

IOA | 2019 | ACBR

AFRICA COUNTRY BENCHMARK REPORT



Senegal Profile



Sail boats and rocky shoreline are seen from above during the summer storm season when mud from river runoffs tints delta waters brown. The West African country is economically and politically influential in the region.





Image courtesy of Jeff Attaway



SENEGAL

#12

SENEGAL

OVERVIEW ANALYSIS

Bordering five countries and sharing a maritime border with a sixth, Senegal is both geographically and politically one of West Africa's focal points. Economic growth continues despite an erratically performing mining sector and weather that has not favoured the agricultural sector. However, continuing low living standards endured by half of the Senegalese people requires more economic growth to be overcome. Campaigning against corruption, President Macky Sall championed a constitutional change to limit presidential terms to two, going against the trend set by other African presidents of constitutionally extending their terms in office. Senegal rose three positions and is at the cusp of entering Africa's top 10 countries in ACBR 2019, elevating to 12th place.

KEY OPPORTUNITIES

- Diverse economy built upon stable economic fundamentals
- Efforts to make business-friendly governmental policies are opening trade
- The strong agricultural sector has room to grow

KEY CONCERNS

- Corruption remains a hindrance to business and worsens crime
- Low living standards are common for a large part of the population
- Extreme weather has hampered agricultural production

COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

PREDOMINANT
RELIGION



Islam

PREDOMINANT
LANGUAGE



French

POPULATION
WITHOUT
ELECTRICITY



35.5%
(#16) ▲¹

LITERACY
RATE



57.7%
(#39) ▼¹

PRIMARY
ELECTRICITY
SOURCE



Oil

IMPORT/
EXPORT



Petroleum/Gold

EXTERNAL
DEBT



US\$ 6.745
billion
(#21) —

ACTIVE
CONFLICT



No

LAND
SIZE



196,722 km²
(#34)

INTERNET
PENETRATION



25.7%
(#20) ▼²

16.9%



AGRICULTURE

24.3%



INDUSTRY

58.8%



SERVICES

41.5%



0-14

20.3%



15-24

31.2%



22-54

7%



55+



Term:
02/04/2012 - present
5 years (2 term limit)



Political Party:
Alliance for the Republic



Recent Electoral Information:
25/03/2012
1 909 244 Votes
65.8%
Voter turnout: 55%



