

AFRICA CONTEXT INDICATORS

A datasheet on Economic Development, Trade, Agriculture, Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy

SENEGAL

NOVEMBER 2018

Region ¹	Sub-Saharan Africa
Subregion	West Africa
Income Group	Low income

★ = Self-Reliance Indicator



Economic Development

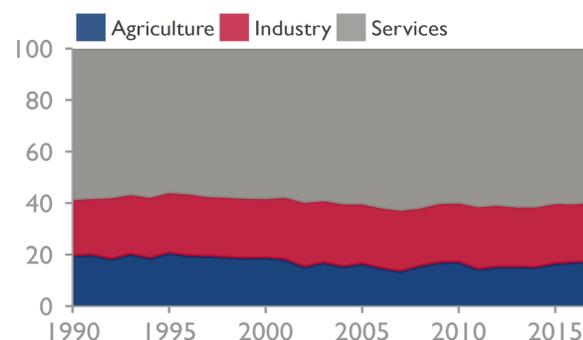
	Senegal	SSA	Year
★ GDP per capita (PPP) ²	\$2,712	\$4,671	(2017)
★ Poverty rate (\$5/day) ³	85.0%	85.9%	(2011)
Real GDP growth (annual %) ²	6.8%	3.7%	(2017)
Inflation, end of period consumer prices (%) ⁴	1.5%	9.6%	(2018)
Real interest rate (%) ²	4.1%	5.3%	(2016)
Personal remittances received, per capita ⁵	\$141	\$32	(2017)
Gross capital formation (% of GDP) ²	28.5%	24.8%	(2017)
Household consumption (% of GDP) ²	72.0%	69.9%	(2017)
Government expenditure (% of GDP) ²	15.2%	17.2%	(2017)
Net exports (% of GDP) ⁵	-15.7%	-11.3%	(2017)
★ Economic Gender Gap (0-1, 1=equality) ⁶	0.62	0.70	(2017)
Labor force participation rate (%) ²	57.2%	68.0%	(2017)
Male ²	69.9%	74.2%	(2017)
Female ²	45.5%	62.0%	(2017)



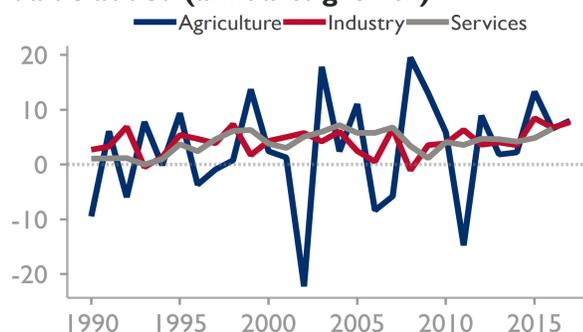
Trade

★ Trade freedom (0-100, least to greatest freedom) ⁷	67	67	(2018)
Tariff rate for imports (%) ⁸	9.9%	10.1%	(2016)
Tariffs faced by exports (%) ⁸	2.6%	3.1%	(2016)
Complexity of tariffs index (1-7, higher is better) ⁸	6.7	6.2	(2016)
Border compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	61	104	(2017)
- time to import ²	53	144	(2017)
Documentary compliance (hrs) - time to export ²	26	96	(2017)
- time to import ²	72	115	(2017)
★ Export diversification (0-1, lower is better) ⁹	0.22	0.45	(2016)
Trade (% GDP) ²	69.8%	72.2%	(2017)
Top 3 export categories to US by value ⁶	Misc. Manufactured Articles; Ores & Concentrates of Other Base Metals; Fish, Crustaceans & Molluscs, Prepared or Preserved		(2017)
Top 3 import categories from US by value ⁶	Motor Cars & Other Motor Vehicles; Oil, Not Crude, from Petroleum or Bituminous Minerals; Liquefied Propane & Butane		(2017)

