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**Master's Thesis of International Studies  
(International Cooperation)**

**Emerging Security Issues:  
case study of Thies Municipal District  
Area**

August 2021

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Seoul National University

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**Emerging Security Issues:**  
**case study of Thies Municipal District Area**

A thesis presented

By

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A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
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**Graduate School of International Studies**  
**Seoul National University**  
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# Emerging Security Issues:

case study of Thies Municipal District Area

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# **ABSTRACT**

## **Emerging Security Issues: case study of Thies Municipal District Area**

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This research paper entitled Emerging Security Issues: case study of Thies Municipal District Area. First at all it analyzes the level of security perception, focus on Thies District by using historical, societal and sociological methods, insights and data collecting through interviews. After trying to understand the causes linked to the resurgence of violence in Senegalese society, and the District of Thies in particular, the document tries to identify possible avenues of solutions within the framework of better synergies between the combined actions of Senegalese defense and security forces. Without forgetting the necessary involvement of central political authorities, local elected officials, opinion leaders, civil society, NGOs, local populations in short the community in general.

**Keywords:** security, Thies, Thies district, Senegal, developing country

**Student Number:** 2019-26019

## 요 약

### 새로운 보안 문제 : Thies 지역 의 사례 연구

우선 보안 인식 수준을 분석하고, 역사적, 사회적, 사회 학적 방법, 통찰력 및 인터뷰를 통한 데이터 수집을 사용하여 Thies District 에 중점을 둡니다.

세네갈 사회와 특히 티에스 지구에서 폭력의 부활과 관련된 원인을 이해하려고 노력한 후 문서는 세네갈 국방과 보안군의 결합 된 행동 사이의 더 나은 시너지 프레임 워크 내에서 가능한 해결책을 식별하려고합니다. 경찰과 헌병). 중앙 정치 당국, 지방 선출직 공무원, 오피니언 리더, 시민 사회, NGO, 간단히 말해서 지역 주민의 참여를 잊지 않고 일반적으로 지역 사회에 참여합니다.

키워드: 보안, 불안정, Thies, Thies 지구, 세네갈, 보안 문제, 개혁, 정책, 정책 개혁, 개발 도상국, 보안 도전, 경찰, 헌병대

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# **I. INTRODUCTION**

Senegal is a developing country characterized by a lack of enough economic, financial, human and material resources. The country is addressing many challenges such as poverty, education enrollment, illiteracy, health, sanitization, energy and clean water access, nutrition, environmental disasters, tropical diseases (Malaria, Ebola etc.). Thus, there is a needs to develop better policies to tackle home security issues.

Once a heaven of peace and security where the populations mainly and generally are known for their non-violent and pacifist nature, Senegal has experienced in recent years a vertiginous rising of insecurity and violence. This situation, a kind of feeling of insecurity, is caused by phenomena hitherto little known in our society such as the cases of repeated rapes followed by murders, murders, pedophilia, theft with violence, livestock theft, assassination, assassination with premeditation, drugs use, violence, aggressions, high banditry, patricide, daily violence, domestic violence, infanticide, culture of violence, Family bankruptcy, degradation of mores, authority bankruptcy, parental authority crisis, collective fear etc. The matters are becoming more and more widespread.

Formerly, Senegal was a very safe country in terms of security in general and the protection of people and their properties. But nowadays, it is more and more confronted with acts of violence. In effect, the population of Senegal is very quickly increasing (from 8 million in 1988 to 16 million in 2019).

This phenomenon is due to rapid increasing birth rate, decreasing of death rate combine to high rate of rural exodus and migrating people from neighbouring countries. Border porosity, the weakness of the security agents' means in terms of logistics: vehicles and fuel, poverty, imported crimes phenomena, school dropping, crise of values etc., made insecurity and violence became very serious issues. In the past, fear was on the side of the criminals, but in the recent years, fear has changed sides. Now fear is on the side of the people. This situation, beyond the insecurity it generates, has more negative impacts on the quality of life of Senegalese people and even on the economy and social living harmony in general.

Already, a report by two research experts Pierre Fougeyrollas and Toumany Sankhare<sup>1</sup> (1964), in the aftermath of the independence of several AOF (French West African countries) in 1960, commissioned by the then Economic and Social Council of Senegal, drew attention to Senegalese decision makers to deal with a phenomenon called "growing insecurity".

Many academics, scholars, researchers, like sociologist and socio-anthropologist, historians etc. like: Djibril Diakhate<sup>2</sup>, Penda Mbow, <sup>3</sup>Fatou Sow Sarr<sup>4</sup> etc., tried to understand the causes of this sudden rise of violence in our society in order to suggest some solutions to policy-makers.

The rural exodus, the massive movement of people from the countryside to the city and even the rush of populations from certain less affluent cities to the capital and urban cities in general, could cause serious security problems. For example:

- Dakar the capital city of Senegal, is still facing a demographic dynamic that make the urban management hard to handle. With only 0.3% of the territory, Dakar concentrates more than half of the cities citizens (53.7%).

In 40 years (1976-2016), the population of Dakar has increased by 72.56% (Symposium sous-régional «Stratégies locales de lutte contre la violence et la criminalité pour une gouvernance urbaine inclusive en Afrique de l'ouest, 2016 »);

- Thies, which is the second important agglomeration in terms of infrastructures, strategic positioning and development, after Dakar, is facing many security issues.

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<sup>1</sup>- Report commissioned by the then Economic and Social Council of Senegal (CES) / Pierre Fougeyrollas and Toumany Sankhare.-1964.

<sup>2</sup>- Pr Djiby Diakhate, sociologist: professor at Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar

<sup>3</sup> Penda Mbow, is a historian, an activist, and a Senegalese politician. Minister of Culture of Senegal for several months in 2001, she is a professor at Université Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar and president of Mouvement citoyen (Citizens' Movement).

<sup>4</sup> - Professeure Fatou Sarr Sow est Maître de conférence à l'IFAN - Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar où elle dirige le Laboratoire Genre et Recherche scientifique qu'elle a crée en 2004.

Then, What kind of courageous reforms and measures should be taken to challenge violence and insecurity rising in Senegalese society?

-What kind of responses should Senegalese central government, security and defense forces (police and gendarmerie), local authorities and the Senegalese community in general, should bring separately or jointly to solve this severe and critical issue?

- What will be the future of the two separate components (Police and Gendarmerie) in the quest for a solution against violence and insecurity? Since the merger of the police and the gendarmerie is not a new project, can this project be one among many strategies of the fight against violence and criminality rising?

Our study will focus on Thiès district. As a crossroads region, one of the most important area in term of infrastructures, industries, etc. After Dakar, the capital city, Thiès has experimented many reforms in various public policy domains before their implementation. Among them, we can quote decentralisation policies, urbanism, planning, taxation, public health, security etc.

Thies is also well known as a ‘city of resistance’, historic and symbolic, with a very rich past in terms of union resistance, historic capital of the railway linking Dakar the Senegalese capital to Bamako the capital of Mali. Crossroad zone and cosmopolitan city and epicenter of road, rail and air transport, Thiès lodges the largest Senegal’s airport or even the sub-region (Blaise Diagne International Airport of Diass).

Among other motivations which guided the choice of the municipal district of Thiès, it is the fact that we were born in this city, where we have been living almost continuously for several decades. As a resident, actor, member of the citizen movements, and witness of the evolution of the city for over thirty years. We will try to carry out an in-depth diagnosis of the security problems linked to defense forces (police and gendarmerie) mission analysis and assessment for more efficient security management.

Unlike the police who work mainly in towns and urban areas, the gendarmerie mainly operates in rural areas, but its competence, is through the whole national territory both urban cities and rural areas.

But nowadays, due to several factors related either to the integral communalization (dictation of Act III of decentralization in Senegal (Loi n° 2013-10 du 28 décembre 2013- Loi n° 2013-10 du 28 décembre 2013 portant Code général des Collectivités locales.- in Journal officiel de la republique du Senegal J.O. N° 6765 du Samedi 28 Décembre 2013), with the disappearance of the rural communities for the benefit of the erection of new communes or cities, the erosion of the rural areas for the benefit of urban areas, we are witnessing a kind of an overlap of missions between police and gendarmerie.

It should also be mentioned that the populations residing in urban areas where the competence of the police applied specifically, can often voluntarily choose for one reason or another to directly contact the gendarmerie instead of the police for the settlement of any dispute or private business.

In addition to this, the public prosecutor or judicial authorities in general, can directly seize the gendarmerie, taking into account its reputation built around its high level of professionalism and its sense of higher methodology approach etc., to entrust to it files or facts of 'investigations, research, pursuit or leaflet of organized crime.

Thus, with a context of legal-institutional upheaval linked to the entry into force of Act III of decentralization in Senegal, combined with the continuous and rampant urbanization of urban areas to the detriment of rural areas, with the appearance of new forms of crime or violence; a forward-looking and inclusive debate should be held on the new orientations and missions of the police and the gendarmerie for better management of the security of people and their properties.

## 1.1- Statement of the problem and research question

- What kind of policies, strategies, tactics and, formulas models should be taken and how, in order to overcome security emergent issues in Thies local District?

This study entitled: *Emerging Security Issues: case study of Thies Municipal District Area*, aims to suggest solutions against the vertiginous rise of violence and insecurity in Senegal these recent years.

Never in its history, Senegalese society, had been so shaken by violence and crimes of all kinds (robberies with violence, crimes, assassinations, etc.).

Despite the colossal efforts of the defense and security forces, namely the police and the gendarmerie, the Senegalese populations are won over by a feeling of insecurity.

The model inherited from French colonialization, with two main groups, namely the police and the gendarmerie under two different ministries (interior ministry for the police and defense for the gendarmerie) separated and operating independently each in a context of developing countries is it an handicap?

Hence, the relevance of this study, is to open a reflection aiming at assessing Senegalese national security level, then trying to identify solutions for a better management of defense and security forces (police and gendarmerie) for more efficiency of their actions for the benefit of local population.

Usually, ad hoc and joint police-gendarmerie operations are often carried out in the event of a sharp rise in insecurity risks with very satisfactory results, but we think that is not sufficient, the objective of this study aims to lay the foundations for a reflection tending to rethink and redefine our national security model (recruiting more policemen and gendarmes, building new police and/gendarmerie stations, more mutualisation and collaboration between police and gendarmerie, creating Security Proximity Agency, unification and centralization of the chain of command police-gendarmerie under the same or different hierarchical dependence? etc.). What about local authorities participation and the community in general?