President
Macky Sall

CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP BY SECTOR

POPULATION AGE BREAKDOWN

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE

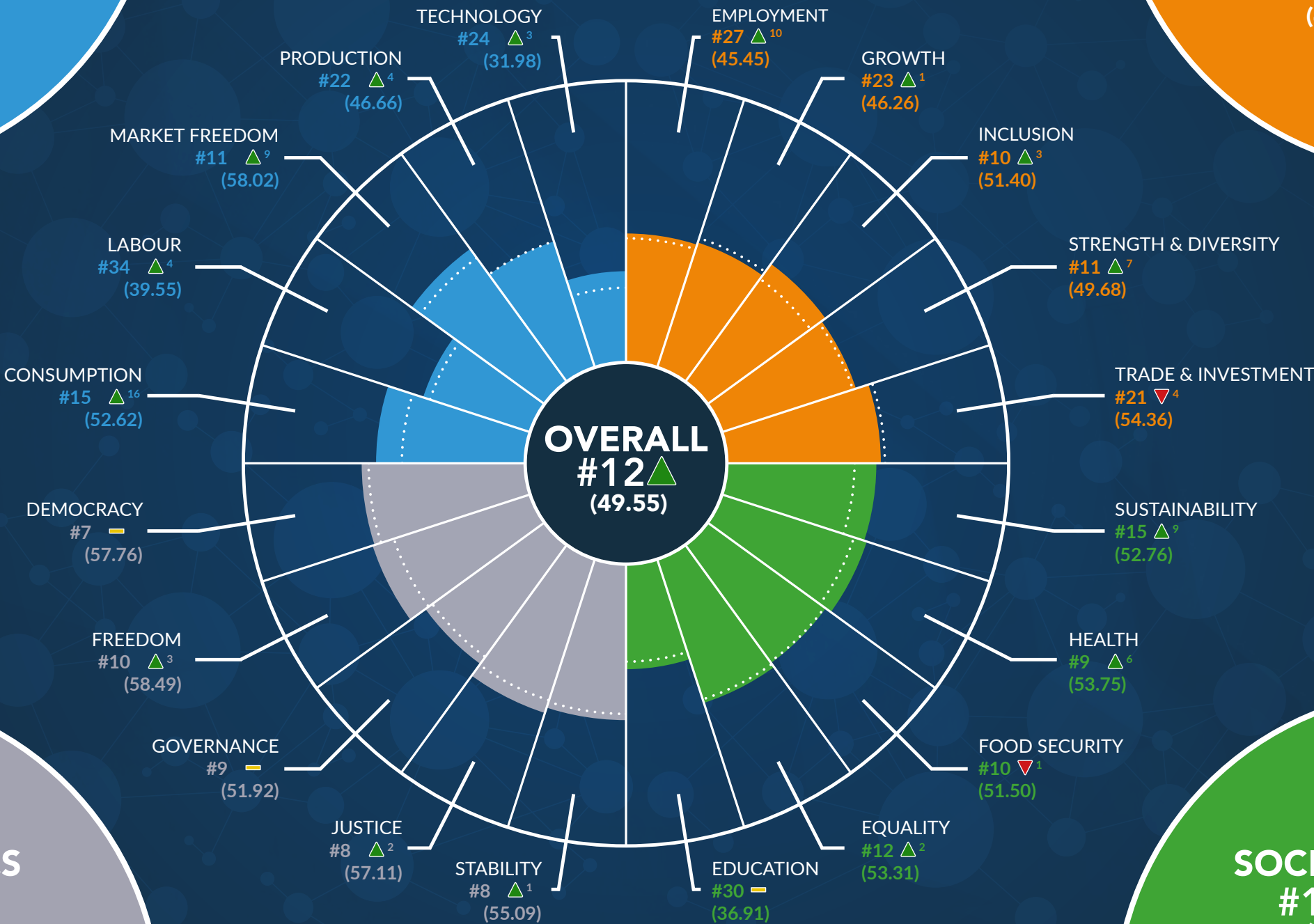
BUSINESS

▲ #20
(45.77)

SENEGAL PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

ECONOMICS

#18 ▲
(48.19)



POLITICS

▲ #8
(56.07)

SOCIETY

#19 ▼
(48.18)

SENEGAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS



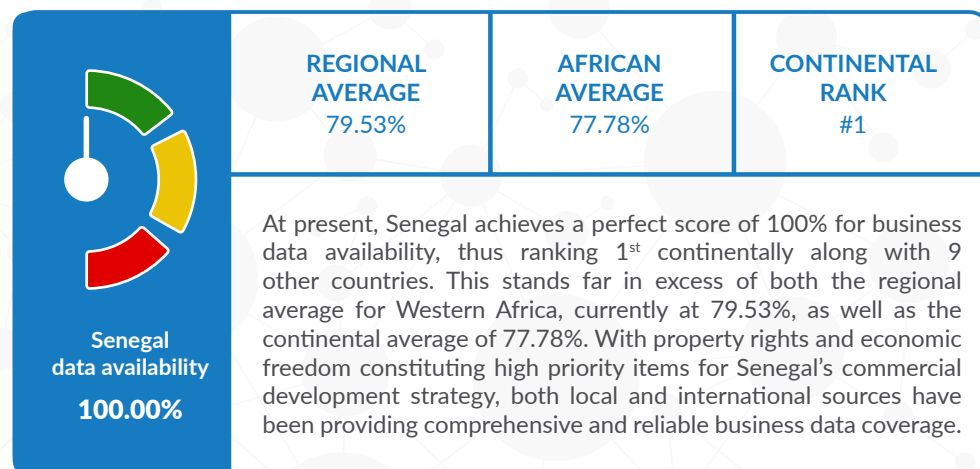
BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Senegal's business strengths are their transportation and communications links. Dakar is the key West African sea port. The country is the 3rd-easiest to engage in cross-border trade in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to the World Bank. While a corrupt and inept bureaucracy has inhibited ease of doing business, the current government administration is enacting regulations and other reforms to boost Senegal's business competitiveness. In need of improvement is electricity provision, tax payment, property registration and investment safeguarding.

