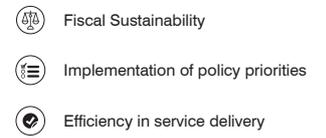
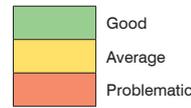


SENEGAL



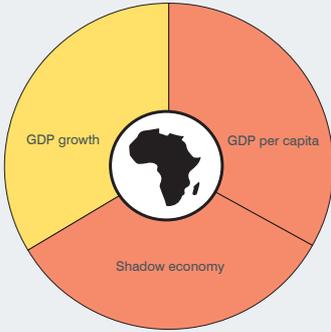
Enabling environment

Processes

Outcomes

Developmental impact

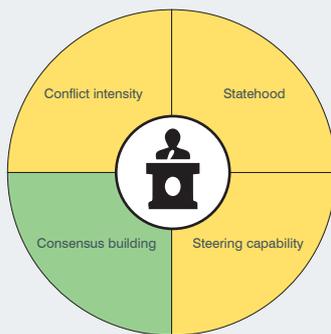
Economic context



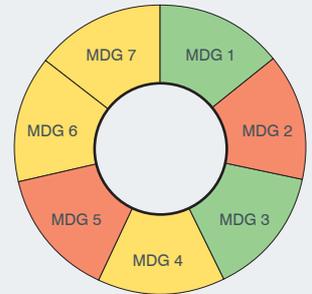
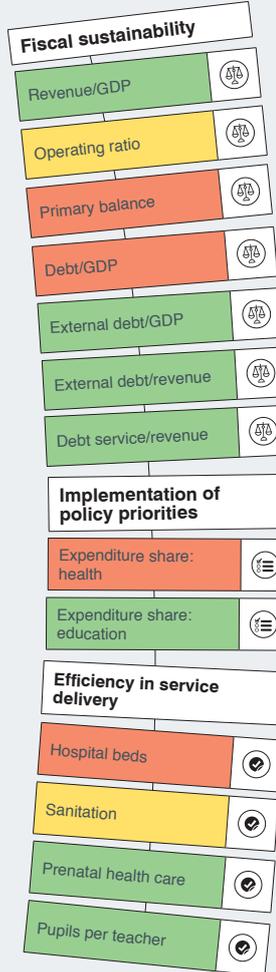
Anti-corruption



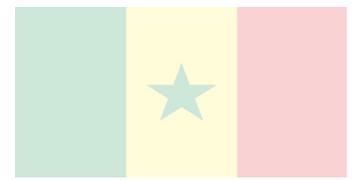
Political Economy



Governance



HDI	0.025
Extreme Poverty	12.80%
School enrolment	71.10%
School completion	59.00%
Infant mortality	41.70
Maternal mortality	315.00
Gini Index	40.30
Environment: performance	63.72 (Rank 117/180)
Environment: policy	5.00



5 SENEGAL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recent governments have been committed to development and economic, political, and social transformation. Notwithstanding the many reforms implemented, most Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are not fully achieved. The government has only come close to achieving the initial target for MDG 3 and, with certain limitation, MDG 1. Health and education reforms have been implemented inefficiently and illiteracy is high compared to other countries in the region. Health services have deteriorated since the 1990s, which is remarkable as public expenditures are comparably high in this sector despite recent declines.

The country is politically stable, has a good governance reputation, and receives significant donor support (33.8 per cent of government expenditure). The tax-to-GDP ratio is decent and above the regional average, although still insufficient to cover expenditure needs. Debt levels are stable and interest costs do not overly restrict fiscal space. The primary balance has, however, been negative with debt ratios increasing consistently over the last five years. The weak spot in Senegal's public financial management (PFM) system is control and oversight. The government has not established an effective framework of checks and balances. Parliament has time to scrutinise and debate the budget proposal, but the ex-ante oversight is undermined by various budget amendments during the execution phase where the legislative is not adequately consulted. Ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) are also often not sufficiently informed about cash flows, which has adverse effects on public service delivery.

