
The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the Republic of Senegal

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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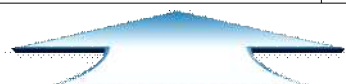
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I. Overview

Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE) (2014–2023)

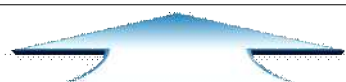
To achieve emerging market status by 2035 through social solidarity and the rule of law

Structural transformation of the economic framework	Promotion of human capital	Good governance and rule of law
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Priority Action Plan (PAP2) (2019–2023)

Pillar1	Structural change of the economy, Economic growth
Pillar2	Human capital, Social protection, Sustainable development
Pillar3	Governance, Institutions, Peace and security



Korea's Assistance Objectives

- ◆ Key considerations include Senegal's development needs, Korea's comparative advantages, potential for mutually-beneficial development, linkages with outcomes of previous assistance projects, coordination of assistance with other donor countries, etc.
 - Contribute to balanced economic growth through the development of farming and fishing communities
 - Build a foundation for sustainable economic growth through the development of human capital
 - Improve the general quality of life by expanding access to health care services
 - Build a foundation for economic growth through the establishment of transport infrastructure



Direction of Assistance in Each Priority Area

Regional Development and Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fisheries

- Increase agricultural productivity and form sustainable agricultural value chains
- Reduce regional disparity through rural development
- Promote employment and increase fishermen's incomes by providing support for fisheries

Education

- Promote enhanced access to education (including remote learning)
- Foster talented youths and technical experts who can meet industry needs

Health Care

- Improve general access to regional maternal&child health care services
- Enhance the capacity to diagnose and treat diseases such as major diseases (e.g., cancer), infectious diseases, etc.

Transportation

- Establish maritime infrastructure and foster the maritime workforce
- Improve transport infrastructure and enhance the convenience and benefit of use

- **(Assistance Goal)** Support the Senegalese government's establishment and implementation of plans in relation to ▲ structural transformation and growth of the economy, ▲ human capital, social protection, and sustainable development, and ▲ governance, the establishment of institutions, and peace and security, in order to achieve emerging market status by 2035 based on **the Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE, 2014–2023)**.

- **(Priority Areas)** Four priority areas were selected for cooperation in consideration of Senegal's development needs, Korea's comparative advantages, potential for mutually-beneficial development, linkages with outcomes of previous assistance projects, coordination of assistance with other donor countries, etc.
 - 1) **Regional Development and Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries : Contribute to reducing regional development gaps and promoting balanced economic growth** by increasing productivity and forming sustainable value chains in the agricultural sector, and accelerating employment and raising fishermen's incomes through support for fisheries.
 - 2) **Education : Build a foundation for sustainable economic growth through the development of human capital** by fostering talented youths and technical experts in line with industry needs.
 - 3) **Health Care : Improve the general quality of life by reforming the environment for health care services** by ensuring universal access to basic health care services and enhancing the capacity to diagnose and treat diseases such as major diseases (e.g., cancer), infectious diseases, etc.
 - 4) **Transport : Build a foundation for economic growth** by improving maritime and road infrastructure and fostering the related workforce.

II. Analysis

[1] Regional Development and Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries

□ Development Demand based on Current Situation

- **(Overview)** While more than 56 percent of Senegal's working population are employed in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors and the agriculture sector takes up a large proportion of the country's economy with **15.8 percent of the GDP** (2020), there is an urgent need to improve agricultural productivity due to the country's heavy dependence on imported agricultural produce (International Trade Administration under the U.S. Department of Commerce, 2020).
 - * Proportion of rural population: 54.2 percent (2015) → 51.8 percent (2020)
- In addition, although there are several manufacturing facilities such as canneries and peanut oil mills, the country's overall manufacturing infrastructure including agricultural commodity processing is fragile.
 - * One of the major objectives of the PSE is economic restructuring and growth including industrialization. To this end, an industrial park has been established in Diamniadio near Dakar and operated since November 2018.
- **(Agriculture)** While approximately 51.8 percent (2020) of the entire population live in rural areas and work in the agriculture sector, there is a **wide urban-rural gap in income and basic social services**, which necessitates the development of regional communities and agriculture to build a foundation for balanced economic growth.