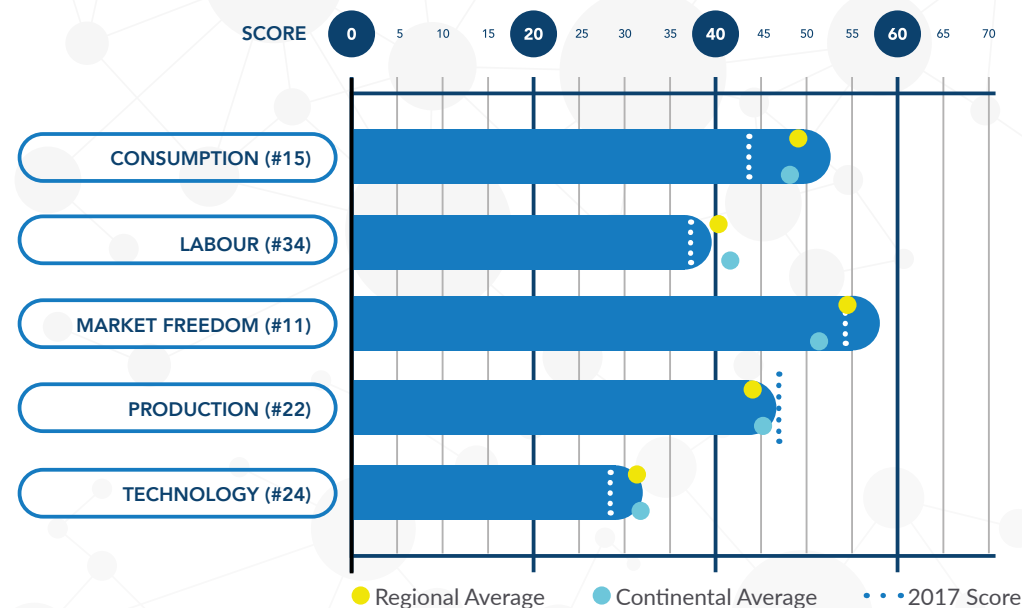
Business attractions in Senegal remain the same as they have for decades: food processing, mining, some industry and tourism. Calcium phosphate is the main mineral mined and is a major export. Oil

exploration is underway. For now, 100% of petroleum needs are met by importation. Oil is the primary means for electricity generation. Agriculture employs 77% of Senegalese but mostly in subsistence farming in rural areas. Fibre-optic cables connect Senegal with Asia, Europe and South America, while the Intelsat I satellite in geostationary orbit is used for telecommunications. The country has a multifaceted transportation system, which includes 1,000 km of navigable waterways and 906 km of railway. Of the country's road network, one-fifth of the 15,000 km is paved. With business conditions good and infrastructure improvements making transport easier, Senegal's score has improved and its country position has risen five positions in the Business quadrant to 20th place.