Internal controls during the budget execution phase are not thoroughly enforced. Large amounts of public funds are spent outside the budget and financial statements are incomplete. Financial statements are also not received on time and audit reports are produced with extensive delays. External control does not audit all government expenditures. Parliament is often insufficiently involved in ex-post control and scrutiny. Thus, the entire accountability chain is characterised by weaknesses and this could explain inefficiencies in policy-priority setting and service delivery.

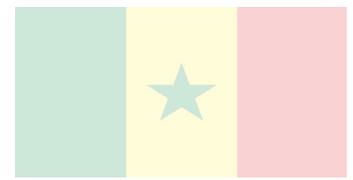
PFM CORE PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES

 Fiscal sustainability

Process Indicators	Source	Score	Year
Cost of Tax Administration to revenue	ATO	Less than 1.00%	2014
Arrears to net tax revenue	ATO	15.00%-20.00%	2014
Arrears recovery of total Arrears	ATO	15.00%-20.00%	2014
Collection of Tax Arrears	PEFA	PI 15.10: D	2011
Revenue Accounts Reconciliation	PEFA	PI 15.30: B	2011
Transfer of Revenues	PEFA	PI 15.20: A	2011
Linkage between Investment Budget	PEFA	PI 12.40: C	2011
Expenditure Arrears	PEFA	PI 4: B	2011
Debt Sustainability Analysis	PEFA	PI 12.20: A	2011
ODA/Total Government Expenditure (Aid Dependency)	World Development Indicators	45.00% 33.80%	2012 2016
Outcome indicators			
Revenue-to-GDP ratio	CABRI	24.25% 22.43% 23.32%	2014 2013 2012
Operating ratio	CABRI	83.31% 80.04% 81.77%	2014 2013 2012
Primary balance	IMF	-2.30% (projection) -2.90% (estimate) -3.20% -4.00% -3.70%	2016 2015 2014 2013 2012
Debt to GDP ratio	IMF	+18.20% 55.10% (projection) 54.40% (estimate) 53.20% 46.60%	2013-2016 change 2016 2015 2014 2013
External debt to GDP ratio (IMF threshold 40%)	IMF	31.10% (projection) 31.10% (projection) 27.80%	2016 2015 2014
PV external debt to revenue ratio (IMF threshold 250%)	CABRI	145.70% (projection) 144.90% (projection) 132.50%	2016 2015 2014
External debt service to revenue ratio (IMF threshold 20%)	IMF	9.80% (projection) 10.70% (projection) 10.60% 9.20% 9.50%	2016 2015 2014 2013 2012

Although consistent primary deficits have led to increased public debt, the risk of financial distress remains low

The IMF's 2015 debt sustainability report identified a low risk of financial distress in Senegal. The current gap between revenue and expenditure is within an acceptable range. Senegal does not mobilise sufficient revenue to cover all expenditure and has therefore run a primary deficit for at least 5 consecutive years, with projections showing this trend to continue. Public debt is expected to rise, but remain below critical thresholds with obligations on debt expected to remain at around 10 per cent of revenue. Furthermore, the government received good ratings for debt sustainability



monitoring. A challenge remains with the linkage between large investment projects and the budget. Although a three-year planning document (programme triennial d'investissement public) exists, cost calculations have only improved slightly with the introduction of a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF).

Tax mobilisation in Senegal is hindered by a large informal sector. The “doing business” assessment by the World Bank also criticises the complexity of the tax system. Tax administration is efficient in terms of collection costs, which are currently less than 1 per cent of tax revenue. The tax administration, however, has several weaknesses concerning operative outcomes. Tax arrears are between 15 and 20 per cent of GDP, with the administration only able to collect 15 to 20 per cent of the stock (African Tax Administrators Forum (ATAF) African Tax Outlook 2016). In fact, Senegal received the lowest rating for tax arrears recovery in the 2011 public expenditure and financial accountability (PEFA) assessment. Transfers of revenues to the treasury and revenue account reconciliation performed well.