The security model, ultimate goal of which, will be to restore an acceptable level of security, and transfer fear into the camp of delinquents and criminals.

Through pollicisation and securing theories we will try to analyze this topic

## **1.2 - Purpose of the research**

On April 04, 2017 after the parade celebrating the 57th anniversary of the independence and national sovereignty of Senegal, the current President Macky Sall, paid a vibrant tribute to the defense and security forces before urging them to join their forces and abilities (more cooperation and collaboration) in the objective of a more effective and efficient fight against emerging security issues in all its forms. Because, these two entities although, meanwhile collaborating in maintaining security, they are both quite a little jealous of their autonomy as well as their independence of action.

The gap between our project and what has been done so far consists in laying the foundations for a reflection, aiming to analyze the emerging security issues: policies and reforms needed for a better management of local security challenges: based on Thiès Municipal District Area.

Then, This study using local data collection and statistics through questionnaire and interviews, benchmarking theory process in many countries, aims, among other objectives, to seek national security efficiency and effectiveness, at domestic and local levels (cities, districts etc.). As well as looking for, how to better rationalize public spendings in the context of developing country.

## **1.3 -Significance of the research**

Under the pretext of the increase of violence in Senegal in recent years, we will try to identify solutions related to local security system model improvement of the police and the gendarmerie for a better efficiency in terms of policies, investments, coordination etc. in security matters.

While being inspired mainly by the French model, we will try to suggest a model adapted to Senegalese security context, being able to guarantee efficiency and effectiveness.

Given the emergency caused by the upsurge of violence in all its forms, our study will first try to assess the security: both perception and appreciation level by populations and professionals in charge of security handling; by collecting data through questionnaire.

The study will attempt to lay the foundations for:

- A better rationalization of the resources allocated for domestic or local security;
- Studying the possibility of more close police-gendarmerie collaboration and partnership in joining their forces and commitments under the two different entities or under the same hierarchy supervision;
- Seeking effectiveness and efficiency for a 'police-gendarmerie' of proximity or in other words a security of proximity;
- Rethinking and redefining our own security policy in a context of a developing country but also with regard to new security issues;
- Putting more emphasis on prevention, education and training of citizens; as well as personal security...

Logically, we believe that the two entities, police and gendarmerie, should work together and complete each other for an ultimate common goal to be achieved: preserving the security of people and their properties. For that, they must coordinate and join their forces and capabilities.

- Exchange of information, protocols, procedures between two different entities and falling under different supervision;
- Organization of joint, punctual operations in case of immediate needs;
- Establishment of several forms of collaboration between two entities of different guardianship;



- May be looking for the possibility of more centralization and unification of the police-gendarmerie hierarchical chain of command;
- Attachment of the two entities to the same common hierarchy (police-gendarmerie) as is the case in France but the entities always retain a certain autonomy while collaborating?

#### **1.4 -Anticipated problems and limitations:**

Given the sensibility and centrality of the topic related to emerging security issues in domestic (local) level without forgetting challenges linked to lack of resources in developing countries, access to the already pre-established documentation will not be easy.

To get through this obstacle, we will resort to other data collection methods such as interviews, online interviews, online questionnaires without forgetting the resources available on the web, since we will not have the opportunity to go to the field.

## **II. Theory and Methodology**

### **II-1 Literature review**

In a global context of rising violence and insecurity, the response of state policies to face these challenges, constitutes a major citizen demand. According to data collected in our survey among more than 170 interviews, more than 165 targeted people, like around 97% put security issues as a priority, often above the classic rights related to health, education, food etc.

\*What is security? Once as a very specific term directly related to military or defense and security services in general, the term security has evolved and became now very broad and is applied in almost all domains like: management of people and their properties, border control, transportations, prevention from all kinds of threats, physical, psychologic or moral violence, any kind of threat against the physical and / or moral integrity of the person and their properties, any kind of troubles.

\*Understanding national security or domestic security, through International Security: like Bokko Haram issues, which was at the beginning a domestic and local issue for Nigeria, is now becoming an international one in many sub-Saharan Africa countries. In order to tackle this issue, the G5 Sahel summit is set up (Understanding International Security by Professor Sheen, GSIS-SNU, 2020)

\*The Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa, an annual International meeting Forum organised by the Senegalese Government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad) and the Pan-African Institute of Strategy, with the support of the French Ministry of Defense and the Association de soutien au Forum de Dakar (ASFORDAK), in conjunction with the African Union and many international development institutions and partners.

The Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa, annually brings together many African heads of state and government, international partners, as well as multiple peace and security actors. Launched at the 2013 Elysée Summit organized by France, the first edition of the forum was held in December 2014 in Dakar under the High Patronage of the Senegalese President, Macky SALL.

Today, it is an essential meeting for all the actors concerned with Security and Peace on the African continent.

\* Security analyzed through the prime or core value approach: *is the prerequisite for the enjoyment of other values such as prosperity, freedom or whatever; it outranks other values for all actors in all situations; and is one of the most important value.*(Understanding International security, prof. Sheen, fall semester 2020).

-First, Security is the prerequisite for the enjoyment of other values such as prosperity, freedom or whatever. In a situation of insecurity due to several factors such as conflicts of all kinds, ethnic, tribal, religious, political, social unrest etc, no one can fully enjoy the values of peace, prosperity, freedom, economic and social development. Other reasons of non-enjoyment can also be a very high level of insecurity linked to acts of crime, terror, fear, threats on physical or moral integrity of people as well as on their properties etc.

-Second, Security outranks other values for all actors in all situations: given its essential place in the development of the human, animal and even plant species, a minimum of security is required and essential for the sustainability of any activity.

-Third, Security is one of the most important value: its importance in everyday life as well as in all activities that govern human, animal and even plant lives, gives it the status of one of the most important values;

-In a country like Senegal, once strongly anchored in its traditional values of peace, sharing, tolerance, mutual understanding, mutual aid, collaboration etc., the surge in violence and insecurity creates a psychological and emotional shock. The social transformations carried out with them, in Senegalese society the development of individualism to the detriment of the collectivity, the decline of collective meaning and sharing for the benefit of personal interest.

Thus, the bases and foundations which until now have guaranteed the cement of the common living together in a relatively peaceful society have been strongly

shaken in recent decades (NDIAYE, Lamine.- Culture, Crime et Violence : socio-anthropologie de la déviance au Sénégal, 2010).

\*The cousinship joking: formerly, the joking cousin, a glue, a unifying element, a very important social bulwark in the system for maintaining peace and social cohesion, perceived as a kind of societal ‘non-aggression pact’ between individuals, communities, ethnic groups (Fulani, Serere, Wolofs, Diolas, Mandings etc.) which makes up the Senegalese society. Although still showing signs of resilience, the joking cousin loses some of its intensity with the modernization or ‘westernization’ of Senegalese society.

- **Proverbs and Sayings, characteristics of Senegalese culture**

In Wolof language (the majority ethnic group of Senegal): an old Wolof proverb or saying declares that "man is man's remedy".

- Family and socialization: the symbolism of ‘*ndap*’ a big and large bowl for sharing the family meal.

- This conception is found among the Wolofs who pose the division of goods (*Bokk*) as a variant and a determinant of open kinship (*Mbokk*).

What Professor Djiby Diakhate calls: ‘The accomplished man is the one who does not undermine his own integrity (he is his own remedy), or that of others (he is the remedy of the other). The other is here both the member of the community and the stranger, since in this society the latter, what GASTELLU calls “the mechanisms of equalization and correspondence” (1981: 765), is integrated into the group as a separate element. It is therefore beneficiary in all respects while being subject to the normative matrix which organizes the functioning of the community.

In the Sereer language, second or third Senegalese largest ethnic group, where Man is represented under the symbol or nickname "O.Kin" can only be understood in the world of the relation to others.

\*Penda Mbow, Senegalese historian speaks of collective madness:

she said: "There is like a collective madness that is settling in Senegal"

As crime and violence against women continues to increase, Senegal has responded by passing a law criminalizing rape and pedophilia. Historian Penda Mbow analyzed for Sputnik France the excesses of a rapidly changing society. She tried to understand and analyze how between religiosity and conservatism, would Senegalese style of living together be compromised?

\*According to professor Fatou Sow Sarr, sociologist and director of the Gender and Scientific Research laboratory of the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN Cheikh Anta Diop) at University Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar: "Violence is the crucible of a society's problems" and also "All the actions that we must take and carry out must be done according to the development objectives of our country", noted the sociologist, godmother of the African Network of the 3rd millennium which organized a caravan against violence on women (March 6th, 2010 Senegalese Press Agency-Dakar).

She also adds: "*Our families have become a violent society*" and she established a link between political violence and domestic violence, alluding to the vertiginous rise of violence in Senegal.

Between the violence on the political scene and that of the family that the press reports on a daily life, Fatou Sow Sarr establishes a link, and said: "because our families, we have become a violent society. We see domestic violence which often leads to drama. A husband kills his wife. (Case of Touba recently) ", she points out.

This is why she calls on leaders to "act quickly" in order to break with the Western model of society which emphasizes the individual and to establish a community-type society. "*We have to act fast before it's too late,*" she warns. And to insist: "*Family policies must be rethought to project themselves towards models of community society*".

As a small conclusion on this fact, we can just notice that, in domestic violence (violent or aggressive behavior within the home, typically involving the violent

abuse of a spouse or partner), even if husbands often kill their wives, a wife can also kill her husband and vice-versa.

\* The Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP) 2014-2035<sup>5</sup>, adopted by the Senegalese government (Senegalese government, 2014); constitutes the only basic reference framework of Senegalese economic and social policy in the short, medium, and long term, can be taken as reference. That very ambitious but realistic and feasible plan, can be summarized as a vision aiming to achieve «An emerging Senegal in 2035 based on social solidarity and the rule of law”.

Among main pillars like governance, building strong institutions, promoting peace; security management status is strongly highlighted in order to satisfy the high aspirations of Senegalese population for a better life and the achievement of a sustainable economic and social development growth (Republic of Senegal, 2014).

\*Senegalese National Security Strategy and Development essentially inspired by this plan, aims to ensure basically the protection of its citizens, and broadly the national interest, is based on four major pillars: Security policies frameworks, National Security Architecture, Monitoring and Oversight Mechanisms, Challenges and Prospects (Luka Kuol /Africa Center for Strategic Studies; 2018)<sup>6</sup>.