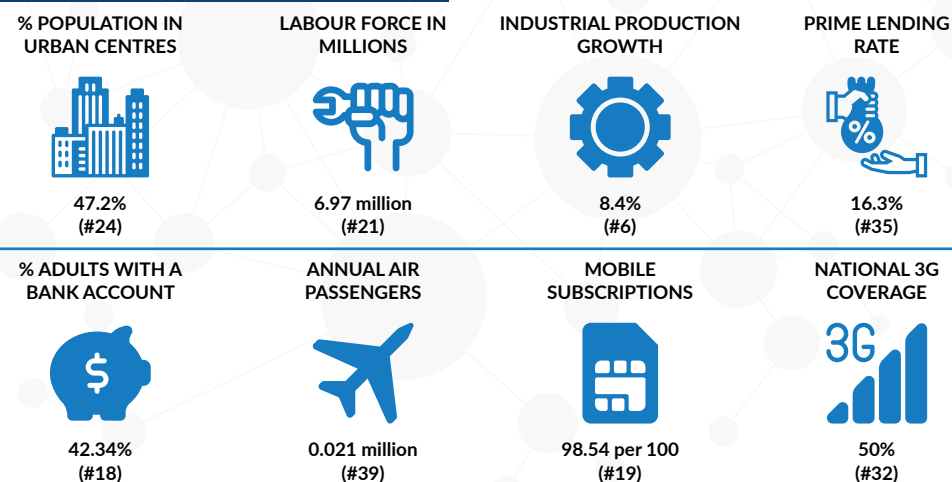
BUSINESS DATA COMMENTARY



BUSINESS SCORES & RANKINGS



BUSINESS STATISTICS



SENEGAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

#18

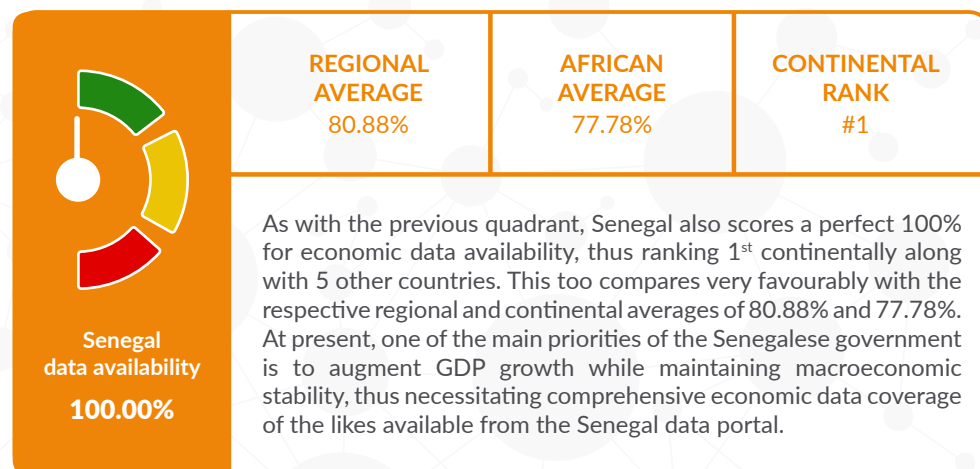
ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The economy is guided by the Plan Sénégal Émergent, which marries regulatory and economic reforms with investment initiatives. The International Monetary Fund-supported plan aims to ensure that national debt is paid off and has launched 19 public sector projects. The largest projects are the Thies-Touba Toll Highway and increased payments to rural communities to use for development.

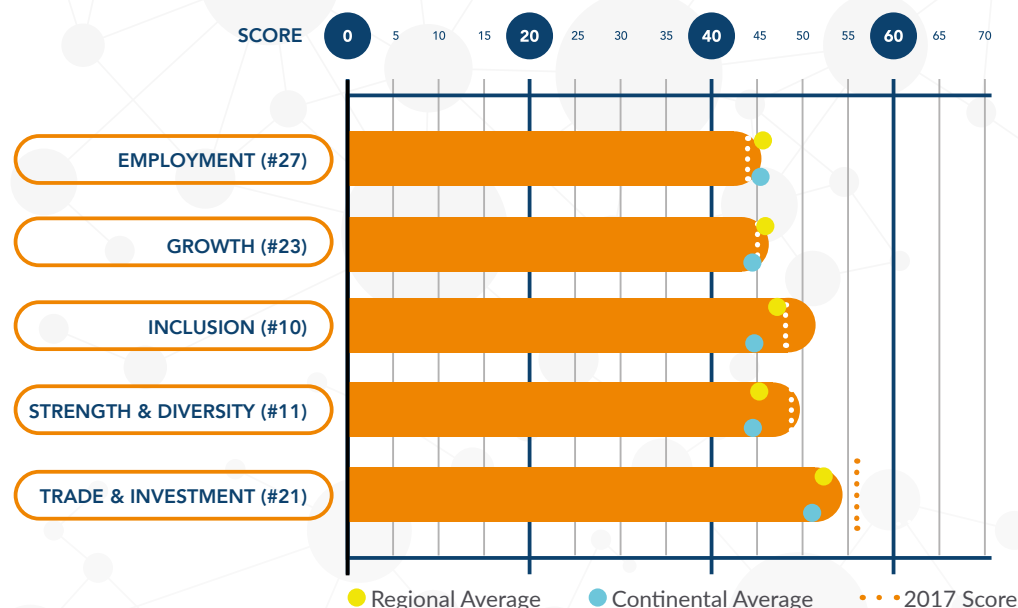
Senegal's electricity costs are among the highest in the world because all energy is generated by burning expensive imported fuel. This has been a constraint on industrial growth and business profitability. The country enjoys international donor support. An initiative is underway to double the country's current electricity