- Efforts are required to increase agricultural productivity and farm household incomes by introducing advanced agricultural technologies, creating an environment for arable farming, enhancing market competitiveness, vitalizing value chains, and fostering a skilled agricultural workforce.
- **(Fishery)** As of 2018, aquatic products accounted for **20.7 percent of the total export earnings** and **1.6 percent of the GDP** and served as **a main source of nutrition*** for the Senegalese people.
 - * Aquatic products make up 70 percent of the protein intake among the Senegalese people and an average fish/seafood consumption per capita is approximately 29 kg per year (National Statistics and Demographics Agency, 2015).
- The Senegalese government mainly focuses on preventing overfishing, meeting the domestic demand for fish and seafood, and creating jobs in fishing communities and boosting fishermen's income.
- The Senegalese government has finalized **its fisheries development plan** based on the PSE and **the Letter of Sectoral Policy for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture** (LPSPDA), among which the PSE aims to increase supply through the development of aquaculture.
- The PSE has set its objectives to produce approximately 10 percent of Senegal's annual catch from aquaculture and create 20,000 new jobs by 2023, subsequently increasing aquatic food production up to 31,000 tons by 2021 and 40,000 tons by 2023.
- The PSE guidelines place an emphasis on **the development of high-value-added sectors** with competitive advantages, and to this end, the Senegalese government has selected **the stabilization of aquatic product prices** as a priority objective.

- The Senegalese government plans to take measures to optimize production conditions for fishermen, fishmongers, and processors and distributors of aquatic products in order to stabilize aquatic product prices and strengthen value chains.
- In addition, goals are set in order to **raise the quality of aquatic products** and develop competitive, high-value-added sectors by improving working conditions related to fisheries.

Strategic Action Plan for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture:

Measures to Promote the Stabilization of Aquatic Product Prices

Objective of Price Stabilization	Strategic Axis	Action Plans
Promotion of the stabilization of aquatic product prices	Development of value chains for the fisheries sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve working conditions related to production, transport, and marketing tasks • Reinforce sanitation management for aquatic products • Strengthen R&D capacity
	Promotion of restructuring in the fisheries sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate support funds for enterprises experiencing difficulties • Use fisheries and relevant industry promotion funds effectively
	Establishment of food processing centers for industrial and artisanal fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the technology management promotion department for fisheries • Create a pilot site for artisanal fisheries • Establish a pilot central market for processed aquatic products • Introduce a region of origin marking system

Source: République du Sénégal

☐ **Korea's Aid Capacity**

- Korea built the foundation for its economic growth in the past through the successful **development of the agriculture and fisheries sectors and rural communities**, and has experience in participating in aid projects for developing countries.
 - Korea has various experiences in successfully completing numerous projects related to agriculture and fisheries, such as the enhancement of agricultural productivity and rural income, improvement of living conditions in farming and fishing communities, and support for capacity building among rural residents.
 - Korea is continuously striving to share the country's successful experience in comprehensive agricultural development with developing countries.
- In addition, **based on its experience of economic growth** obtained through the successful development of the manufacturing sector, Korea is capable of sharing its **experience in building manufacturing infrastructure such as an industrial park** with Senegal.

[2] Education

☐ **Development Demand based on Current Situation**

- Despite massive investments represented by an average increase in the annual education budget by as high as 12 percent since 2000, the average years of schooling among the Senegalese people are no more than three years (2017).

- The enrollment rate in elementary schools has increased from 84.8 percent (2013) to 87.3 percent (2017), with the target set to further increase up to 96.3 percent (2023).
- Nevertheless, significant improvements must be made to increase the literacy rate*, and in particular, additional support is required for women and the rural population.
- * The literacy rate of the Senegalese population aged 15 and older is 51.9 percent. The female literacy rate is significantly lower (39.79 percent) compared to their male counterparts (64.81 percent) (WB, 2017).
- **More than 52 percent of the population are under 20 years old**, comprising the main demographic target for education, and 52 percent of the population live in rural communities (2020). In this regard, despite the progress made, there remain difficulties to achieve and maintain universal elementary education.
- The total enrollment rates for secondary and tertiary education are 46.2 percent and 13.1 percent (2019) respectively, which are higher than the sub-Saharan Africa average of 43.3 percent and 9.4 percent (2018). This demonstrates regional disparity in access to education.
- The Senegalese government is satisfying the **surging demand for tertiary education** every year by implementing nationwide policies to foster human resources and promoting the provision of equal educational opportunities and the **quantitative expansion and qualitative enhancement of education**.
- * **(University Enrollment)** As of 2017, university enrollment per 100,000 people was 1,099 students, falling far short of UNESCO's recommendations of 2,000 students.
- There is a need to reduce regional inequality in educational facilities for vocational education and training and reflect demand in accordance with the country's economic structure.
- * Currently, the country's five national and public universities are concentrated in major cities such as Dakar and Saint-Louis.