Senegalese Security policies frameworks have two major points like defense policy and internal security policy. The defense policy, a kind of ‘secret policy’, only institutions participating in developing and implementing national security public can have access to its contents, in opposite the internal security policy strategy is defined by the Ministry of Interior through security forces capacities

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<sup>5</sup> Senegal has decided to adopt a new development model (2014-2035) to speed up its march towards emergence. This strategy, named Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES), forms the reference framework for the country’s economic and social policy over the mid- and long-term.

<sup>6</sup> National Security Strategy Development: The Workshop Overview, August 6th 2018.- Dakar, Senegal, Africa Center for Strategic Studies.

of anticipation, prevention, action and response to the threats and security challenges faced by the country.

The National security framework or architecture has four subcomponents like:

- The supreme national defense council (created by law N° 70-23 of June 1970 and implemented by decrees N°96-177 of February 1996 and 2001-753 of October 2001;
- The National Security Council: It meets once a week under the chairmanship of the President.
- Strategic Guidance Center: under the direct authority of the President of the Republic, it gathers, centralizes all information from the different government agencies and coordinating various intelligence services.

\* President Macky's speech: on April 04, 2017 after the parade celebrating the 57th anniversary of the independence and national sovereignty of Senegal, the current President Macky Sall, paid a vibrant tribute to the defense and security forces before urging them to pool their forces in the objective of a more effective and efficient fight against insecurity in all its forms.

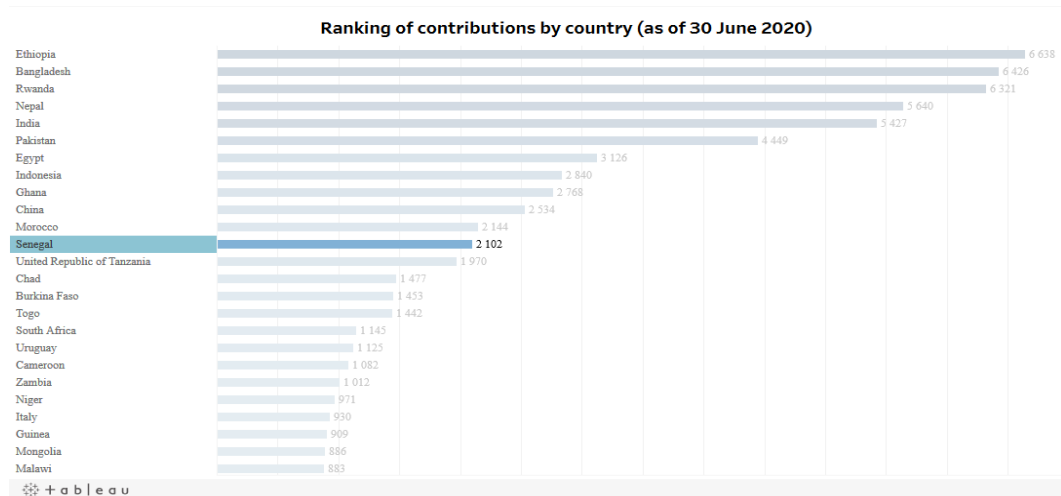
\*Commissioner Tabara Ndiaye, spokesperson for the Public Relations Department of the Senegalese Police reveals discussions for a Police-Gendarmerie merger ongoing project<sup>7</sup>;

\*Senegal, enjoying a strong reputation recognized internationally in the context of the maintenance of peace and security by its police, gendarmes and army, continues to benefit from the trust of the United Nations, of which it is the 12th ranking force in terms of number of troops, police and gendarmes engaged in the various theaters of UN operations around the world: South Soudan, Haiti, Rwanda, Republic of Central Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia etc. As ranking of troops, police and gendarmes contributions

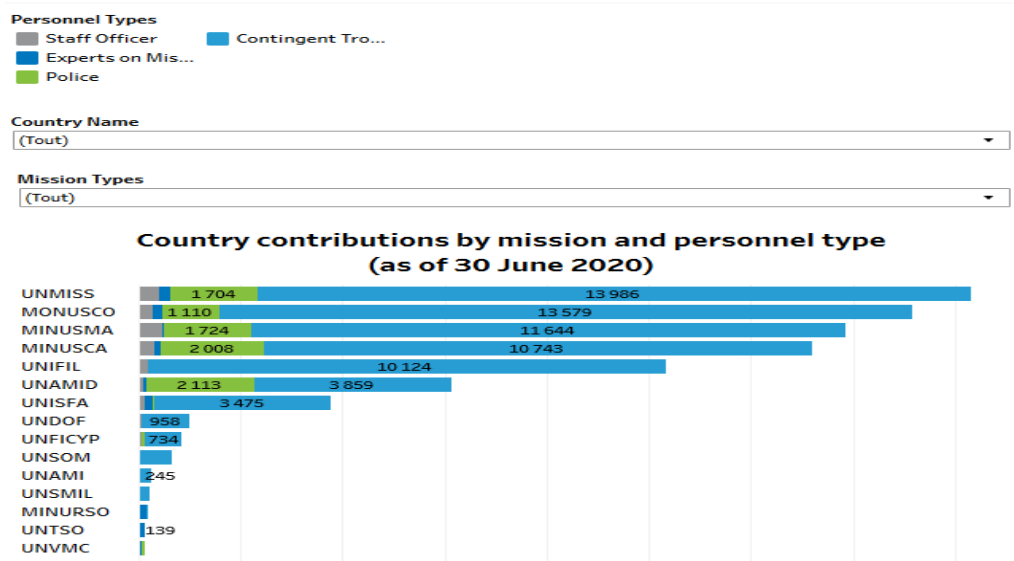
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<sup>7</sup> ([https://www.pressafrik.com/Le-commissaire-Tabara-Ndiaye-revele-des-discussions-pour-une-fusion-Police-Gendarmerie-au-Senegal\\_a197224.html](https://www.pressafrik.com/Le-commissaire-Tabara-Ndiaye-revele-des-discussions-pour-une-fusion-Police-Gendarmerie-au-Senegal_a197224.html) 26 mars 2020

by country in different United Nations operations around the world, Senegal with 2102 soldiers, is 12th ranking as of 30 June 2020. (Look graphs below).



<https://public.tableau.com/profile/pss.un#!/vizhome/troopsandpolicecontributors/countryranking/ july 26th 2020.>



<https://public.tableau.com/profile/pss.un#!/vizhome/troopsandpolicecontributors/by Country/ July 26th 2020.>



The professionalism of its human resources (Senegalese units) is recognized worldwide. Thus, this lever constitutes a fundamental, unifying element and an important asset in the dynamics of a better management of its internal security policy.

\*Global Homeland Security and Police Index<sup>8</sup>: out of 127 countries in this ranking, Senegal comes in 68th place.

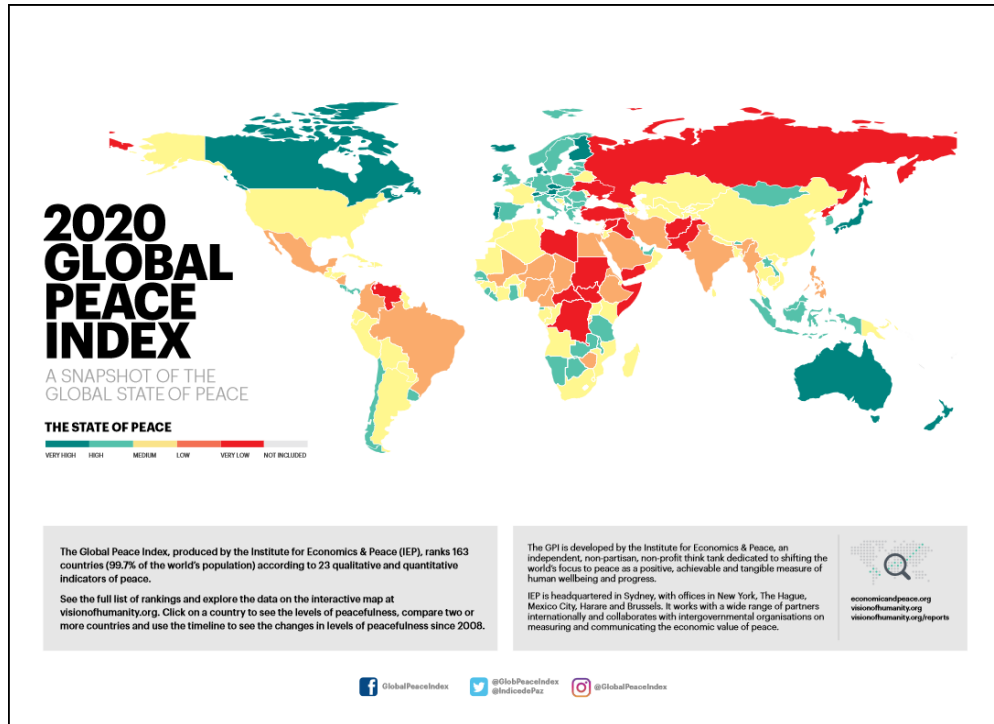
Only 29 African countries are present in this ranking and Senegal is the 4th to appear in order of performance, after Botswana (47th), Rwanda (50th) and Algeria (58th). Senegal is ranked 4th in Africa behind Botswana, Rwanda and Algeria. This ranking was established by the National Internal Security Index. The ranking covers the year 2016. It is, so far, its first and only edition. It was commissioned by the Sharjah Police Department (United Arab Emirates) and the International Association for Police Sciences; and developed by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), a think tank dedicated to developing metrics to analyze peace and quantify its economic value.

\*The 2020 Global Peace Index<sup>9</sup>: Snapshot of the Global State of Peace category based on six classes (very high, high, medium, low, very low, and not included zones) took Senegal in the second best category of peaceful countries in the world, with high peace index (graph below)

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.hsdI.org/c/2019-global-peace-index-released/>

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GPI\\_2020\\_web.pdf](https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/GPI_2020_web.pdf)



\*Brief historical reminder of the municipal police in Senegal. Several thousand police officers of the state of Senegal were struck off by the Senegalese government in 1987 during a movement of humor translated into a protest demonstration.

After several years of excruciating suffering, physical, social, mental, psychological and psychological distress ... (loss of employment, loss of incomes, dislocated families, deceased agents, etc.), the Senegalese government decided 6 years later in 1993 to reintegrate them into working life by creating a new unit called the Municipal Police under the hierarchy of municipalities or communes. Thus, Thiès as a municipality had benefited from a staffing called municipal police.