capacity by 2020. Oil exploration has not yielded commercially viable reserves, but discoveries of natural gas along Senegal's northern border with Mauritania and south of Dakar promise the foundation for a local energy sector. Senegal now produces around 50 million m³ of natural gas, all of which is used locally. Largely due to petroleum imports, Senegal experienced a trade imbalance in 2018. The value of exports, at US\$ 2.4 billion, was half the cost of imports, at US\$ 5.2 billion. Because foodstuffs are also major imports, the agricultural reform must encourage more commercial farming. A promising energy sector has contributed to Senegal's ACBR Economics Quadrant score. Economic fundamentals are sound. Senegal ascended two positions in the Economics quadrant from the last survey to 18th place.

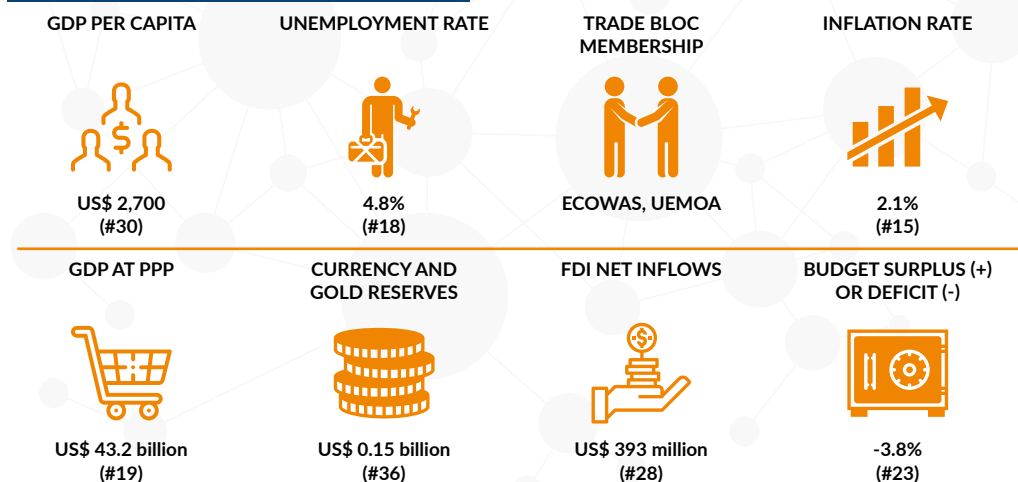
ECONOMIC DATA COMMENTARY



ECONOMIC SCORES & RANKINGS



ECONOMIC STATISTICS



SENEGAL POLITICAL ANALYSIS



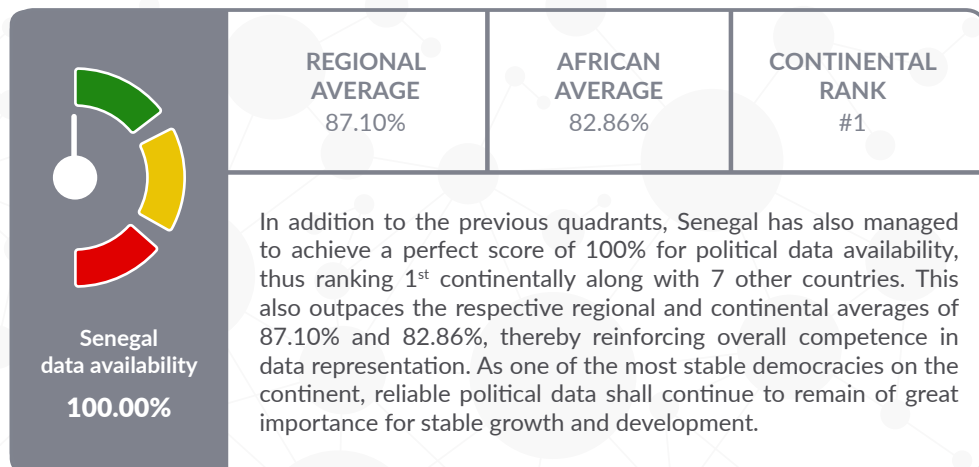
POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Senegal is one of Africa's principal Francophone nations. French is the country's official language, although Jola, Mandinka, Pular and especially Wolof are widely spoken. Governance stability has been achieved through the long rules of Léopold Sédar Senghor, from 1960 to 1980, and Abdou Diouf, from 1981 to 2000. Senegal has only known two other leaders: Abdoulaye Wade, from 2000 to 2012, and Sall since 2012.