- To this end, the Senegalese government has included educational training as one of the six key areas of the PAP to achieve the PSE’s goals and established **the Program for Quality, Equity, and Transparency Improvements in Education** (PAQUET, 2013-2025) and **the Development Plan for Higher Education and Research** (PDESR, 2013-2022).

* (PSE Second Strategic Axis) Human capital, social protection, and sustainable development.

- In order to develop human capital, the Senegalese government plans to link **industrial demand to tertiary education**, promote the development of **technical and vocational education and training (TVET)**, and organize and encourage **life-long education**.

* PAQUET Implementation Goals: 1) Establish basic education that aligns with the universal right to education; 2) Provide TVET suited to market demands through private-public partnership; 3) Improve the quality of education and learning; 4) Accelerate the development of science, technology, and innovation (STI) education; 5) Strengthen the decentralized management of education programs for effective, efficient, and comprehensive governance; 6) Enhance the medium-to-long-term efficiency of the education sector; 7) Increase the productivity of teaching staff; and 8) Gradually develop the use of national language beyond alphabetical notations in the education system.

* PDESR 10 Innovation Tasks: 1) Increase the number of universities through the establishment of tertiary education institutions and restore the existing university infrastructure; 2) Develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education; 3) Introduce ICT in education and research; 4) Support the education of students and nurturing of a skilled workforce; 5) Create an environment that encourages education and research, and promote social dialogue; 6) Encourage careers in education, research, administration, and technical services; 7) Improve tertiary education and research governance; 8) Generate new drive for research and innovation; 9) Promote the “Study Abroad in Senegal” campaign; and 10) Invest in tertiary education and research to generate knowledge that can serve as a foundation and foothold for human resource development.

□ Korea's Aid Capacity

- Korea has experience in **fostering an industrial workforce** by connecting economic development plans to education development goals.
- Korea is regarded as a country that achieved successful **industrialization** despite the lack of natural resources through the development of human resources.
- In particular, Korea has strengths such as the establishment of a **TVET system**, the development of **education and training models** and **teaching methods**, the **operation and management of TVET centers**, and a large pool of specialists.
 - Korea is capable of transferring policy systems, technologies, and human resource development methods based on its high-profile position in science and technology sectors such as IT and automobiles, as well as accumulated infrastructure and technical experience.
- Korea has experience and knowhow in **expanding access to education** through **the provision of remote learning**.
 - Remote learning can be provided to tackle problems such as violation of the education right and widening educational inequality caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

[3] Health Care

□ Development Demand based on Current Situation

- Although improvements have been made in the overall maternal and child health indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), there remain high **maternal and under-5 mortality rates** and a significant urban-rural disparity due to the lack of proper medical services and a professional workforce.
 - * Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate: The maternal mortality rate was 236 deaths per 100,000 live births and the child mortality rate 56 deaths per 1,000 live births. In terms of the maternal mortality rate, there is a huge gap between urban and rural communities. (58 deaths per 1,000 live births in a city (Dakar) and 268 deaths per 1,000 live births in a rural area (Tambacounda region) (National Statistics and Demographics Agency of Senegal, 2017)
- The Senegalese government has proposed goals to expand **access to basic social services** and reduce **regional inequality** by improving the health and hygiene sector.
 - In order for the Senegalese government to achieve balanced regional development and population decentralization policies, it must improve access to basic social services such as public health nutrition and response to infectious diseases.
 - * PSE Public Health Promotion Goals: 1) Improve the quality of health services; 2) Enhance the capacity to prevent and eradicate diseases; 3) Improve maternal and child health; 4) Ensure adequate nutritive conditions of mothers and children; 5) Strengthen regional health care capacity; and 6) Improve health governance, etc.