On the basis of the bill 15/93 amending and supplementing the law number 69-54 of July 16, 1969 relating to the general status of the municipal civil service, with the following statement of reasons and explanations:

- Allow police officers struck off in 1987 to be reinstated, by way of derogation within the framework of municipal officials. Because until then, the body of police officers did not exist in the nomenclature of municipal workers.

The municipal police body created in 1993 in a particular context to resolve an extremely painful problem, namely the reintegration of police officers struck off in 1987, has experienced many difficulties in its materialization and has not experienced any follow-up for its perpetuation. At the end after several years, most of the agents then alive or in physical, mental or intellectual state to exercise experienced retirement and the body is presently in extinction.

It also, should be noted in the wake that in 2015, the government of Senegal again reiterated its commitment to build a police force closer to the populations through the new Decree No. 2015-101 of February 18, 2015 on the organization of the Municipal Police.

The main purpose of this decree in article 01 is to organize the Municipal Police, a local police force placed under the authority of the Mayor, and to associate it with the action of the National Police and the National Gendarmerie. However, even the populations are waiting for its establishment and the structure is a little bit slow to take shape.

\*The creation and establishment of the National Agency for Proximity Security, (ANSP) created in 2013 by decree n ° 2013-1063, under the magistracy of President Macky Sall with a first cohort of 10,000 agents followed by several others cohorts.

The agents of this new body called the Proximity Security Agent (ASP) have become today by force of circumstance a visible element in the national security system in the police, public spaces, administration services and department in general, markets. , municipalities, religious events, places of worship etc.

With an ambitious project devoted to strengthening local neighborhood security systems through the "Safe Neighborhoods Program", the impact as well as the positive or negative aspects or contributions of this body in the national security system in connection with the improvement safety of people and their properties, must be analyzed

\*Arnold Wolfers<sup>10</sup>: *'National Security as an Ambiguous Symbol'*.

Popular terms, “national interest” or “national security”, which seem to be the subject of consensus, may not mean the same thing to different people. They may not have a precise meaning at all. They can allow everyone to label any policy they prefer with an attractive and possible misleading name.

Thus, "national interest" or national security is oriented towards the design of policies capable of promoting the aspirations that are attributed to the nation rather than to individuals, sub-national groups or humanity as a whole. Considered as ‘political formulas’ by Wolfers, most political leaders, academics etc., use and abuse the terms national interest or national security interest, often to defend or justify foreign policies orientations.

This reflection of Arnold Wolfers in relation to the real meaning of the terms national interest or national security must be taken into account in our daily life and analysis.

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<sup>10</sup> Arnold Oscar Wolfers was a Swiss-American lawyer, economist, historian and specialist in international relations, best known for his work at Yale University and for being a pioneer of classical realism in international relations. Date / Place of birth: June 14, 1892, St. Gallen, Switzerland

Date of Death: July 16, 1968, Blue Hill, Maine, United States

\* DAVID A. BALDWIN<sup>11</sup>: *'The concept of security'*

Closely linked to the rise in vogue of terminologies related to human rights, economics, environment, drug trafficking, epidemics, criminality, social injustice, terrorism, organized crime etc.; added to the traditional concern for safety, the redefinition of the term "security" has recently become a kind of cottage industry.

BALDWIN attempts to disentangle the concept of security from these normative and empirical concerns.

Thus, security has become an almost catch-all concept at the heart of any system, activity or operational device.

## **II-2 Theoretical framework**

Two entities working for a common goal must necessarily collaborate or even pool and join their forces. This mutualisation or collaborative system could take several forms or models from the most basic model (information sharing, organization of joint punctual operations etc.).

This study is intended as a reflection to lay the foundations for Senegalese national security assessment at domestic level, focus in Thiès district, and try to identify solutions and approaches based on more peace, calm and security effectiveness promotion in the Thies district zone.

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<sup>11</sup> David Baldwin (Ph.D. Princeton) is a Senior Political Scientist at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He is also an Affiliate at the Arnold A. Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies and Wallach Professor Emeritus of World Order Studies at Columbia University. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Political Science Association, the International Political Science Association, International Studies Association and the British International Studies Association. His research interests include international political economy, international politics, and American foreign policy.

## **II-3 Methodology**

Given the nature and requirements of our research subject, we will carry out sociological and societal analysis linked to the resurgence of violence in Senegalese society and then examine solutions that could bring the new policies of defense and security forces. Then, we will rely on various sources like:

- using offline direct interviews
- using direct online phone calls based on list of selected and representative people: ordinary populations, citizens, professionals of security handling (police and gendarmes staffs, lawyers, prosecutors), institutions working on security handling, members of NGO's and civil societies, householders, private workers, public officers, teachers, academics etc. ;
- Official documents from institutions in charge of handling security related to Senegalese government, agencies depending on police and gendarmerie, independent agencies depending on NGO's, civil societies and others organizations;
- Information's from books, articles online or newspapers;
- Benchmark based on some successful cases to strengthen our approach.

Given the many issues related to our research topic on defense and security forces management, mainly the police and the gendarmerie, we want to have a neutral and equidistant attitude, aiming to lay the foundations for an objective reflection able to propose an effective and efficient security model beneficial for Senegal, as a developing country with a scarcity of resources.

Our methodology will be based more on qualitative approach than quantitative, by collecting facts and data from contact resources through canals of interviews, questionnaires, focus groups, surveys etc. Also some time, we will analyse facts and data, or statistics, graphs, and charts etc.

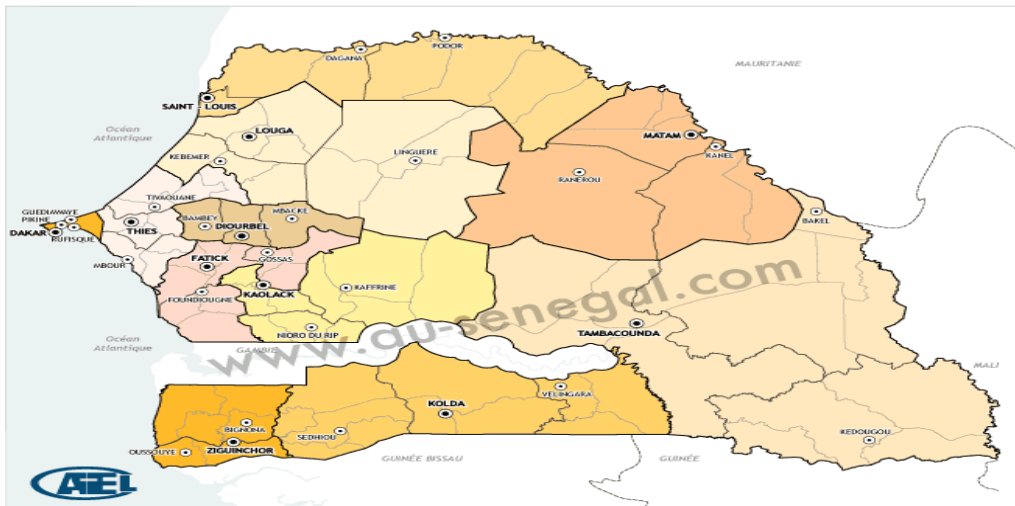
### III. Case study: the municipal district of Thies

#### III-1 Senegal geolocalization in Africa Map

Senegal is a country in West Africa, it shares borders with Mauritania at the North, Mali at the East, the Two Guinea (Guinea Bissau and Republic of Guinea) at the South and the Atlantic Ocean at the West.



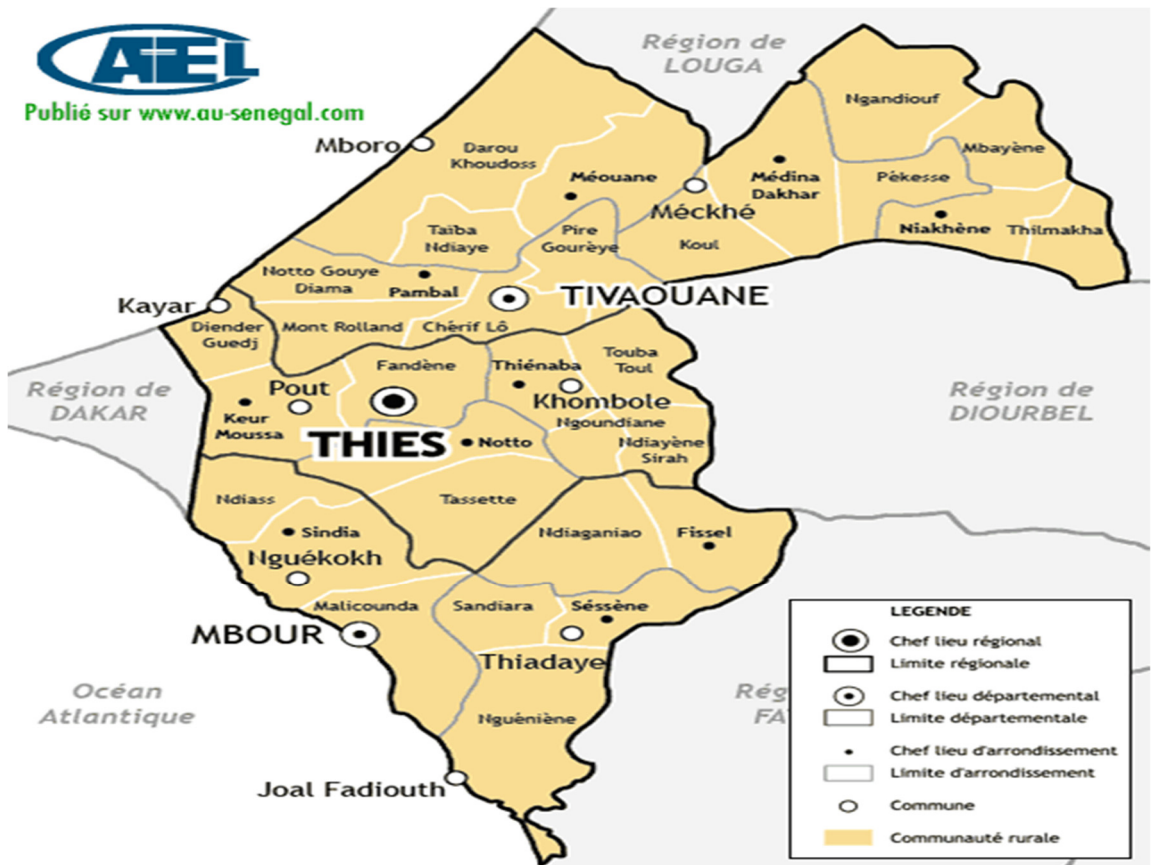
#### III-2Thies geolocalization In Senegal's Map