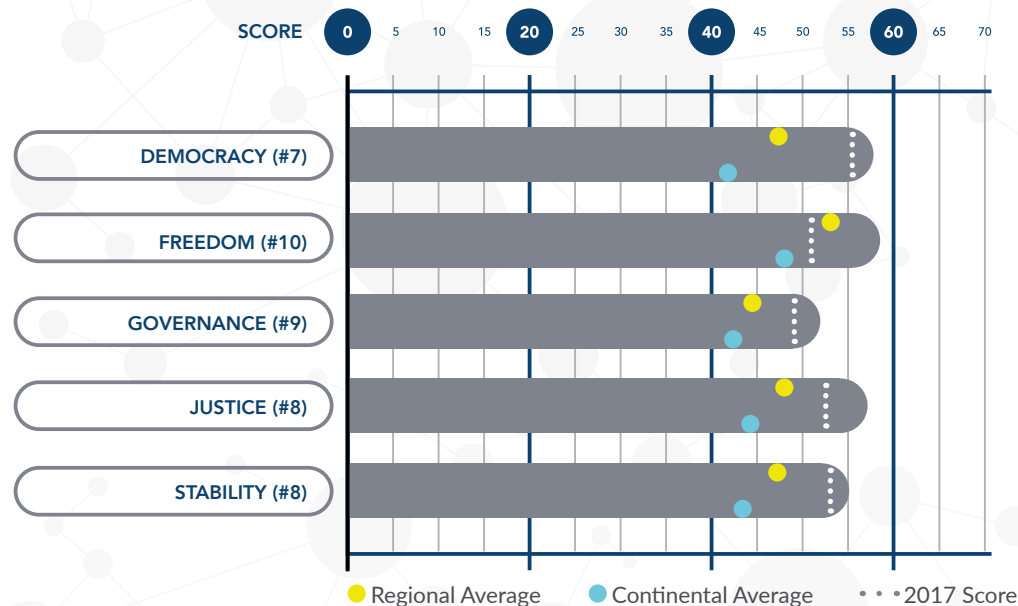
The French and US militaries train Senegal's 19,000-man army, which is one of Africa's most professional fighting forces. Senegal is on good terms with Asia and, as a country that is 92% Muslim in their religious composition, with the Middle East. Constitutionally, Senegal is a secular

state. In 2011, Senegal broke diplomatic relations with Iran because Tehran supplied weapons to separatist rebels in Senegal's Casamance area. Fighting was sporadic but intense during the height of the Casamance conflict during the 1980s and 1990s. In 2012, President Sall engaged in peace talks with the separatists to settle Senegal's only source of internal conflict. One law enforcement concern that continues today is the use of Senegal as a transit point between Africa and Europe by international drug traffickers. Political stability has assisted Senegal's score in the Politics quadrant. In terms of country placement, Senegal climbed two ranks to 8th position. The rise affirms Senegal's position in the top 10 of African countries in this quadrant.