Major Limitations and Expected Challenges in the PSE Health Care Sector

Category	Limitations	Challenges
Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of medical service capacity • Regional inequality and poor access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop vocational training programs for workers at public health centers and strengthen medical facilities • Enhance cooperation between relevant government ministries and donor organizations
Health Clinic and Public Health Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of medical workers and equipment and supplies • Regional inequality and poor access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equal deployment of medical workers to each region • Increase resources including medical equipment and supplies
Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional inequality and poor access • Poor management and financial support in accordance with demand and performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce regional inequality • Provide support in line with activities and performance • Strengthen management (e.g., contracts)
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration in cities like Dakar or Thiès 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage private sector development (especially by secondary organizations) • Expand access to finance
Medical Equipment and Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor medical equipment and supplies • Shortage of medicine (especially in rural areas) • Widespread circulation of counterfeit medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve distribution channels of medicine • Strengthen the management of medical supplies • Prevent embezzlement and corruption
Management and Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations on access to medical care • Excessive management costs • Medical workers: Lack of training and regional inequality • Incomplete systemization for strategic management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop public and private health insurances • Reduce management costs • Expand training for medical workers and reduce regional inequality • Strengthen strategic management of systems
Maternal and Child Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to medical services • Shortage of medicine (especially in rural areas) • Lack of basic medical workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equal deployment of medical workers to each region • Establish basic infrastructure and train workforce • Expand supply of medicines and related equipment and supplies

Source: République du Sénégal. "Document Sectoriel. Plan Sénégal Emergent. Santé." 2013 / Korea International Cooperation Agency. 2015. Research on Cooperation Plans for Five Francophonic African Countries-Senegal

- In addition, the Senegalese government endeavors to establish an efficient system for overall disease management based on **the National Plan for Sanitary and Social Development** (PNDSS, 2019-2028) and **Senegal's participation in the West African Network of Biomedical Analysis Laboratories** (RESAOLAB, 2019-2023).
- * PNDSS Goals: To enhance universal access to quality health care and social security services without any kind of discrimination against each and every individual, household, and community, and ensure economically and socially productive health and welfare.
 Strategic direction 1 (OS 1): Strengthen health and social security governance and expand access to financing
 Strategic direction 2 (OS 2): Provide and develop health and social security services
 Strategic direction 3 (OS 3): Expand and strengthen social security services
- * RESAOLAB Strategies: 1) Improve policies and the institutional framework for the national laboratory; 2) Ensure access to quality laboratories across all regions; 3) Enhance monitoring of antibiotic resistance; 4) Implement systems for biosafety and biosecurity that align with international standards; and 5) Calibrate equipment in laboratories and strengthen maintenance systems.

□ Korea's Aid Capacity

- **(Health Care)** Korea has experience in successfully establishing efficient public health care and medical systems through **the reform of public health care laws and systems** and **improving public health** by increasing the number of regional medical facilities, enhancing the capacity of medical workers, and providing financial support for medical care.
- **(Response to Infectious Diseases)** Korea has been **establishing a national laboratory system centered on the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency (KCDA)** and operating systems that can monitor pathogens and mediums and respond to bioterrorism.

- In addition, along with **past experience in responding to emergency situations driven by global pandemics** such as the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and COVID-19, Korea is equipped with various experiences and knowhow required for the establishment and operation of a national response system for infectious diseases.

[4] Transportation

☐ Development Demand based on Current Situation

- Senegal holds a relatively advanced position **compared to its regional peers** in terms of development, **ranking 15th** (among 54 countries) in the 2020 Africa Infrastructure Development Index (AIDI) of the African Development Bank, but the development of the transport infrastructure sector remains slow.
 - * AIDI (2020): 29.2/100 points for Senegal against the West African average of 21.6 points
 - * AIDI Transport Composite Index (2020): 3.65 points for Senegal, marking 39th place
- Moreover, Senegal ranked 111th out of 140 countries (51.8/100 points) in terms of the Global Competitive Index in Infrastructure (2018), which necessitates the expansion of transport infrastructure and enhancement of relevant capacity in order to achieve emerging market status by 2035.
- While Senegal has been making continuous efforts to improve infrastructure with the aim to **establish a hub for logistics, aviation, resource development, and business** in West Africa, more than 95 percent of its trade relies on maritime transport, leading the country to provide support for **the development of port infrastructure** for the national economy.