Senegal has a sizeable stock of tax arrears and received the lowest rating for tax arrears recovery

Implementation of policy priorities

Process Indicators	Source	Score	Year
Overall expenditure outturn	PEFA	PI 1: B	2011
Expenditure composition outturn	PEFA	PI 2: D+	2011
Revenue outturn	PEFA	PI 3: A	2011
Multi-year perspective	PEFA	PI 12.10: C PI 12.30: B	2011
Unreported government operations	PEFA	PI 7.10: D	2011
Parliamentary scrutiny:			
Time frame	PEFA	PI 27.30: B	2011
Budget amendments	PEFA	PI 27.40: C	2011
Audit recommendations	PEFA	PI 28.30: D	2011
External audit:			
Scope	PEFA	D	2011
Timeliness	PEFA	D	2011
Follow-up	PEFA	B	2011
External-audit: independence	GI	All 7: 50.00%	2016
Outcome indicators			
Public health expenditure/GDP	World Development Indicators	2.42%	2014
Public health expenditure/total expenditure	World Development Indicators	8.04%	2014
Government education expenditure/GDP	World Development Indicators	5.60%	2010
Government education expenditure/ total expenditure	World Development Indicators	20.70%	2010

Weaknesses in the public finance system affect the implementation of policy priorities. Implementation of policy priorities relies on a credible budget, which is not the case in Senegal. One positive trend is the decline in the current administration’s practice of budgeting via decrees (so called “decrets d’avance”), which allow spending without prior approval from parliament. Whereas revenue estimates are quite accurate, the expenditure composition outturn differs significantly from the approved budget. The PEFA 2011 assessment noted large variances between actual spending by different departments and agencies and the figures initially authorised by parliament. The deviations can be partly explained by frequent amendments during the execution phase of the budget. Deviations were always above 10 per cent of the budget for the period under investigation.

There is a significant variation for some departments and agencies between actual and initially authorised expenditure

The volume of unreported government operations is also critical. Extra-budgetary funds are in double-digit figures compared with total expenditure. Because of the nature of these funds reporting is less frequent than for budgetary expenditures, which complicates monitoring and evaluation. The current situation has had adverse effects on the credibility of the budget and the implementation of policy priorities.

Extra-budgetary funds have had adverse effects on the credibility of the budget and the implementation of policy priorities

Parliamentary checks and balances are weak and budget amendments during the execution phase undermine the effectiveness of ex-ante scrutiny

A key weakness is the system of checks and balances. The parliament is dominated by the executive branch, and technical capacity remains weak within the Commission des Finances. The currently large coalition government crowds out opposition and thus exacerbates this parliamentary weakness. Parliament is given 60 days by law to analyse the budget and discuss proposals, but in practice less time is granted. Senegal still received a B-rating in the last PEFA assessment for the ex-ante scrutiny of the budget. Amendments during the budget execution phase, if done without the approval of parliament, undermine the effectiveness of ex-ante scrutiny.

Three types of reports are produced by the SAI and submitted to the president of the Republic and the National Assembly

Ex-post control is weak. In accordance with its institutional framework, the annual report of the supreme audit institution (SAI) is submitted to the presidents of the Republic and the National Assembly. The court produces three types of reports: (i) special reports which analyse proceedings, reveal violations, and propose areas that need improvement; (ii) an annual report for the public; and (iii) a report on the Budget Execution Act and the general statement of compliance. Audit reports are addressed to the Ministry of Finance and the Presidency. The court gives parliament the report on the Budget Execution Act. Parliament does not organise public hearings on audits nor provide recommendations on external audit findings. These actions are sanctioned by the Court of Auditors.

Audit performance is negatively affected by interference from the executive and delays in the submission of reports

The Court of Auditors is not legally independent from the executive despite the Constitution and the Organic Law No. 2012-23 (of December 27 2012) providing for a wide range of capabilities. Appointments to leadership positions within the Court are at the discretion of the president of the Republic. The executive does not always respect the Court's autonomy to conduct audits. For instance, in 2015 the Minister of Microfinance refused to provide the Court with access to information during the audit. According to PEFA 2011, audit coverage was less than 50 per cent of the budget. This translates to the lowest rating in PEFA scoring. The Court's effectiveness is further limited by delays in the submission of reports and because special reports are not publicly available. There is also no systematic follow-up on recommendations.