### III-1.3 Thies Region

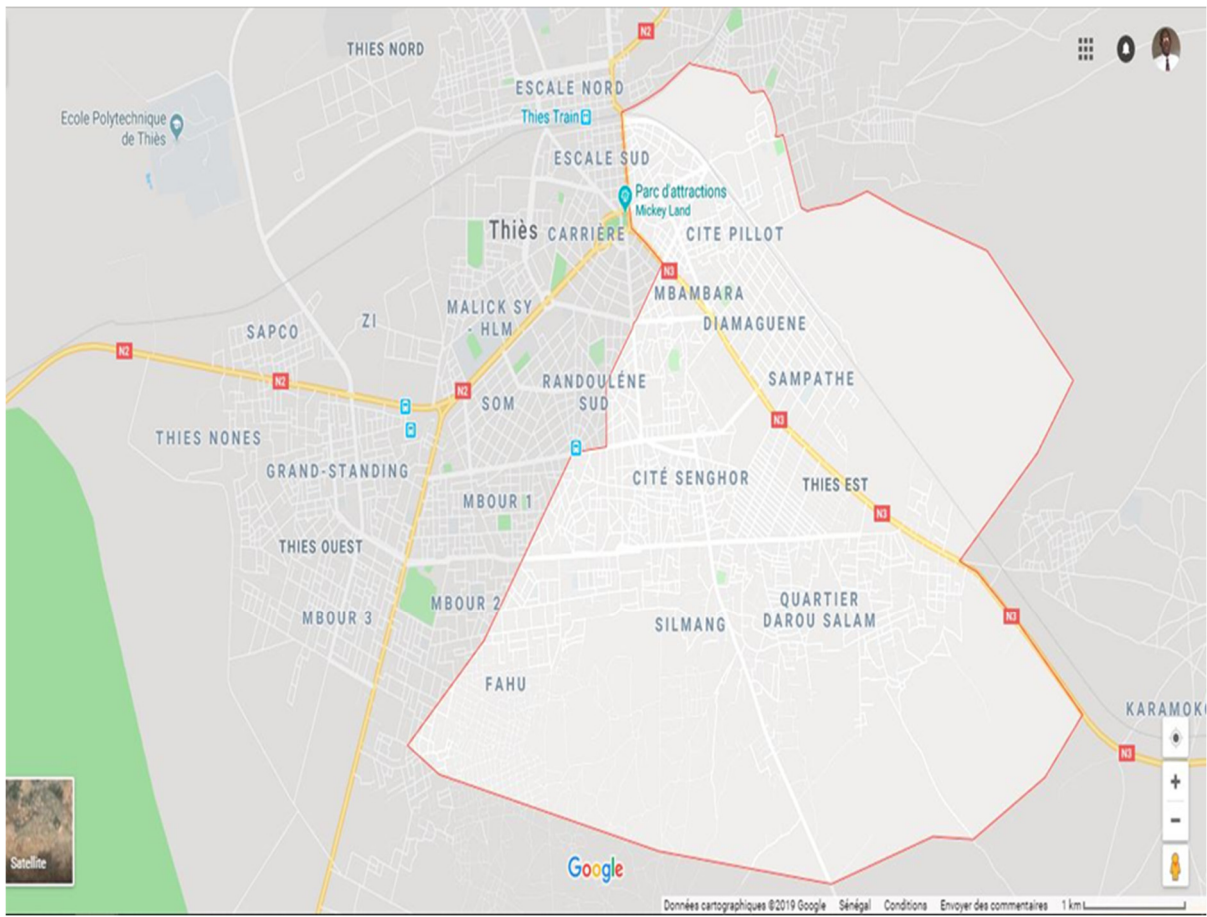
#### III-1.3.1 Geographic location

Thiès is the first city in Senegal leaving the Dakar region inland, located 70 km from the capital, with 1,290,265 inhabitants (2014 census). It is limited to the north by the Louga region; in the South by the region of Fatick; to the east by the regions of Diourbel and Fatick; to the West by the Dakar region and the Atlantic Ocean.





### **III-3.1.1 Thies District**



### **III-3.1.1.1 Demographic data (ANSD data sources)**

The district of Thies is made up of three arrondissement communes, namely the arrondissement communes of Thies Est, Thies Ouest and Thies Nord.

With a population of 125,856 for the northern district municipality in 2020, and 159,692 for the eastern district municipality and finally a population of 98,644

for the western district municipality, the total population of Thies district is around 384,192 people.

According to projections from the National Agency for Demography and Statistics of Senegal (ANSD) for 2025, the population of the city of Thiès would be over around 437,789 people.

### **III.3.1.1.2 Geospatial distribution and availability of police and gendarmerie at the level of the communal district of Thies**

The municipal district of Thiès has three gendarmerie brigades and five police stations.

Among the three gendarmerie brigades just one, which is located in Nguinth has only local competence, but the two other brigade company stations (the legionnaire camp and the commandment company) cover the West and Central regions of Senegal (Thiès, Diourbel, Louga, and Fatick).

The city of Thies is also home to the Mobile Intervention Group (GMI) which has national jurisdiction at the Thies Tropical Camp and its operational center the GMI Operational Group at Camp Michel Le Grand in Thies too.

From geographical and geospatial distribution, five of the eight police and gendarmerie stations are located in the city center of the municipality of Thiès. Only three police stations are located outside the city center, namely at the Zac de NGuinth area (North-West zone), the Parcelles Assainies (South-East) and the most populous district of Thies, Medina Fall in the northern part of Thies.

The city of Thies having experienced a rapid increase and extension with the spontaneous regular or irregular creation of new quarters and habitable areas, security coverage has not always kept pace.

Thus, the entry of the city on the *National Road 2*, strategic point, connecting the capital Dakar and Thies does not have a security post. Thus, populations living

in areas such as Daral Peulh, Thies None, and Grand Standing are very exposed to the phenomenon of growing insecurity and organized crime etc.

Also, the main entrance to the city of Thies leading to the department of Mbour, at the strategic point, South of the city, does not have a police or gendarmerie station. Thus, the populations living on the edges of the Mbour road from (Sud stade, Mbour 3, Mbour 4, Dakhar Mbaye, Fahu, keur Massamba Gueye, and extension areas etc.) are also exposed to increasing insecurity.

The same applies to the main entrance of Thies towards the region of *Diourbel*, another strategic point at the East of Thies. It does not have a police nor a gendarmerie station. Thus, the populations living along the roadside of Khombole as well as the peripheral Thies district ( *Sampathe, Ballabey II, Hersent, Darou Salam, Peykoug Serere* etc.), are also exposed to increasing risks of insecurity. The erection of a municipal police force close to the populations, which has long been mentioned, remains up to now a dream project for several reasons.

For example, the district municipality of Thies Est has 159,692 inhabitants in 2020 and has only one police station. The police station has an extremely small staff (less than 30 police agents). Another important element and not the least, the police station called Police station of the (first) *1st arrondissement* is located in downtown in the city center at the western and northern limit of Thies Est. Therefore, the overwhelming majority of the population and areas of Sampathe, Ballabey II, Hersent, Peykoug Serere, Darou Salam, Silmang, Cite Senghor as well as several peripheral areas etc. have difficulties to get efficiency and easy access police and gendarmerie services.

Faced with this vertiginous rise of insecurity due to the violent attacks of the populations at day and/or night, it is urgently necessary to find suitable and sustainable solutions. It is inconceivable to imagine such vast and populous areas like Peykoug, Darou Salam, Hersent, Silmang, Cite Senghor, Cite Lamy, Sampathé, Ballabey II, Diamaguene without police stations.

Gangsters, thieves, criminals, thugs, very well organized aggressors etc., [ they are often very heavily armed with modern firearms of all kinds as well as

traditional weapons (cutters, machetes, clubs etc.))] impose themselves and install terror in these areas of little or hardly coverage, by the police. They also prevent populations from living and thriving in the habitual tranquility.

The police, at their side, also find it difficult to ensure effective and efficient geographic coverage within the required deadlines due to several factors linked either to the size of its small staff, to the lack of operational motorized means (vehicles, motorcycles and fuel etc.), the remoteness of certain areas or neighborhoods.

Although significant efforts have been made in terms of security networking in the municipal territory of Thies, with the erection of three new police stations outside the city center such as *the Parcelles Assainies police station* in the southern zone, *the Madina Fall police* in the North East and that of Nguinth in the North West area, the demand for security far exceeds the existing supply.

The quite higher growth rate of the Senegalese population (2.8%) in general and the urban one in particular linked to several factors such as the rural exodus, the increase in life expectancy which went from 50 years to 68 years; is very constraint. It is the result of many factors like: improvement of the health system, reduction in mortality due to infectious diseases (cholera, measles, tetanus, polio, Ebola etc.) Malaria; the ongoing high birth rate (4.8 per woman). Then, the erection of new irregular or spontaneous neighborhoods promotes promiscuity and increases risk of insecurity.etc.

According to projections by the National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD)<sup>12</sup> of Senegal on average, the Senegalese population doubles every 25 years, which poses a real economic, social, political, education, health, urban planning levels, employment, decent housing, environmental, security ... challenges. Another important factor, the Senegalese population like the population of developing countries in general is very young; more than 50% of the Senegalese population are under 25 years old.

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<sup>12</sup> Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie = Senegalese National Agency for Statistics and Demography - ANSD - l'ANSD <https://satisfaction.ansd.sn/> August 18th 2020.

Very often, it happens that criminals scour an area for several hours before retreating knowing that the police for the various reasons mentioned above cannot appear in a timely manner or sometimes may not appear at all. This recurring situation, thus putting a large segment of the population or the majority of the population in a situation of total and generalized safe-haven. Only a few wealthy people can resort to a private security or private police to ensure their safety as well as that of their family, their properties. The overwhelming majority of the population is left to itself and at the mercy potential aggressors or criminals.

This situation is more deplorable, especially Thies is one of the communes more endowed with police and gendarmerie stations in Senegal. This almost generalized situation of insecurity remains very worrying.

