



PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 50 000 M3/D SEA WATER DESALINATION PLANT EXTENDABLE TO 100 000 M3/D ON THE GRANDE COTE IN THE FORM OF A PPP.



SECTOR

Utilities
Water Treatment

SPONSOR:

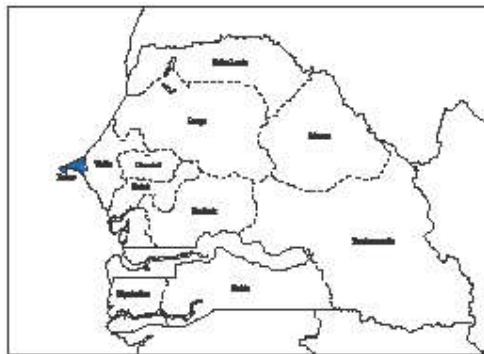
The agency in charge of implementing the project is the National Water Company of Senegal (SONES)

PROJECT TYPE:

PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

The project is located on the Grande Cote near the Pink Lake

OBJECTIVES

General Objective:

The constant increase in the water needs of the DAKAR region makes it imperative to plan, with immediate effect, the development of the water resources and to adapt the production, treatment, transfer and storage infrastructure.

The general objective is to contribute to meeting the drinking water needs of the Dakar population by 2025.

Specific objectives:

- Improve the production capacity

Ensure an additional production of 50 000 m³/d by 2019 for the Dakar region.

EXPECTED RESULTS AND INDICATORS

- The water needs of the Dakar population are met by 2019.



DEVELOPMENT OF JOAL FINIO



SECTOR
Tourism

SPONSOR:
Ministry of Tourism and Air
Transport / SAPCO and Local
Communities

PROJECT TYPE:
PUBLIC

**IMPLEMENTATION
ARRANGEMENTS**
Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

The project is located in Joal Finio.

OBJECTIVES

- Increase the capacity of the Senegalese tourist industry;
- Create an international quality standard through compliance with architecture and urban planning standards;
- Enhance and diversify the tourist product;
- Protect the environment to save the Petite Cote coastline;
- Reduce poverty by introducing a social integration plan.



OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR

- Saturation of the Saly resort with the exhaustion of land reserves;
- Exploitation of the tourist potential of priority zones;
- Construction of adequate hospitality infrastructure to achieve the objective of 1.5 million tourists in 2015.



DEVELOPMENT OF POINTE SARENE AND MBODIENE

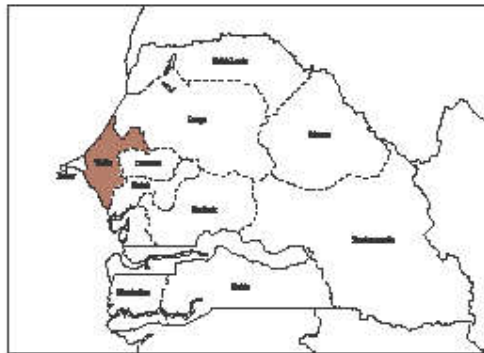


SECTOR
Tourism

SPONSOR:
Ministry of Tourism and Air Transport / SAPCO and Local Communities

PROJECT TYPE:
PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

The two (2) projects are located in Pointe Sarene (the Rural Community of Malicounda, 95 km from Dakar) and Mbodiène (the Rural Community of Ngéniène, 120 km from Dakar).

OBJECTIVES

In the bid to make the Senegal destination more competitive, a constantly renewed and improved tourist product will attract visitors as well as potential investors and encourage it to compete with the new emerging destinations.

The realization of the projects for the development of the Pointe Sarène and Mbodiène sites is meant to:

- attract new investors in the tourist sector;
- Increase the capacity of the Senegalese tourist industry;
- Create an international quality standard through compliance with architecture and urban planning standards;
- Enhance and diversify the tourist product;
- Protect the environment to save the Petite Cote coastline;
- Reduce poverty through the introduction of a social integration plan.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR

Senegal is the first tourist destination of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and received almost 985 000 tourists, in 2016. Moreover, Senegal is the destination of more than 50% of tourists visiting the UEMOA region.