- Against this backdrop, the Senegalese government has announced its objectives to support the establishment of groundwork for infrastructure and logistics in order to achieve PSE goals.

* PSE First Strategic Axis: Structural transformation of economy and economic growth

PSE Transport Infrastructure Expansion Goals

Category	Goals
Road Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,170 km of paved roads • Construction of 4,000 km of regional roads • Construction of seven bridges • Modernization and construction of bus terminals
Maritime Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of passenger terminals and port facility infrastructure • Redevelopment of ports
Railway Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of 573 km of railways • Construction of standard gauge railways
Aviation Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of local airfields

Source: République du Sénégal. “Senegal Emerging Plan.” 2014.

□ Korea’s Aid Capacity

- Korea has experience and technological capacity in expanding **national transport networks** that are needed for economic and social development based on **the Comprehensive National Territorial Plan**.
 - Korea has obtained competitive advantages that allow it to actively develop and introduce intelligent transport systems and road transport systems utilizing cutting-edge IT technologies in the road sector.
- Korea has made consistent efforts to research and invest in land, maritime, and aviation transport infrastructure, and based on the development of the transport sector driven by such research and investments, the country ranked 6th in the 2019 WEF Global Competitive Index in Transport Infrastructure.

III. Proposed Assistance

[1] Regional Development and Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries

☐ Basic Direction

- Ensure food security and establish sustainable agricultural value chains.
- Reduce regional disparity through rural development.
- Support the development of fisheries and an increase in productivity.
- Support the establishment of infrastructure to develop manufacturing industries.

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 1.4.1) Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- (SDG 2.3.1) Volume of production per labor unit (by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size)
- (SDG 2.3.2) Average income of small-scale food producers (by sex and indigenous status)

☐ Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan

- Support the implementation of **reform tasks** included in **the Senegal Emerging Plan** (PSE 2014-2023), the Program for Acceleration of the Rate of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS 2014-2017), and **the Letter of Sectoral Policy for the Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture** (LPSPDA 2016-2023).

- **(Achievement of Food Security)** Support capacity building to respond to emergency situations, such as the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and natural disasters.
 - Support the mechanization of agriculture and an increase in productivity and farm household incomes in accordance with Senegal’s policy stance for agricultural revitalization and encouragement of domestic rice consumption.
- **(Establishment of Sustainable Agricultural Value Chains)** Improve total factor productivity and added value in the agricultural sector by strengthening overall agricultural value chains.
 - **(Improvement of Production Factors)** Support the quantitative expansion of agricultural produce by assisting the development of high-quality seeds for farm inputs.
 - **(Improvement of Agricultural Productivity)** ▲ Improve efficiency of farm work by accelerating the mechanization of agriculture and enhance the capacity to respond to climate change and ▲ provide farming technology training customized for Senegal.
 - **(Support for Post-harvest Management)** ▲ Reduce loss rates for farm produce by establishing a post-harvest management system and ▲ enhance sustainability by providing education on post-harvest management technology and operation of farmers’ groups.
 - **(Strengthening of Access to Finance)** Plan to establish a collaborative system for agricultural finance in order to ensure better access and, in particular, promote the active operation of agricultural funds by facilitating the self-procurement and operation of agricultural finance by the recipient country.
- **(Rural Development)** Build a foundation for sustainable economic growth by establishing basic social infrastructure and supporting **the organization and revitalization of local residents’ union.**

- **(Support for Special Projects to Increase Income)** ▲ Support the development and quality enhancement of highly profitable crops and ▲ support the introduction of a co-selling strategy and the improvement of processing and distribution processes.
- **(Improvement of the Residential Environment)** Improve the quality of life for local residents by improving the community environment including the purification of drinking water and establishment of small-scale farmland-linked facilities.
- **(Development of Fisheries)** Transfer **technologies and experience related to aquaculture in order to create added value** and develop the fisheries sector.
- **(Support for Manufacturing Infrastructure)** Support **the advancement of agricultural and fishery value chains** such as the development of food manufacturing and processing industries and **the establishment of infrastructure to stimulate industrialization***.