Hence, the need to proceed with a serious introspection, and why not convene the general states of emergency on the security of persons and their properties in Senegal, in order to lay the foundations for a reflection aiming to find sustainable solutions allowing the police and the gendamerie to find effective and efficient formulas capable of ensuring a correct level of security for the populations. The image of a state protecting its citizens and the only holder of the '*monopoly of the legitimate use of violence*' as Hobbs defines, it takes a serious blow and crumbles day by day among the populations.

First of all, the municipalities that are supposed to recruit this staff are stuck under the weight of debts: unpaid bills of water of schools and public buildings, electricity for public lighting, municipal roads, staff costs, salaries and allowances; health care of its agents etc.

As for the specific case of Thies, a bastion of the opposition to the regime in place at that time (few years ago); it was divided into several subdivisions for political reasons : a central town municipality and three arrondissement municipalities: the Thies Est district municipalities; Thies Ouest and Thies Nord. As a result, the meager revenues available to the one and only municipality are now divided between the central municipality and the three arrondissement municipalities. Conflicts of jurisdiction and interest as well as overlaps arise daily.

The communes of Senegal in general struggle to function normally; the large part of the budget is often swallowed up in operating expenses; investments occupy a minimal portion. Thus, to cope with investments as heavy as the recruitment of personnel in terms of setting up a municipal police force to strengthen the security of people and their properties by setting up a local police force, the assistance of the state of Senegal at the central level is more than crucial and vital.

The division of the municipality of Thies into four different entities also poses serious problems related to the equitable resources sharing and allocation, mostly from duties and taxes as well as the endowment funds allocated annually by the central government of Senegal as compensation and support related to the responsibility of the powers transferred from the central state to local authorities.

#### **\*The 14 powers transferred to local authorities (municipalities)**

The new General Code of Local Authorities voted by the National Assembly of Senegal in 2015 on the proposal of the government, under the Act III of decentralization introduced under the magisterium of President Macky Sall, brings the transferred powers to the number of 14.

This concerns the increase of the 5 transferred skills which are agriculture, livestock and animal production, fishing, tourism and hydraulics.

These areas are in addition to the nine that were transferred to local authorities since 1996: environment and management of natural resources, health, population and social action, youth, sports and leisure, culture, education, literacy, promotion of national languages and vocational training, planning, regional development, town planning and housing, sanitation.

As we can observe, with these fourteen transferred competences, the municipalities alongside and in collaboration with the State occupy a very important place, but given the problems of viability especially financial and sometimes a deficit of competences within their human resources, the impact of 'local authorities' or communes on the overall national development strategy remains mixed. Even if security, perceived as a regalian sector of national sovereignty is not part of the fourteen transferred powers, the decision of the

Senegalese government to create a municipal police (see draft decree or law), constitutes an invitation for local authorities and communities to get more involved in security issues in their local and municipal territories.

#### **III.3.1.1.3 Taking into account new paradigms and realities linked to the upsurge in violence and insecurity in Thies**

*-The 'Jakarta' phenomenon:* a new motorcycle means of transport, two wheels, very cheap, very fast and very economical in terms of fuel consumption. The nickname attributed to the motorcycle, which bears the name of the capital of Indonesia Djakarta or Jakarta the largest metropolis of South East Asia, is causing rage in Africa south of the Sahara and in Senegal in particular in the good as in the wrong way vice versa (see images below)



**A single Jakarta motorcycle (www.dakaractu.com 20/09/10)**



**Hundreds of Jakarta motorcycles immobilized by the Thies police District for various crimes and offenses** (source [www.thiesinfo.com/20/09/11](http://www.thiesinfo.com/20/09/11))

First appeared in neighboring countries of Senegal such as Mali, Jakarta brand motorcycles made their appearance in the years 2001-2002 in Mali. Little by little, the phenomenon of the adoption of Motorcycles Jakarta as urban transport, is spreading in most of the cities of Senegal, almost with the exception of Dakar the capital city. We are talking about this phenomenon in our topic because of the impacts, changes and major upheavals introduced in the daily life of Senegalese and population of Thies district in particular.

Aside from the positive aspects, cheap means of transport for users, speed, generation of jobs for thousands of young people, motorcycles Jakarta contributes enormously to the rise of insecurity and violence in several aspects that we will try to address and expand below.

With an average of five (05) to ten (10) accidents involving motorcycles Jakarta per day according to police sources in the municipality of Thies, not counting unreported accident cases or Jakarta motorcycle drivers quickly arrange between them to prevent the police from being informed, by default of parts relating to the



driving of these motorcycles. It also happens very often that the perpetrators of often serious or fatal accidents flee after an accident, leaving the injured or the passenger at the scene of the accident.

Apart from the very frequent daily accidents causing loss of human life, handicaps, infirmities of all kinds, the Jakarta motorcycle is today one of the most popular means of transport used by assailants, street thieves and others bandits. These Jakarta motorcycles, mono-cylinders for the most part with a speed of 120 to 140km / h, real speed monsters whose driving most often does not require any parts, not even the driver's license, no number plate, no gray card. Consequently, no possibility of identifying motorcycles as identical to infinity constitute a permanent danger for the populations.

Thus, at the evocation of the term 'motorcycle Jakarta' the resurgence of several harmful scourges arise in the collective memory of the citizens of Thies, such as the consumption and rapid circulation of drugs, theft, cases of repeated rape, assaults on the cutter, machete, guns etc.

For example, the illicit marketing of small extremely deadly beer pods took off with the advent of motorcycles from Jakarta to Thies. The very deadly beer pod is called 'Jakarta', it can be exchanged at a low price less than \$ 0.2 (US dollar). Young people for the most part excluded from the school system and not reaching the age of adolescence in Senegal 18 years old, having the possibility of easy access to cash, very often indulge in criminal acts which often endanger the peace and tranquility. The once common living together in harmony of the whole community.

**-Poverty:** Thies, as a crossroads city and capital of the Senegalese railway in decline, one of the companies that provides the most employment and related economic activities (trade, transport of goods, goods and services) is at a standstill. It is uncommon and scare or almost impossible to find a family in Thies that does not have a relative or employee working at the Senegal Railways Company 'La Societe des Chemins de Fers du Senegal' or what remains of that Company. Just to show how economically important of this business in the Senegalese and this district regional local or regional economy in particular.

Several other flagship companies of the local economy of Thies are either at a definitive shutdown (The Senegalese Textile Company ‘la Societe de Textile Senegalaise’), in loss of growth or in sluggishness (Chemical Industries of Senegal ‘les Industries Chimiques du Senegal’ etc.):

**-The rural exodus:** populations from the rural world to the city, they try to find better condition of living. This phenomenon might also pose many challenges on security management. Thies, capital of the region, and the second most important city in terms of industrialization and participation in the national economy, attracts a large number of populations from surrounding rural areas and even beyond the whole of the country and the sub-region (Mali, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and the Republic of Guinea, Mauritania).

This important and often uncontrolled migratory flow due to the porosity of the borders, the difficulties of real delimitation of the physical border on both sides etc.; poses new security challenges to the defense and security forces.

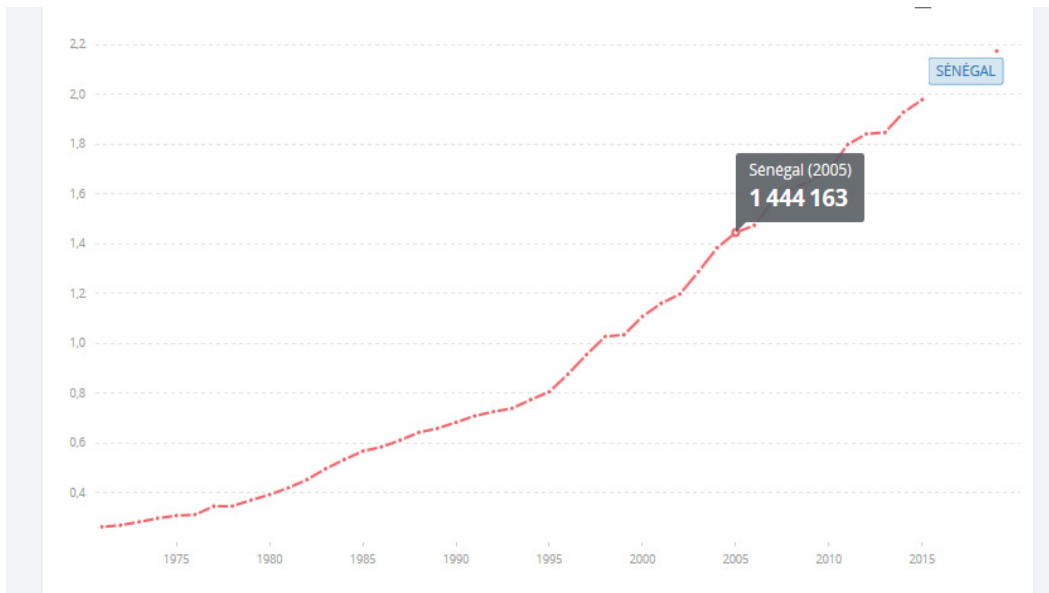
**- Unemployment and /or underemployment**

The failure or ineffectiveness of employment policies from independence to date weighs heavily on the balance of insecurity. Several young people of working age and without resources, constitute a prey for the groups of criminals and gangs or organized delinquents.

**-School dropping:** in Senegal, according to the results of report of the National Study on Children and Young People Outside the Education System, conducted by Usaid (United States Aid program based in Senegal), published in 2017, mixed figures are delivered. Despite the significant efforts made in terms of raising the enrollment rate and education in general: 20% of children and young people aged 6 to 16 in school are at risk of dropping out of school, ie one in five students. (source USAID-Senegal).

Also, studies by the World Bank find a strong rate of wastage at the primary level, i.e. students who have not even reached the full cycle of 6 years of study (corresponding to the level of the first diploma called Certificate of End of Primary School CFEE). This counter-performance schooling constitutes also a

fertile ground for wandering and juvenile delinquency which can lead to serious delinquency. To improve the situation significantly, the Senegalese government has made and continues to make enormous efforts in education, as shown in the graph below, based on data from the World Bank.