The country stands out thanks to unrivaled assets and strong potentials. Its geographical position and certain



ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

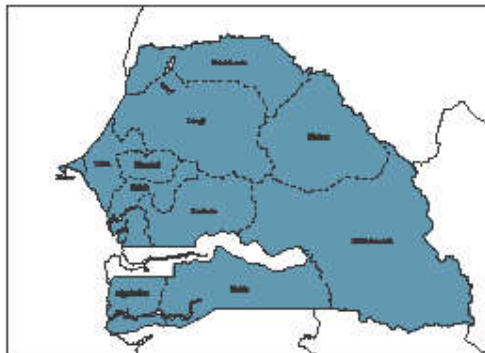


SECTOR
Energy

SPONSOR:
Ministry of Energy and Oil

PROJECT TYPE:
PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

Countrywide

OBJECTIVES

Availability of energy at a low cost and universal access to modern services, while respecting social and environmental standards.

- **Capacity building for electricity generation;**
 - Diversification of sources of electricity production including coal, natural gas, hydroelectricity, renewable energy (30%);
 - modernization of electricity grids and development of interconnections with state

funding for structuring projects in national transport networks;

- the acceleration of rural electrification with a target of 60% over time;
- intensification of the promotion of the Senegalese sedimentary basin as well as the exploitation of oil and gas deposits;
- securing the country's supply of hydrocarbons, creating conditions to reduce costs, ensuring the quality of petroleum products and the safety conditions of activities



ESTABLISHING THE NETWORK OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES - RISEP



SECTOR

Higher Vocational Education

SPONSOR:

Ministry of Higher Education and Research

PROJECT TYPE:

PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Public-Private Partnership // Loans // Concessional grants



LOCATION

The project is located in each of the fourteen (14) regions of Senegal, because the government of Senegal intends to build one ISEP per region.

OBJECTIVES

On the one hand, increase the number of students enrolled in the short-term technological and vocational stream and, on the other hand, strengthen the training-employment balance, by improving the links with professional circles and increasing the percentage of graduates joining the labour market.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR

In Senegal, only 7% of students are enrolled in the professional vocational streams while in industrialized countries, they represent 65% on average. In addition, our higher education system mainly offers high-level training equal to baccalaureate plus 3 years, and beyond, and has very few training courses for higher technicians.

To bridge the shortcomings and overcome imbalances, the government decided to take up the challenge by laying emphasis on short-term vocational training courses.

The Higher Vocational Training Institutes (ISEP) will be independent of universities and will offer short programs that meet the needs of the labour market. The courses will lead to a Senior Technician's Diploma that will reflect the mastery of skills considered essential for the performance of the targeted professions.



SOCIAL HOUSING PROGRAM



SECTOR

Housing and Quality of Life

SPONSOR:

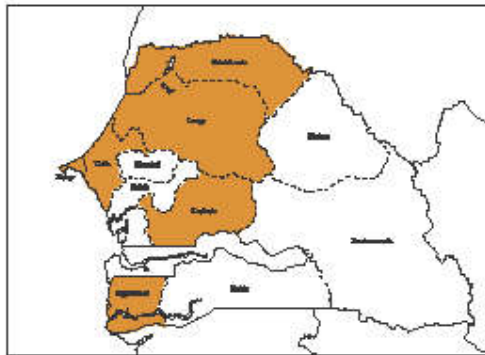
Ministry of Urban Development and Housing

PROJECT TYPE:

PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

The project is implemented throughout the country (Dakar, Thiès, Louga, Saint-Louis, Kaolack, Ziguinchor...)

OBJECTIVES

The promotion of social housing and concerted development is a priority line of action of the Government of Senegal. Its implementation will help increase the social housing supply on the market and meet the social demand in part.

The increase in supply will also help control rents which are still very high.

OVERVIEW OF THE SECTOR

During the period 1996-2001, housing supply stood at about 1 300 units/annum for a demand of more than 5 000 units/annum. The annual supply of land for residential purposes was 2 400 units while the demand was close to 14 000 units.

In 2013, housing shortage was estimated at 100 000 housing units. The bulk of the demand concerns housing cooperatives and stood at about 60 000 housing units.