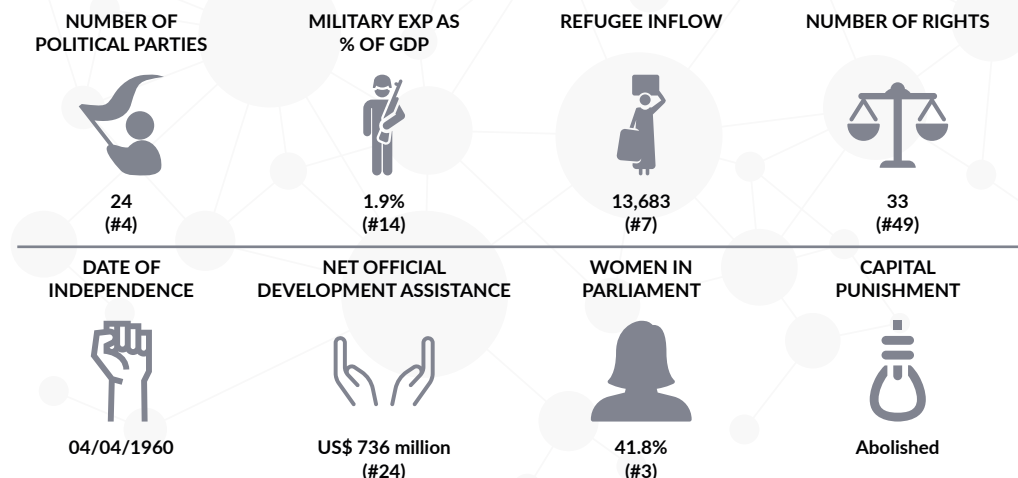
POLITICAL DATA COMMENTARY



POLITICAL SCORES & RANKINGS



POLITICAL STATISTICS



SENEGAL SOCIETAL ANALYSIS

#19

SOCIETAL OVERVIEW

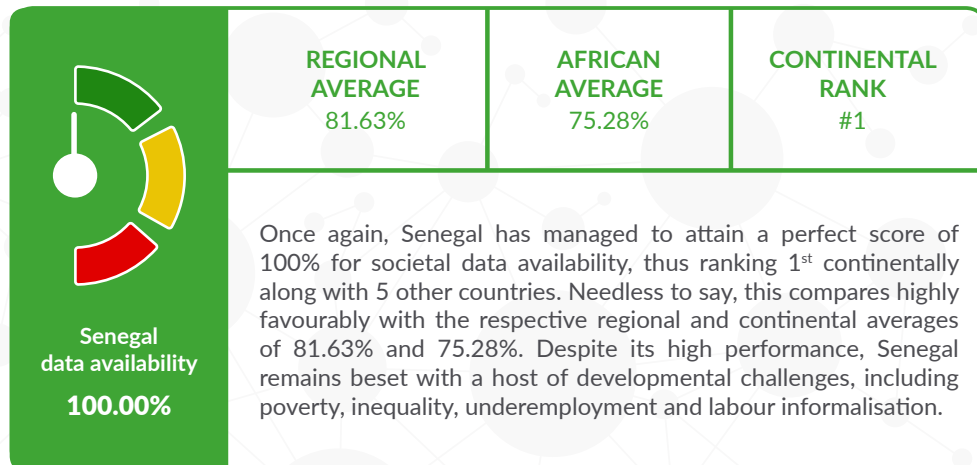
Senegal has a tropical climate but variations in their ecosystems result in different population patterns. The warm semi-arid west-central region averages 77 occupants per km², while the hot and arid eastern areas average 2 people per km². Population growth is adding to poverty, which stands at 47%, exacerbated by the average woman bearing 4.2 children. There are no ethnic or religious conflicts or domestic disputes but for the separatist drive in Casamance.

