	4 568	4 718	397	227	68	4 092	15 622	17 871

Abbreviations:

CAEAM	teaching certificate in art and music
CAECEM	teaching certificate in lower secondary education
CAEM	specialist teaching certificate in lower secondary education
CAEP	teaching certificate in preschool education
CAES	specialist teaching certificate in upper secondary education
CAESTP	teaching certificate in upper secondary, technical and vocational education

CAMEPS	higher teaching certificate in physical and sports education
CAP	teaching certificate in pedagogical education
CAPEPS	teaching certificate in physical and sports education
CAPES	teaching certificate in upper secondary education
CEAP	basic teaching certificate
DFSA	graduate diploma in art

Cultural rights (art. 15)

Replies to the questions raised in paragraph 28 of the list of issues

123. Senegal has taken several measures to promote cultural and linguistic diversity, access to scientific knowledge and, in particular, women's access to science education. The country's institutions, such as the National Assembly, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council and the Supreme Council of Local Authorities, have established and implement the right to interpretation and the freedom to choose one's language of expression. As for information and communication, the media broadcast in nearly all the languages spoken in the country, most of which have been made national languages.

124. The Government ensures that the allocation of cultural funding promotes cultural diversity. It has also set up the Department for Cultural Partnerships and the Economic Promotion of Culture, which supports and manages cultural events initiated by communities in order to assert their cultural identity, and the Senegalese Agency for Industrial Property and Technological Innovation.