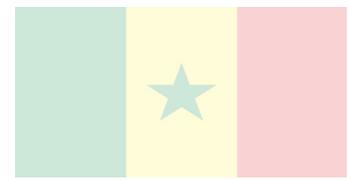
Education and healthcare make up a significant share of public expenditure

Government's financial priorities include education and health. 20 per cent of total public expenditure is allocated to education, with 8 per cent going to public health. The healthcare allocation has been shrinking, leading to reports of deteriorated public health services. Health and education facilities are plentiful near the coast, but become scarce in remote areas. Despite these developments, the public administration successfully prevented the spread of Ebola (2013 - 2015) from neighbouring countries into Senegal.



Efficiency in service delivery

Process Indicators	Source	Score	Year
Cash management	PEFA	PI 16: D+	2011
Procurement: competitive bidding	GI PEFA	All 25: 50% PI 19.20: A	2016 2011
Procurement: public access to contracts	GI PEFA	All 26: 25.00% PI: 19.30: B	2016 2011
Procurement: exclusion from future biddings	GI	All 28: 100.00%	2016
Internal control: payroll	PEFA	PI 18: D	2011
Internal control: non-payroll	PEFA	PI 20: C+	2011
Internal audit	PEFA	PI 21: C+	2011
Accounts reconciliation	PEFA	PI 22: C	2011
Financial reporting	PEFA	PI 25: D+	2011
Outcome indicators			
Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants	World Development Indicators	0.30 0.73	2008 1990



Outcome Indicators			
Access to sanitation	World Development Indicators	47.60% 42.60% 35.50%	2015 2005 1990
Access to prenatal healthcare	World Development Indicators	96.20% 87.40% 73.60%	2014 2005 1993
Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	World Development Indicators	31.60 41.70 57.60	2014 2005 1990
Primary schools with access to electricity	World Bank Education Data Set	21.96% 32.77%	2012 2010
Average number of pupils per mathematics textbook in primary education	World Bank Education Data Set	2.05 1.65 1.61	2014 2012 2010
Average number of pupils per reading textbook in primary education	World Bank Education Data Set	1.66 1.44 1.37	2014 2012 2010

Senegal has severe problems with cash management, the public procurement system, and transparency. There is also space to improve internal controls and financial reporting, which could help to ensure better development results in public service delivery.

There are problems with cash management, public procurement, and transparency

Cash management is organised in a way that cash flows are forecast for the financial year, and then updated monthly. In practice, however, MDAs do not receive sufficient information about the availability and the provision of funds. This makes it difficult for the entities to plan spending on projects and to carry out activities. Frequent adjustments to the budget and planned cash flows are also not managed transparently, which makes service provision an even more complex task.

Insufficient information makes it difficult for MDAs to plan spending and carry out activities

Public procurements, especially larger investment projects, are often delayed and inefficiently implemented due to weak administrative capacity. Vested interests are an additional burden. Major procurements require competitive bidding by law, but some exemptions have been observed in the past. Major procurements are generally tendered with information provided in newspapers and on the government website. Citizens can also obtain information about contracts signed by the government. This information includes the identity of the contractor and the final terms of the deal. Nevertheless, there is no information available about the performance of contracts and the audit of them. Companies that violate procurement regulations are excluded by law from future procurements, which Global Integrity note is normally enforced without exceptions.

Public procurement suffers from weak administrative capacity but remains transparent

There is currently no integration of personnel and payroll records. Moreover, no information exchange between human resource and payroll records is done systematically. This decreases the likelihood of detecting ghost workers and raises the risk of embezzlement of public funds. Audits of the payroll are not done regularly. Internal controls are generally in place and of adequate quality, but their effectiveness is limited as they do not apply to all expenditures. Furthermore, there is no manual for internal control procedures and certain features of the integrated financial management information system (IFMIS) are not yet operational. This all limits the effectiveness of internal controls.

Internal controls are limited by information exchange and uniformity issues

The standard of internal audits is normally respected and organisational issues and procedures are addressed in the reports. Major findings are translated into recommendations by the president, and the prime minister regularly monitors their implementation. The lack of a working relationship with the supreme audit institution (SAI) is a weakness in the system.