* E.g. Support loans to establish public infrastructure that is required to build an industrial park (entry roads, electricity, waterworks and sewerage facilities, etc.)

[2] Education

☐ **Basic Direction**

- Provide affordable and quality education to reduce educational inequality.
- Foster a talented industrial workforce that meets industry demands.
- Provide digital education to strengthen ICT capacity and reduce education inequality.

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 4.3.1) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
- (SDG 4.4.1) Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
- (SDG 4.c.1) Proportion of teachers with TVET(Technical and Vocational Education and Training) certification

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Provision of Quality Education)** Expand quantitative and qualitative educational opportunities and reduce the urban-rural education gap by establishing effective **tertiary education and TVET infrastructure** and supporting **the digitization of education and remote learning**.
 - **(Expansion of Accessibility)** Support the establishment of an educational environment for tertiary education and TVET and promote increased access to education by reducing regional education gap.
 - **(Support for Enhancement of Digitization Capacity)** Contribute to improving the level of digital literacy and academic achievement by strengthening ICT capacity, which is regarded as a key competence for learners.
 - **(Use of Remote Learning)** Support the establishment of policies for remote learning, capacity building for teaching staff, and establishment of a digital education environment to reduce the educational and regional gaps in the post-COVID-19 era.
- **(Fostering of an Industrial Workforce)** Support the development of technology education programs that reflect demands from new growth-engine industries such as ICT and tourism, and assist capacity building for TVET teaching staff and the development of vocational capacity among female youths.

- **(Reinforcement of TVET)** Contribute to the development of TVET programs such as the development of curriculums based on industrial needs, capacity building for TVET teaching staff, and employment-linked vocational training.
- **(Support for Entrepreneurship Programs)** Develop promising new business sectors through makerspaces and startup support programs, and contribute to creating new jobs through such efforts.
- **(Partnership with Enterprises)** Ensure close links between educational training and industrial needs by actively seeking collaborative opportunities and promoting cooperation with local enterprises in line with the current status of Korean companies operating in Senegal.

[3] Health Care

☐ **Basic Direction**

- Improve universal access to regional maternal and child health care services.
- Enhance the capacity to diagnose and treat diseases such as major diseases (e.g., cancer) and infectious diseases.

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 3.1.2) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- (SDG 3.2.1) Under-5 mortality rate
- (SDGs 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.5) Number (proportion) of patients who are diagnosed with major infectious diseases or receiving treatment

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Enhancement of Basic Health Care Systems)** Strengthen basic health care systems in rural areas by **fostering the workforce in the maternal and child health care sector** and **expanding universal access to medical services**.
 - **(Improvement of Access to Medical Care)** Contribute to improving maternal and child health indicators by promoting better access to medical facilities through the provision of health facilities and medical equipment and supplies.
 - **(Capacity Building of Health Workers)** Enhance the capacity of health care specialists in order to expand prenatal and postpartum management services and delivery by medical specialists.
 - **(Awareness-raising Activities in Communities)** Conduct campaigns to raise awareness among key personnel and residents in local communities to prevent blind spots in medical support from arising due to social and cultural factors.
- **(Enhancement of the Capacity to Respond to Major Diseases and Infectious Diseases)** Contribute to enhancing the standard of health by **strengthening the diagnostic ability for diseases** such as **major diseases (e.g., cancer) and infectious diseases** and **securing treatment methods**.
 - **(Strengthening of Diagnosis and Treatment of Major Diseases)** Contribute to treating major diseases by establishing medical facilities with modern diagnostics and treatment equipment and enhancing the capacity of medical workers.

- **(Enhancement of the Capacity to Respond to Infectious Diseases)** Contribute to enhancing the standard of national health security and fulfilling commitments to the International Health Regulations (IHR) by enhancing the management of national laboratories and the capacity for biosecurity and biosafety across Senegal through the enhancement of the capacity of national public health laboratories.

[4] Transportation

☐ **Basic Direction**

- Establish maritime infrastructure and enhance the capacity of the related workforce.
- Improve transport infrastructure and enhance the convenience and benefit of use.