**Primary education, number of students – Senegal, UNESCO Institute for Statistics**

### ***-Senegalese increasing and permanent values crisis***

The crisis of values within Senegalese society is a real phenomenon. According to the *Wolof- English dictionary* for example, let's just list some key shared values or conceptual terms inspired from the local Wolof language, the most common and usual language of all senegalese communities and ethnic groups:

-‘*Doylu*’ satisfied person, non envious person, accepting the fait accompli, self-sufficient, not complaining person:

-‘*Djom*’ self honors;

-‘*Fulla*’ Dignity, self-respect (a person should have self-respect);

-‘*Kersa*’, respect, self-control, be discreet, regard;

-‘*Sutura*’ secure someone decency, secretive, etc.

All these values that were previously consensual and widely shared by the Senegalese community and which founded the cement of our society; are gradually crumbling away. They are being emptied of their symbolic content; by making room for other counter values such as wickedness, violence, jealousy, excessive envy, hypocrisy, betrayal, ultra-individualism, frantic race for wealth at any cost and often to the detriment of morals.

***-The 'parental disengagement' or the 'flight of parental responsibility'***

More and more, we are seeing a disengagement or a kind of escape from responsibility of certain parents with regard to the correct care of their offspring in terms of education, health, food, protection, and safeguard etc. Many children are often uncontrolled, abandoned or left to fend for themselves or thrown in the wild, thus becoming easy prey to all kinds of diversions and deviations.

- ***The imported crimes phenomena*** linked to the free movement of people and goods in the ECOWAS region

The Economic Community of West African States is a West African intergovernmental organization created on May 28, 1975. It is made up of 15 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

The possession of the ECOWAS passport gives the possibility to the inhabitants of the different countries the right to free movement and goods, as well it is a good thing for the economic integration and for peoples of the region. Consequently, this new situation also generates enormous challenges in security matters with the phenomena linked to the drug trade, illicit trafficking of human beings, the risks associated with organized crime and cross-border crimes, crimes of all kinds, etc.

Considering the porosity of the borders and the insufficiency of the technical and technological means of detection and remote detection, the task of the staff corps in charge of security turns out to be a little difficult, to eliminate any instinct of insecurity.

***-Political instability in neighboring countries:***

More than four million of people 'fulanies ethnic group' originated from Republic of Guinea are living in Senegal since early independence of Guinea due to massive persecution of former president Ahmed Sekou Toure. Until right now, with troubles due political election in 2020, many populations are leaving their country to reach neighboring quite stable countries like Senegal.

All these phenomena have to be taken in account in the definition of security policies and strategies.

***The structural adjustment policies*** dictated and imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at the early of the 1980s strongly affected the recruitment of personnel for the defense and security forces, particularly the police and the gendarmerie.

Thus, it was only during the 2000s, with the accession of President Wade, that massive recruitment in several sectors began as well as the improvement of salary treatment and the living conditions and existence of most of the workers: state agents, the defense and security forces including (police and gendarmerie)

These efforts will be amplified and increased since 2012, under the leadership of President Macky Sall, the current president, who has invested heavily in terms of recruitment of staff, equipment, infrastructure, mobility improvement (vehicles, motorcycles, logistics etc. )

Despite the enormous efforts of the state of Senegal, the exponential increase in the population, increasing urbanization, cross-border delinquency, rural exodus, poverty, the high school dropout rate, etc. .; the security challenge still remains and remains relevant.

***Role and impact of the media*** (internet, social networks, radio, television, new online applications etc.). Like a double-edged sword, given the sensitivity of information related to violence and insecurity, their collection, processing, and dissemination require professionalism so as not to shock, offend or undermine the conscience of the general public ( especially children, adolescents, and other vulnerable segments of society).

This situation is not always the case at the level of the media both at the national level but worse at the local level of the district of Thies.

Thus, guided by the desire to inform truthfully and fairly or by the search for the 'scoop'<sup>13</sup>, certain media fall into the trap of what could be called a certain 'apology for violence' or promotion of violence.

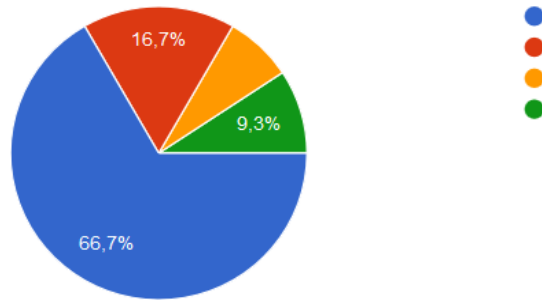
#### **III.3.1.1.4 Analysis and interpretation data from our questionnaire**

The analysis or interpretation of data from our questionnaire which targeted a population of 170 individuals of gender, age, profession, status different etc. produced the following results:

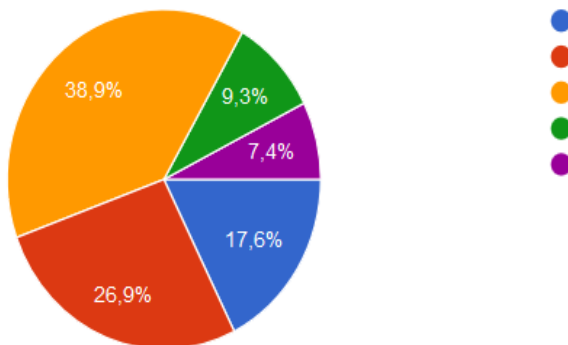
Concerning the situation of the population questioned, the analysis of the questionnaire data shows that 72 people or 66.7% of the intervening population is made up of fathers of families, 18 people or 16.8% of mothers, 9.3 % of young people and 7.4% of single people. Thus, the overwhelming majority, or 83.5% of the intervening population, is compound of well-informed people who are responsible for a family or a community made up of a group of people (see diagram below).

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<sup>13</sup> A story or fact, especially newslearned and reported before anyone else



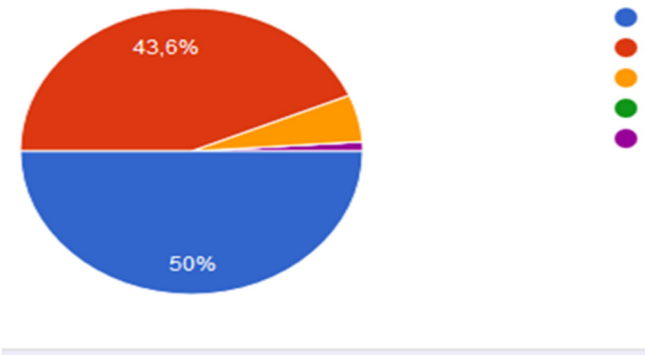
With regard to the age of the people interviewed too, people aged between 20 and 30 years old represent 17.6%, those between 30 and 40 years old 26.9%, those between 40 and 50 years old 38.9%, those between 50 and 60 years 9.3% and those who are 60 years and over represent 7.4%. Thus almost all age categories are represented to give much more credibility to the data from the survey (see diagram below).



- To the question: What importance do populations attach to the security policy of people and their property in Senegal?

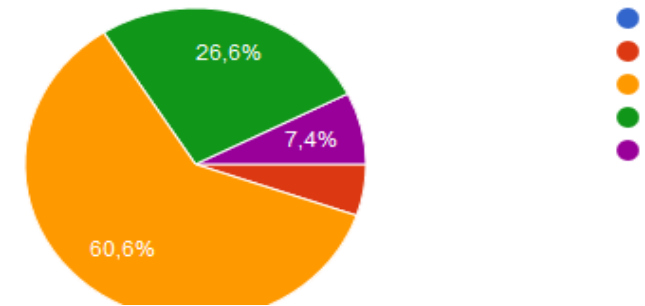
50% give it an over-priority and 43.6% as a priority such as sectors such as education, health etc.

This means over 96% of the interviewed population consider the management of the security of people and their property to be of capital and vital importance (see diagram below).



-And to the question about, what do population think about the level of security in Senegal as citizens?

60, 6% think that the level of security is just middle and more than 26.6% think the level of security in their environment is weak. Less than 5% think security is correct and no one thinks the level of security is high or very satisfactory. These trends of results can show easily the importance to find urgent solutions to security issues in Senegal in general and particularly in Thies commune district (see diagram below).

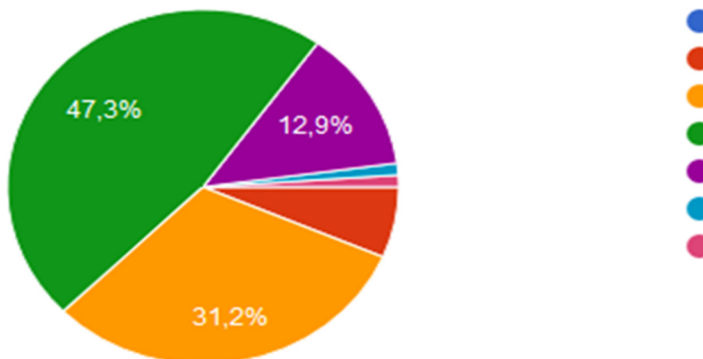


Then to the question about, the level of network or (geographical coverage) of the Police-gendarmerie in Thiès, 50% of populations interviewed think the



geographical coverage is just medium, and 23% think the level of coverage is weak and unsatisfactory; only 18% are satisfied.

Also to the combined questions of measuring the level of presence and responsiveness of the police and the gendarmerie day and night in terms of staff and logistics: the responses of the populations interviewed are mixed, not to say generally unsatisfactory. 47, 3% are not satisfied, 12,9% are not satisfied at all; and 31,2% of the populations give a mark at the middle limit (see graph below).



It should also be noted that the feeling of dissatisfaction is greater and more dramatic during the night compared to the day.

Analyzing the responses and feed-back from our questionnaires, interviews, focus group as well as our daily experience in Thies, we strongly believe that, given the Senegalese government's limited resources and priorities of all kinds, the debate on Analysis of Senegalese national security level: policies and reforms for a better management of home security challenge: case study of Thies Municipal District Area came on time.

Cases of theft and assault followed by violence day and night have become regular and common. This situation is even more complicated at night, in peripheral neighborhoods and poorly lit areas where the security forces are almost invisible.

Unfortunately, this feeling of insecurity and fear ‘constrain’ and push most of the rich or populations who have enough economic capability to adopt construction schemes close to kind of ‘*bunker*’ to the detriment of the respect of elementary

measures in matters of civil security such as emergency exits in case of fires or other emergencies.

A new phenomenon which appeared recently in Senegal and which is gaining more and more importance is the new forms of aggression often followed by repeated and recurrent deaths of ‘innocent’ people in broad daylight.

Then unexplained cases of violence and insecurity abound and sometimes they border on understanding. We have been personally shocked, touched and moved by several cases whose symbolism is beyond comprehension. To measure the degree and the perception of insecurity among populations, we just take these case of violence among many others of which we cannot all list or enimerate.