Internal audits are respected but could benefit from closer working relationships

Information is missing from financial statements and submissions are delayed

Financial statements submitted to the SAI do not normally include all public expenditure. Furthermore, submissions to the SAI take place with substantial delays and the accounting standards underlying financial statements are not fully applied.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



Economic context

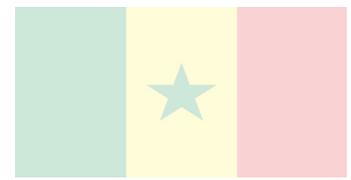
Indicator	Source	Score	Year
GDP per capita (USD PPP)	World Development Indicators	2.430	2015
		2.330	2014
		2.270	2013
		2.230	2012
		2.160	2011
GDP growth	World Development Indicators	4.10%	2011-2015 average
		6.50%	2015
		4.30%	2014
		3.50%	2013
		4.40%	2012
1.80%	2011		
Shadow Economy to GDP	Estimate Prof. Schneider	33.70%	2000-2015 average
Land locked	No		
Driving sectors	Agriculture: no data (difference to other sectors: 16.20%) ; Industry: 23.60% ; Services: 60.20% (2015)		

Growth is volatile and unequal, with rural parts of the country being disadvantaged

Senegal has experienced almost two decades of volatile growth. The Economist projects average annual real GDP growth of 5.4 per cent between 2016 and 2020. This is below the government's target of 7 to 8 per cent, which the IMF considers unrealistic. Per capita growth is slow due to high fertility rates and population growth that is currently above 3 per cent. 34.1 per cent of the population lives below the 1.25 USD a day poverty line. Poverty rates are higher in rural areas, with a widening disparity in the less developed arid areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country. The economic marginalisation of the Casamance region has a direct impact on its identification with the nation state and local stability. Part of the increasing income inequality is explained by the unequal distribution of land among the population. The development disparity has increased domestic rural-urban migration, thereby increasing pressure on urban labour markets to absorb unqualified workers. The long-time neglect of agriculture and agricultural policy-making has partly driven these developments.

Senegal is reliant on energy and food imports and has attempted to diversify the export base to reduce the current account deficit

Senegal's economic situation is currently difficult. The country has a large current account deficit due to its dependence on energy and food imports. Prices for export commodities, especially gold, are comparably low and place additional pressure on the current account. The government has begun attempts to diversify the export base, most recently with cement and phosphate derivatives. The discovery of off-shore oil fields also bears potential for economic development, and growth in the tourism sector might be possible. Nevertheless, commercial production will only start when crude oil prices recover and there is a risk of increased income inequality and emerging social tensions if this is not managed sensibly. The value-add of the agricultural sector is small compared to other countries in the region. The reliance on food imports is likely to intensify due to climate change, with weather pattern changes already affecting the sector.



Political economy

Indicator	Source	Score	Year
Statehood	BTI	7.00	2016
Steering capability	BTI	6.33	2016
Consensus building	BTI	7.60	2016
Conflict intensity	BTI	4.00	2016

Statehood

The government is generally responsible for domestic and foreign security. It is able to enforce its monopoly of force in most parts of the country, but it is not in control of the area of Casamance near the border with Gambia and Guinea-Bissau and the city of Touba. Casamance has been the scene of violence and unrest with separatist movements claiming greater autonomy and independence. Touba enjoys something like informal autonomy. The Mourides, one of the major Muslim brotherhoods, controls the area and has established a system of Islamic rules and ancient traditions. Concerns of Islamic terrorism are growing, especially due to the conflict in neighbouring Mali.

The government's control of the country is challenged in some regions

Although the government is unable to enforce control in all parts of the country, the vast majority of the country identifies itself with the nation state and its principles. Democratic order is generally accepted due to the free and fair elections. Apart from the above-mentioned regions, there is no organised group that questions democracy or the structure of the state and relevant political stakeholders support the market economy.

Most of the country supports democracy and identifies with the nation state

Muslims, and some Christian leaders have strong influence. The Muslim brotherhoods exert influence in political affairs as their views are impossible to ignore. They are especially important for the government as an outreach to rural areas. This might also be a reason why the government provides financial support to the brotherhoods, especially the most important ones (e.g. Mourides). Despite this situation, the state tries to limit influence where possible to hold up the inherited secular design of the state.