The low supply is due to several factors including:

- scarcity and high cost of land characterized by speculation;
- high servicing costs which represent close to 17% of the land transfer cost;
- difficult access to bank loans which are often inadequate for the majority of applicants;
- non-participation of concession companies in the management of networks which, once realized, fall within



CONSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' RESIDENCES

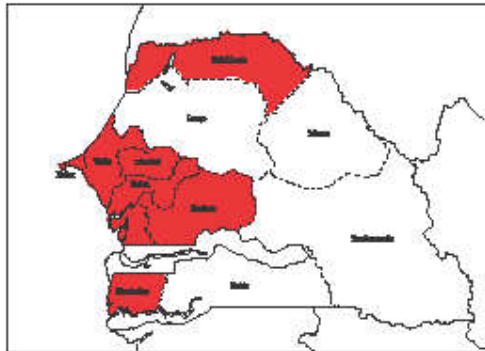


SECTOR
Education

SPONSOR:
Ministry of Higher Education
and Research

PROJECT TYPE:
Public

**IMPLEMENTATION
ARRANGEMENTS**
Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

The project is located in the various universities established in the following regions:

- Dakar/University Cheikh Anta Diop
- Saint-Louis/University Gaston Berger
- Diourbel/University Alioune Diop de Bambey
- Thiès/University of Thiès and Polytechnic Institute of Thiès
- Ziguinchor/ University Assane Seck
- Kaolack, Kaffrine, Fatick and Diourbel/ University of Sine-Saloum

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Build several students' residences in compliance with international standards with a total capacity of over 40 000 students.



VISION AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Senegal, country of Teranga (hospitality), committed early in the development of tourism due to a political vision, resulting in voluntarism in this area, then making option except in West Africa.

This proactive policy has resulted in the construction of receptive hotel on public funds, incentives to businessmen and a sort of national networking of regional capitals in receptive hoteliers.

Its proximity to 5-hour flight from major European source markets, its international audience, especially by its cultural influence him one of the cultural crossroads of the black world, its long tradition of openness and hospitality, ancient contacts with the abroad and its geographical position which makes it one of the sunniest countries of the world, ensured the success of the destination resort product especially in the winter.

The Senegal stands out with undeniable advantages and strong potential that allowed him to assert itself as the premier destination in francophone Africa with no less than 810 000 tourists each year. Some international events including the Festival International de Jazz de Saint Louis and Gorée sites and Park Sanctuary, World Heritage listed have contributed significantly to the development of the sector



VISION FOR THE FUTURE

The vision that the authorities want to develop tourism in Senegal orientation «upmarket»

A value-added tourism, sound, responsible and profitable to the senegalese economy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Reach 1.5 million arrivals by 2018 and 3 million in 2023;
- Making investments in the order of 350 billion, 140 billion CFA F for other sectors of national interest such as roads, airports, drainage.
- Creating 125 000 direct and indirect jobs by 2020
- Generating additional revenues of around 280 billion CFA F by 2020

The State authorities have implemented major reforms related to tourism recently:

- Completion of the Mapping for Festivals, Fairs and other cultural activities
- Implementation of new laws governing job training in tourism, catering and hospitality
- Completion of the classification of hotels and tourist accommodation establishments
- Beginning of the activities of Senegal Airlines
- Strengthening regional airline connections
- 2nd edition of the International Tourism Exhibition
- Reduction of VAT applicable to the tourism sector from 18% to 10 %
- Launching of the technical studies on the implementation of new development areas (Northern Coast, Saloum Delta etc.)



DAKAR TAMBACOUNDA RAILWAY LINE AND LOGISTICS HUB



SECTOR
Railway Infrastructure

SPONSOR:
Ministry of Infrastructure and Land Transport

PROJECT TYPE:
PUBLIC

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS
Public-Private Partnership



LOCATION

From Dakar to Tambacounda, West - South East Axis

OBJECTIVES

- Promote economic exchanges between member countries of the WAEMU, particularly between Senegal and Mali, and the access to the port of Dakar: three (3) million tons per year at present; 6 million tons in the medium term
- Promote the mobility of people and the opening up of regions and the domestic trade;
- Facilitate the movement of goods and services

- on the Dakar-Bamako corridor and the sub-region;
- Connection to the Regional Express Train (TER) starting of Diarnniadio and thus be able to serve the city of Thiés,
- The logistic hub will serve as Intermodal terminal and may encourage future PPP contracts
- Open up the Eastern part of Senegal and Casamance with the delivery of products (food and mining) origin and destination of the Casamance and the subregion,
- Decongestion and limitation of the maintenance of road infrastructure costs (300 trucks a day currently use the Tambacounda-Dakar axis),
- Energy saving with a reduction in environmental pollution,
- Electrification allows interoperability of the line on the axis Tambacounda-Dakar,
- Reduction of pollution due to the effects of greenhouses gases