※ Related SDG Target

- (SDG 11.2) Provide access to accessible and sustainable transport systems

☐ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Establishment of Maritime Infrastructure)** Contribute to building a foundation for sustainable economic growth including the vitalization of trade and balanced land development by **operating ports, managing and dredging rivers, preparing major logistics facilities, and improving maritime logistics services.**
- **(Support for the Establishment of Infrastructure)** Consider technology transfers utilizing Korea's ICT to establish logistics systems when providing support for the establishment of port facilities and maritime logistics systems.

- **(Provision of Educational Training)** Support the fostering of human resources in related sectors to operate maritime infrastructure.
- **(Establishment of Transport and Logistics Infrastructure)** Contribute to comprehensive regional economic development and the establishment of a logistics hub in sub-Saharan Africa by supporting **the connection of remote areas to the transport logistics network, the expansion of the comprehensive transport and logistics system, and the improvement of systems currently in use.**
- **(Connection of Cities and Key Areas)** Provide support for the improvement of connectivity between major cities and key areas (industrial parks, airports, and ports) and contribute to the establishment of the inland transport system such as inland waterways.

IV. Performance Monitoring Guidelines

Senegal's Long-term Development Goal: To realize a diversified, knowledge-based economy, become a cultural powerhouse, and promote green development plans to improve the quality of life for the general public and protect the environment

CPS Goal: All goals in each area

Priority Areas	Goal(s)	Limitation(s)	Outcome(s)	Performance Indicator(s)
Regional Development and Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase agricultural productivity and create sustainable agricultural value chains Reduce regional disparity through rural development To stimulate employment and increase fishermen's incomes by supporting fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SDG 1.1.) By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day. (SDG 2.3.) Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including secure and equal access to land and other productive resources and inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unequal development status and income gaps between urban and rural areas Shortage of agricultural infrastructure and poor agricultural productivity Poor fisheries productivity and lack of cold chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and income growth of rural communities Increase in agricultural productivity Improvement of fisheries infrastructure and value chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth rate of rural incomes Growth rate of agricultural productivity Growth rate of fisheries productivity
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster an industry-oriented technical workforce through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large amounts of funds needed to improve the environment for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of development plans for tertiary education and TVET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of educational institutions

	<p>advanced technical education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create jobs for the youth by encouraging youth startups and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) - (SDG 4.3) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education including university - (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment and decent jobs 	<p>educational institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitations on the demand for an educated and skilled technical workforce within Senegal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the global quality certification system for the operation of specialized institutions for higher education and TVET - Increase in the number of graduates majored in STEM fields at tertiary education institutions - Strengthening the organizational capacity for TVET - Introduction of the national eligibility verification system - Establishment of remote learning infrastructure 	<p>providing globally-certified TVET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of graduates majoring in STEM fields at tertiary education institutions - Increased number of students who benefited from affordable and quality tertiary education and TVET - Increased number of remote learning recipients
Health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control infectious diseases and improve related management environment - (SDG 3.1) Reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births - (SDG 3.2) Reduce neonatal mortality to as low as 12 per 1,000 live births - (SDG 3.4) Eradicate major infectious diseases and prevent diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient capacity of medical and health policy workers - Lack of consistent support from the government to respond to infectious diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of disease monitoring centers - Training medical workers and reorganizing curriculums - Expansion of access to regional hygiene facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of medical workers who receive education and training support - Increased number of national and public hospitals in rural areas - Increased number of certified laboratories
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish feasible policies and institutions required for the expansion of transport infrastructure (roads, railways, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large amounts of funds needed to expand and reconstruct roads and railways (single-track) infrastructure due to the lack of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fostering researchers in the transport sector - Conducting and presenting research on innovative public transportation facilities (e.g., BRT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly established departments specialized for transport at tertiary education institutions

	and airports) - (SDG 11.2) Provide access to sustainable transport systems	facilities - Frequent replacement of staff in charge	- Establishment of centers for road recovery, road operation, and management monitoring	- Expanded and improved standard of transport facilities - Improved level of traffic congestion
Major Assumption(s)		1. Frequent replacement of government officials due to regime changes in Senegal 2. Occurrence of financial crises and deflation caused by budget deficits 3. Occurrence of legal and institutional obstacles 4. Outbreak of worsening weather conditions and major natural disasters (air pollution, floods, etc.)		