The government tries to limit the political influence exerted by religious groups

Public administration representatives are present throughout the country, except in the regions mentioned above. Capacity is focused in Dakar and the areas surrounding the capital. The Senegalese public administration system generally lacks checks and balances to fight corruption and the abuse of office. Structures and incentives are not designed in a way that promotes efficient or effective behaviour. Furthermore, limited human capacity and an eroding infrastructure harm service delivery. Capacity is much weaker in rural areas, especially in the eastern parts of the country. This leads to an unequal distribution of public goods and services across the country, with services not available in all areas of the country or to all segments of society. Decentralisation reforms have not improved capacity on the ground. The last reform in 2012 did not deliver the intended results, and is now under strong criticism and being readapted.

The public administration system lacks checks and balances to fight corruption and capacity is weak in rural areas

Steering capability

The political leaders predominantly embrace constitutional order and the democratic system. The government sets strategic priorities, such as poverty reduction, but there are several shortcomings with implementation. The schedules underlying strategy and single policy initiatives are seldom kept. Implementation often suffers from weak administrative structures and insufficient political buy-in. Due to restricted domestic resources, implementation of development plans is dependent on external support. This forces the government to find a balance between national demands and meeting the expectations of donors to secure their support over the medium to long term. A persistent challenge is the power that the Constitution grants to the president and his office. Tasks given to this office, however, often exceed its capacity.

Policy implementation suffers from weak administrative structures

Consensus building

Conservative Islamic groups do not pose an immediate threat to democracy, but their numbers are growing

Most stakeholders are committed to a market economy and democracy, with politics driven by personalities rather than ideologies. The few anti-democratic players are no threat to the country. The Muslim brotherhoods are conservative and can oppose progressive reforms. A threat to stability might be the empowerment of extreme Islamic tendencies spurred by developments in the region. External influence also seems to be driving more and larger conservative Islamic groups.

The government has used open discussions and investment to minimise the potential for conflict

Opposition groups and separatists have been successfully involved to prevent the emergence of divisions. The relationship between Muslims and Christians has improved after a short period of deterioration. The Casamance conflict has calmed down following government's openness to talks and negotiations. Moreover, the government is trying to reduce development disparities through increased investment in infrastructure and agriculture.



Anti-corruption

Indicator	Source	Score	Year
Most/all government officials are corrupt	Afrobarometer	24.50%	2014/15
Most /all tax officers are corrupt	Afrobarometer	22.00%	2014/15
Independent body investigates against senior level politicians/ public servants	Global Integrity	All 12: 50.00%	2016
Public sector corruption is investigated effectively	Global Integrity	All 13: 50.00%	2016
Staff appointments support Independence	Global Integrity	All 14: 25.00%	2016
Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International	CPI: 44 (61/168)	2015

Corruption is low by regional standards but still common at all political levels

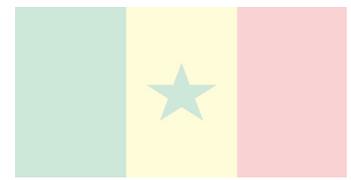
Public perception of corruption is comparably low according to the results of Afrobarometer surveys. Only 24.5 per cent of the interviewees perceived most, or all, of their government officials as corrupt. Tax officials even score well. This is in line with Transparency International's (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) where Senegal ranked 66 out of 168 countries. This places them 8th in sub-Saharan Africa. Despite these fairly good scores, corruption and cronyism is common at all political levels and official positions are often abused for economic gains. The former president Wade and his son were accused of corruption. After a trial, the son, Karim Wade, was found guilty of corruption and sentenced to six years in prison but later released following a presidential pardon.

An anti-corruption office was created as part of a wide set of measures to fight corruption

The current government is committed to large-scale efforts to fight corruption. Efforts have led to a continuous improvement in the CPI score. Among these are the reactivation of a special court to fight corruption and the abuse of office. Further, the government created a national anti-corruption and fraud office (OFNAC) in 2013 and a Ministry (Ministre de l'intégration Africaine, du NEPAD et de la Promotion de la Bonne Gouvernance) to promote good governance. OFNAC is expected to make it easier for whistle-blowers to report fraud, bribery and embezzlement. Cases can now be reported in person, by phone, or electronically via a website or an app. Senegal was also the first country within the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) to adopt a transparency law, which obliges public officials to declare their assets publicly.