\*By way of illustration, a common case of dispossession with often unheard-of violence. On the night of Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> to Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> September 2020, a student was brutally attacked and stabbed several times at Dakar university campus (Cheikh Anta Diop University). The case of the brilliant student assaulted, deprived of his mobile phone and savagely killed with several stab wounds in the middle of the university residences, while he was accompanied by his friends who were also dispossessed of their properties.

According to the first elements of the investigation: *The Point-E police station* was removed from the investigation into the murder of student Ahyi Joël Célestin Philippe, a student, killed with knives by attackers inside the Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar (UCAD).

Another daily news *Liberation*, confirms that: the Dakar Urban Security, which inherited the case, launched the hunt to get their hands on the assassins. The first elements of the investigation attest that the attackers stabbed the victim four times because Joël refused to give them his cell phone. He was in company with his two students, also victims of theft, at the time of the facts.

We were personally very touched by the Ahyi Joel Celestin Philip affair, then that the unfortunate event found us in the middle of writing our thesis. The daily newspaper *Liberation* which looks back on the last moments of Ahyi Joël Célestin Philippe, a student stabbed to death by assailants at the Cheikh Anta

Diop University in Dakar (UCAD), the largest university in Senegal, located in the heart of Senegalese capital Dakar, reports that Joel was killed by his executioners to extract 02 cellphones and the modest sum of US \$ 20.

For the story of the events Joel and his two friends, C. Cissé and C. Gomis, were surrounded by the attackers who, under the threat of a knife, ordered them to give them everything they had on them.

Having tried to make resistance in the absence of the security forces, he was outright coldly stabbed to death. Just to mark our indignation and show the degree of insecurity of citizens on a daily basis. Several cases of assault, rape, robbery with violence, murders happen, but the symbolism of this unfortunate event that occurred within the temple of knowledge strongly attracted our attention and our astonishment, in relation to the challenges that await the Senegalese defense and security forces (police and gendarmerie) to stem this worrying scourge.

## **IV. Senegalese government new initiative and Policy approach**

\* Presentation of one of the flagship projects of the government in terms of domestic security improvement.

According to the Police Commissioner, Adama Gueye and his colleague Police Commissioner, responsible for National Police Department of Cybercrinality Dr. Papa Gueye, the President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr. Macky Sall has listed public security as a top priority in the implementation of his public policy program.

As part of an ambitious program called Smart Senegal, *The Safe City project*, one of its components is entirely devoted to security.

The objective of the Safe city project is to respond to new challenges in terms of public security by strengthening the methods and tools of the defense and security forces. For example, on September 10, 2020, the Minister of the Interior Mr. Aly Ngouille Ndiaye inaugurated the Dakar command post and was entitled to a demonstration of some features offered by the various equipment deployed and used by the defense and security forces on the ground.

The government of Senegal opts for a modern vision of management of public security, as evidenced by the many innovations within the police force in recent years as part of several projects carried out by the State. The Safe city project, which reinforces the achievements and brings innovations, is carried out in the cities of Dakar, Thiès, Mbour, Saly, Touba, Mbacké, Saint-Louis and Kaolack.

The State Informatics Agency (ADIE) is in charge of the technical management of the project, the objective of which is to provide the defense and security forces with an innovative and secure environment of:

- communication system based on e-LTE (4G) technology,
- deployment of an intelligent video surveillance system in strategic points

- establishment of Command centers for centralization of information in real time;
- and finally rapid decision-making support.

Despite the unfavorable economic context and limited resources, according to the General Mamadou Gueye FAYE and Police commissioners Adama Gueye and Papa Gueye, in terms of staff recruitment, provision of equipment and materials of all kinds (simple motorized vehicles, intelligent vehicles, Information and Telecommunication equipment, means of telecommunication, radars, cameras and video surveillance devices, etc.), capacity building; the forces of defense and security police and gendarmerie together received endowments without common measure from the Senegalese government.

\* Senegal's development partners (the European Union, Japan, the United States, South Korea, etc.), also very sensitive and committed in the field of security; they provide enormous support to the Senegalese defense and security forces (police and gendarmerie) in terms of the provision of materials and equipment as well as capacity building programs (seminars, internships, joint exercises, exchange of experiences, etc.).

## **V. Thies District Security analysis and recommendations through Baldwin's 7 criteria:**

Based on David Baldwin insights on Making of Security Policy, seven criteria, (1-how much security, 2-for which values, 3-of which actors, 4-against which threats, 5-means, 6-costs and 7-time period); we will try to release a more in-depth analysis of the security challenges of Thies and try to identify possible solutions.

### ***first criterion: security for whom?***

-Ensure security for populations and their property, resident in the town of Thies both in individual and collective level.

### ***Second criterion: security for which values?***

Always basing ourselves on the data collected from our survey, the populations of Thies want to feel safe, freely go about their occupation without fear of being victims of aggression day or night; freely develop their commerce and economic activities without danger. In summary, the population of the population of Thies district want to feel and enjoy the security (police and gendarmerie) at their side.

### ***Thirt criterion: how much security?***

Given, '*absolute security*' is unattainable, in any time in any country or area, about how much security, population of Thies district, are reasonable and realistic, and just hope to enjoy a balanced situation of peace, calm and security.

### ***Fourth criterion: against which threats***

Against all kinds of threats (assault, crime, theft, rape, etc.) which can endanger individual or collective security, as well as the economic and social development of populations.

### ***Fifth criterion: By what means?***

Guarantee security by all human, material and financial means required because, as the saying goes, security is priceless. Also inspiring to Liddell Hart theory – We the Senegalese central government and local authorities have: “To coordinate and direct all the resources of the nation towards the attainment of the political object of the war - the goal defined by national policy.

In this context, one among the priority aim or objective is to ensure an acceptable level of security for the population.

***Sixth criterion: At what costs?***

Taking into account the limited means available to the country and to local communities in general, synergies must be invented for a more efficient use of the human, material and financial resources allocated to the fight against insecurity. In the name of security, policies have to check how to balance war against insecurity and respect of individual privacy freedom.

***Seventh criterion: what time period?***

Regarding the duration or period, we believe that the need for security being permanent, sustainable and lasting policies strategies must be put in place. As well as monitoring, and evaluation monitoring tools in order to adjust them and measure in order to adapt them to present realities and future needs

In summary, following Baldwin's analysis of the 7 relevant criteria, security being a basic principle and a prerequisite for the enjoyment of any activity.

Given the local context marked by the scarcity of resources, policies at the central level (the government), security and defense forces (Policers and Gedarmes), local authorities (mayors and local elected officials etc.); NGOs, civil society in general and the community as a whole (populations, religious dignitaries, opinion leaders, etc.) must join forces to win the war against insecurity in the district of Thies and Senegal as a whole.

## CONCLUSION

Despite the many efforts made by the government of Senegal in terms of recruiting staff, providing materials and equipment, the opening of new police and gendarmerie stations throughout the national territory, the perception of the populations of living in an environment of insecurity remains.

The Senegalese defense and security forces (police and gendarmerie) are considered to be very professional. They demonstrate them every day through their insight into police investigations and procedures, ranging from the seizure of large quantities of drugs, to the dismantling of criminal networks, organized crime, cybercriminals and all other kinds of crimes. Even, it should be pointed out, although the feeling of perception of security which is generally a feeling perception among the population, is important, the reality on the ground may differ from the perspective of security professionals.

For reasons often linked to professional secrecy or national security, as said the former High Commander of the Gendarmerie retired and now Ambassador of Senegal at Seoul and confirmed by the current Police Commissioner Adama Gueye, Commander in chief of the mobile intervention group of Kolda in the south of the country, and Commissioner Dr. Papa Gueye, several efforts and sacrifices are daily deployed day and night often in secret by the security staff corps in order to take care of population security and peacefully environment or carry out their occupations by minoring threats.

With regard to the municipal district of Thies, given its strategic geographical position as a city of crossroads, special attention must be placed on several elements, namely:

- More collaboration between the defense and security forces (police and gendarmerie);
- Implementation of the concept 'safe district', initiated by the National Agency for Security Proximity (ANSP);



- Establish '*advanced*' police station or gendarmerie brigade in the various security strategic entry points of the city of Thies district;
- Reinforce of the capacities of the Proximity Security Agents (ASP) and their correct salary coverage since they constitute today an essential link in the security chain at the local and national level;
- Open up the police and the gendarmerie to the population through better communication (open days, awareness-raising, training, public relations, communication, exchanges, etc.);
- Guarantee and ensure the security and anonymity of the populations who collaborate with the police or the gendarmerie to denounce the wrongdoers or suspicious behavior observed;
- Encourage and initiate the population to cultivate and develop the culture and tactics of denunciation in the event of a suspicious situation or behavior observed;
- Develop the community security reflex to expected from the community more active participation and adhesion;
- Give real content to the concept of local police-gendarmerie, more close to the population;
- Improve the reactivation of police and gendarmes by providing more resources and equipment (motorcycles, scooter, car, telephone, video surveillance, cameras, etc.);
- About the idea of merging the police and the gendarmerie, the general tendency that emerges is to maintain the two entities as they are and to further explore the possibilities and avenues for strengthening the areas of collaboration and centralization of commandment. Given the security emergencies, the time must be to pool the efforts of the police and the gendarmerie and avoid rushing into new hasty reforms fraught with uncertainty;

- Pooling of police and gendarmerie forces in *join security operations(JCO)* in the District Municipal of Thiès could constitute the beginning of a solution for better networking of the communal security territory?
- Reinforcing de-concentration and redistribution of police and gendarmerie stations in the town. Why not the erection of new small and/or mobile police or gendarmerie stations in localities with a high population concentration and strategic areas such as the main entrances to the city of Thiès -Dakar, Thies-Mbour, Thies-Diourbel?
- Reimagine policies, strategies and tactics in order to make the police and the gendarmerie better known by the populations through a citizen's approach of promoting security at the national and local level
- Reimagine new policies and strategies of fundraising for improving security resources allocation;
- Resolve the issues of resource allocation to security on budget implementation in central or local levels;
- Reinvent and rethink new consensual concept of Senegal's Collective Security and Thies District local Collective security, by joining efforts of the central government authorities, locals authorities, civil societies, leaders, security staffs (police and gendarmerie), local population etc., in order to overcome insecurity and establish a quite safe balance situation.

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