A large percentage, 93%, of urban dwellers have access to clean water while only two-thirds of the rural populations have this. With regard to improved sanitation, like toilets or indoor plumbing, two-thirds of urban and only one-third of rural residents

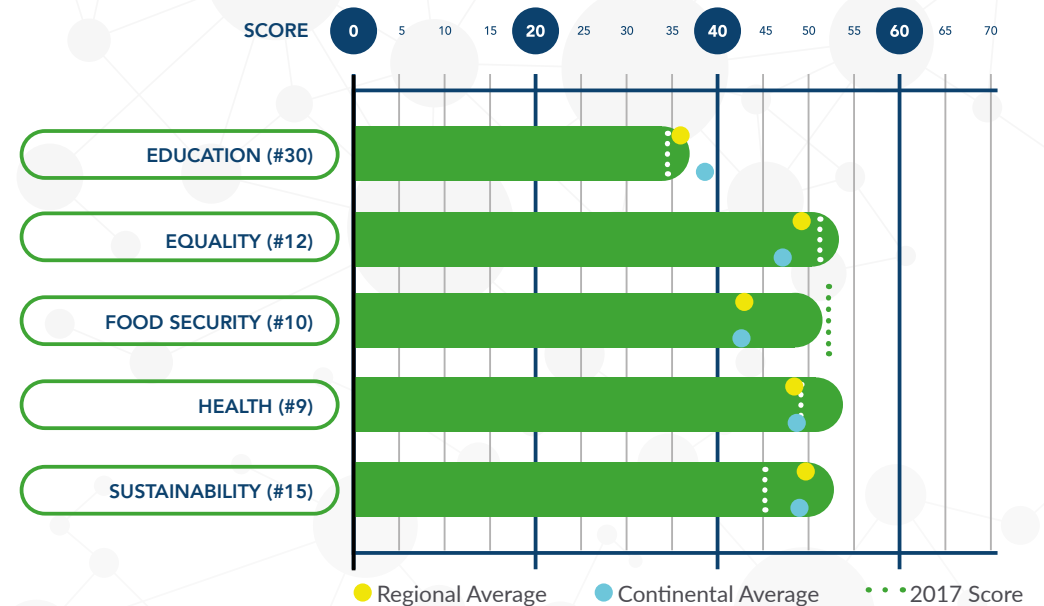
have these. Literacy is low, with only 57.7% of Senegalese able to read and write. There is a large gender gap between Senegalese men and women who are literate: 70% of men versus 47% of women. However, those children who are able to get an education spend an equal amount of time in the classroom: nine years on average for both boys and girls. Time in school is increasing to meet a constitutional mandate that education up to age 16 is compulsory for all Senegalese children.

Senegal experienced their only drop in rank in the Society quadrant. Falling to 19th place, this is their lowest ranking in ACBR 2019. Economic growth must be utilised for social welfare programmes.

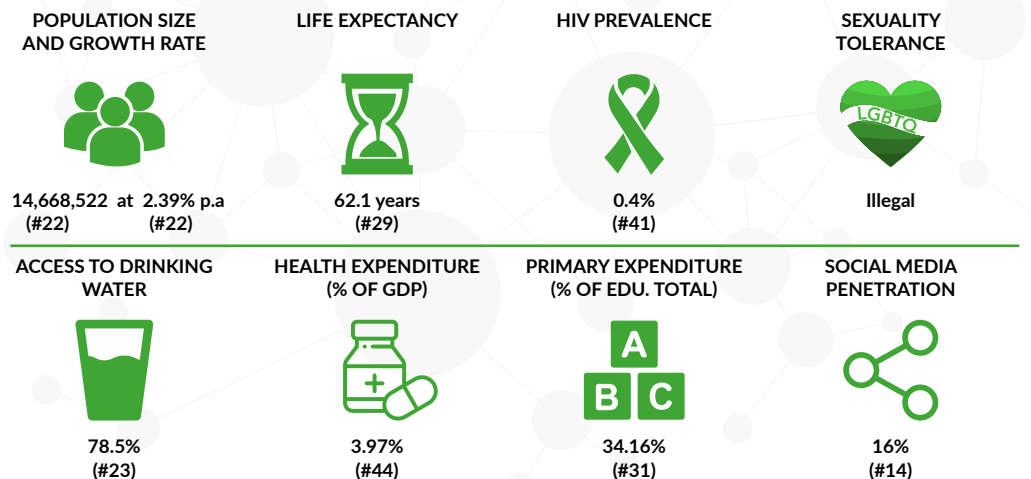
SOCIETAL DATA COMMENTARY



SOCIETAL SCORES & RANKINGS



SOCIETAL STATISTICS



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