The effectiveness of the OFNAC is limited by presidential interferences and push-back by ministers

The OFNAC's mandate is to investigate any accused person unless they enjoy special judicial protection. The office is also only able to carry out investigations but not to prosecute suspects. Hence, the mandate is restricted. If a suspect is identified, information is forwarded to the public prosecutor who is then responsible for carrying the work forward. There is, however, no data available for the total number of investigations, the time taken to process investigations, or the results. OFNAC is made up of representatives from civil society and the public and private sectors. A professional committee makes suggestions for appointments and based on these the president appoints staff. Its effectiveness and independence are therefore limited by presidential interferences. The first annual report of OFNAC was published in 2016.



To the dislike of the president, the report targeted members of the ruling party and his own brother. The president of the institution, Ms. Nafi Ngom Keïta, was removed from her position by a presidential decree before the end of her tenure. Moreover, some ministers have refused to disclose their assets, even though they are obliged to do so.

Governance

Indicator	Source	Score	Year
Public access to information	PEFA	PI 10: C	2011
Scope, currency, and accessibility of information	TADAT		–
Right to request information	Global Integrity	All 41: No	2016
In practice request for information are effective	Global Integrity	All 42: 0%	2016
Access to legislative processes and documents	Global Integrity	All: 43: 25%	2016
Government censoring of media	Global Integrity	All 55: 75.00%	2016
Rule of law	Bertelsmann	BTI: 6.50	2016
Political participation	Bertelsmann	BTI: 8.00	2016
Freedom of the press	Freedom House Reporters without borders (RSF)	FH: 3.50 (free) RSF: 27.99 (65/180)	2016
Gender equality	BTI	0.54	2016

The government scores low for transparency. Citizens do not have any legal right to request information from the government and there are no mechanisms that support public sharing of information. PFM transparency is also weak. The government does not consistently publish information on taxes, expenditure, or procurement contracts. If information is made available online, it is often delayed. Similar problems are observed in the resource sector, where information about contracts and payments by companies to the government is not available. Here, legal inconsistencies enable government and companies alike to refuse to give out information. The 2011 PEFA report criticises the fact that information was made available to the public in only two of the six examined categories.

Transparency is low as citizens have no legal right to request information

Transparency of information from the legislative branch is better, however several shortcomings still exist. Parliament's website does not provide any information about ongoing processes or archived information about past proceedings. There is at least hard copy legislation information available and accessible in the library. Here, approved laws and minutes of parliamentary discussions are available. The library is open to any citizen interested in getting information. A modernisation process should include the digitalisation of all records, including documents from the colonial era.

Copies of approved laws and minutes of parliamentary discussions are available to interested citizens in hard copy

Human and civil rights are generally respected in Senegal. Freedom of speech, assembly, and press are guaranteed by the Constitution and normally also protected in practice. A law that offers more opportunities to prosecute journalists was not approved by parliament. Journalists must still be cautious when reporting on senior office holders or religious leaders, as there have been cases where journalists were questioned and threatened by authorities. The media landscape in Senegal is diverse, independent, and critical by continental standards, even when reporting on political scandals. Freedom House considers the press in Senegal as free, and Reporters Without Borders ranks Senegal 65 out of 180 countries in terms of freedom of the press.

Freedom of speech, assembly, and press are constitutionally guaranteed and respected

The judiciary in Senegal has a solid reputation. Its independence is, however, questioned in cases of investigations against government officials, or cases where strong economic interests are involved. Judicial corruption is also a persistent problem. Equal rights before the law and equal access are therefore limited. Social, financial, and cultural restrictions impede proper law enforcement. Long, complicated, and costly procedures encourage behaviour to sideline official structures and rely on more

The independence of the judiciary is questionable and certain restrictions impede proper law enforcement

informal and traditional modes of dispute resolution. This is especially valid in rural areas.

Incidents of human rights violations have occurred and gender-based discrimination is common

Although Senegal has a solid human rights record, the violations that occur are not always investigated or followed-up by the judiciary. Incidents of violations include discrimination against sexual minorities, HIV/AIDS-infected people, child labour, and child custody in Koran schools. Similarly, there is no discrimination against women in the legislation, but in practice this does occur, especially in rural areas where discrimination is part of daily life. Women hold 42.7 per cent of the parliamentary seats, which is a high figure by international standards. Despite these advances, the introduction of gender-balanced electoral slates caused strong opposition by the Khalif of Touba and was ultimately not accepted.

Horizontal separation of power is strongly skewed towards the president and his office

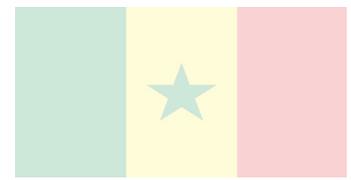
A general problem in the political system is the separation of power. Although horizontal separation of power is guaranteed, it is strongly skewed towards the president and his office. The legislature cannot fulfil its control function adequately. In addition to the legal weakness, parliament has the reputation of being too passive and having weak technical capabilities. The system of checks and balances is further weakened by the composition of parliament. Currently the opposition is quite small in comparison with the government coalition.

Senegal provides regional stability

Finally, Senegal is a stable anchor within the region. Apart from regionally focused skirmishes, Senegal is a country with little potential conflict.

DEVELOPMENTAL IMPACT

Indicator	Source	Score	Year
Human Development Index	BTI	0.025 0.49 (163/187) 0.47 (154/187) 0.46 (155/187) 0.46 (166/182)	2010-2015 change 2016 2014 2012 2010
Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)	Senegal MDG Report	MDG 1: substantial progress MDG 2: missed MDG 3: achieved MDG 4: substantial progress MDG 5: missed MDG 6: some progress MDG 7: some progress	2011 2015 2015 2013 2013 2013 2010/2015/2014
Extreme poverty (below 1.90 USD PPP 2011)	World Development Indicators	12.80% 12.40% 210%	2011 2005 1994
Primary school enrolment	World Development Indicators	71.10% 71.70% 70.00% 69.80% 63.80%	2014 2012 2011 2010 2005
Primary school completion	World Development Indicators	59.00% 58.60% 59.60% 56.50% 51.30%	2014 2012 2011 2010 2005
Infant mortality (per 1 000 inhabitants)	World Development Indicators	41.70	2015



Maternal mortality (per 100 000 inhabitants)	World Development Indicators	315.00	2015
		323.00	2014
		335.00	2013
		351.00	2012
		365.00	2011
		427.00	2005
GINI Index	World Development Indicators	40.30	2010
Life expectancy	BTI	63.40	2016
		63.00	2014
		59.00	2012
		55.00	2010
UN education index	BTI	0.37	2016
		0.40	2014
		0.39	2012
		0.42	2010
Environmental performance	Yale EPI	63.72 (117/180)	2016
Environmental policy	BTI	5.00	2016

Although the government is committed to development, the results have been disappointing. Senegal belongs to the group of least developed countries. There have been no substantial improvements in human development of late, with Senegal ranked 163 out of 187 countries. The number of people living in poverty (1.90 USD PPP poverty line) fell from 21 per cent in 1994 to 12.8 per cent in 2011. This substantial reduction means the achievement of a major portion of MDG 1, although government was unsuccessful in reducing the proportion of the population suffering from hunger. Only 71 per cent of the school-age population is enrolled in primary school and illiteracy remains a problem. The government has achieved an increase in equal school enrolment between girls and boys and representation of women in parliament has increased substantially. Child mortality, captured under MDG 4, was reduced by 61 per cent until 2013. Disappointing progress has been made on maternal healthcare, with MDG 5 likely to be missed. The government has been successful in its fight against HIV/AIDS, but missed its target for reduced tuberculosis infections.

Progress was made in the fight against poverty, gender inequality, child mortality and HIV/AIDS

The government only partly met its environmental sustainability objectives. Even though the loss of forest coverage was not reversed, the continued rate of losses slowed. Access to clean water and sanitation has improved, although the number of people without access was not reduced significantly. In addition to this, Senegal is already experiencing the first effects of climate change. Weather patterns are already changing and projections are for stronger impacts in future. Senegal ranks 117 out of 180 countries in Yale's Environmental Performance Index, and is thus considered a weak performer.

Environmental sustainability remains a risk and is aggravated by the effects of climate change