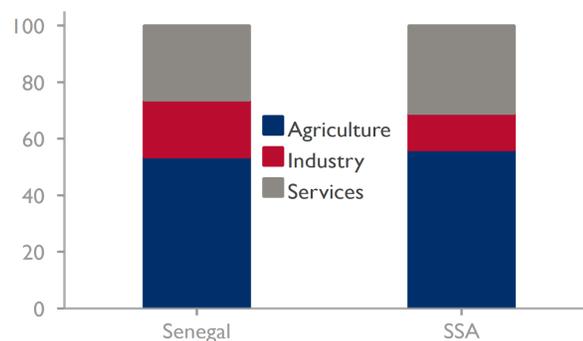
Value added (% of GDP)²



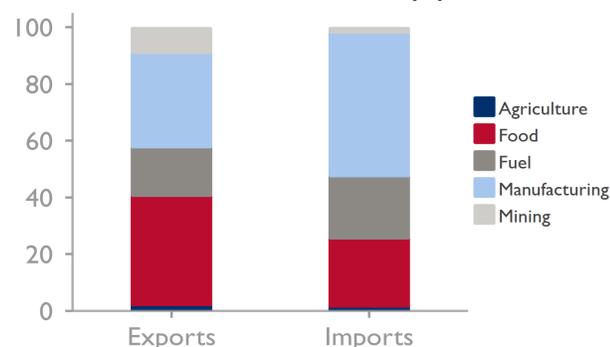
Value added (annual % growth)²



Employment by sector (%), 2017²



Shares of merchandise trade (%), 2017²





Agriculture

	Senegal	SSA	Year
Arable land (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	36.1%	28.7%	(2015)
Permanent crops (% of agricultural area) ¹¹	0.8%	5.0%	(2015)
Permanent meadows & pastures (% of ag area) ¹¹	63.1%	66.3%	(2015)
Irrigated land (% of agricultural area) ²	0.7%	0.6%	(2006)
Agricultural policy costs (1-7, higher is better) ¹²	3.70	3.56	(2017)
Fertilizer consumption (kg/ha of arable land) ²	16.3	18.0	(2015)
Cereal yield (kg/ha) ²	1,349	1,406	(2016)
Agriculture value added/worker (\$US) ²	\$947	\$1,815	(2017)
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.) ²	11.3%	22.8%	(2015)
Children under 5 stunted (%) ²	17.0%	33.8%	(2016)
underweight (%) ²	13.5%	19.6%	(2016)
wasted (%) ²	7.2%	6.9%	(2016)



Environment and Natural Resources

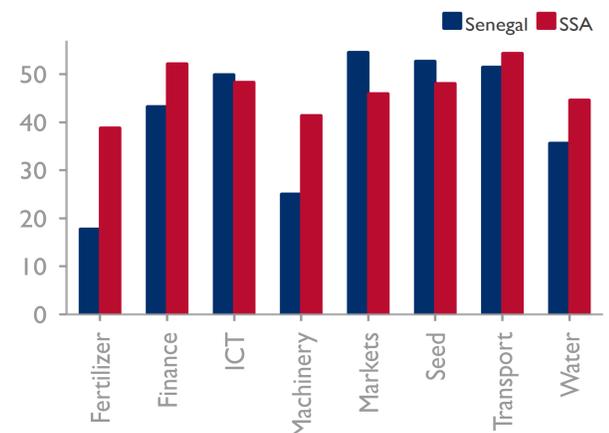
★ Biodiversity and Habitat Protections (0-100) ¹³	91.7	70.8	(2018)
Tree Cover Loss Index (0-100, higher is better) ¹³	9.9	16.1	(2018)
ND-GAIN Vulnerability (0-1, higher is worse) ¹⁴	0.54	0.55	(2016)
ND-GAIN Readiness (0-1, higher is better) ¹⁴	0.33	0.27	(2016)
Water dependency ratio (%) ¹⁶	33.8%	32.2%	(2014)
Freshwater withdrawals (% of total agriculture) ²	93.0%	68.8%	(2002)
industry ²	2.6%	6.9%	(2002)
domestic ²	4.4%	24.3%	(2002)
★ Child Health (0-100, higher is better) ¹⁷	69	48	(2017)
People with improved sources of drinking water urban (% of urban population) ¹⁸	90.8%	92.5%	(2016)
rural (% of rural population) ¹⁸	71.0%	64.0%	(2016)
Population using improved sanitation facilities urban (% urban population) ¹⁹	65.8%	43.8%	(2015)
rural (% rural population) ¹⁹	34.8%	22.6%	(2015)
Population practicing open defecation (%) ²	15.1%	25.2%	(2015)
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) ²	223.5	573.0	(2014)



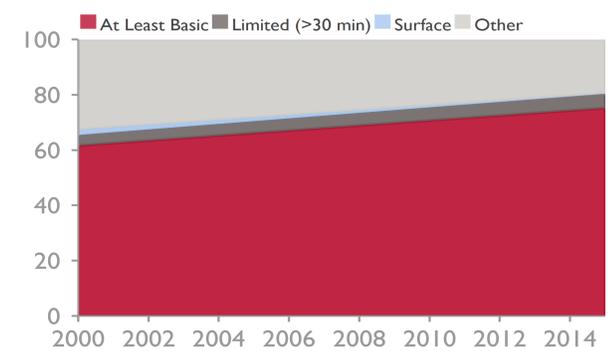
Energy

★ Electricity production (kWh per capita) ²⁰	261.0	453.9	(2016)
Renewable electricity output (% of total) ²	10%	49%	(2015)
CO2 emissions (MT per capita) ²	0.6	0.8	(2014)
★ Business Environment (0-100, higher is better) ²¹	49	47	(2017)
Firms: Electricity is a major constraint (%) ²²	48.2%	38.3%	(2014)
Firms: Number of power outages/month ²²	6.0	9.1	(2014)

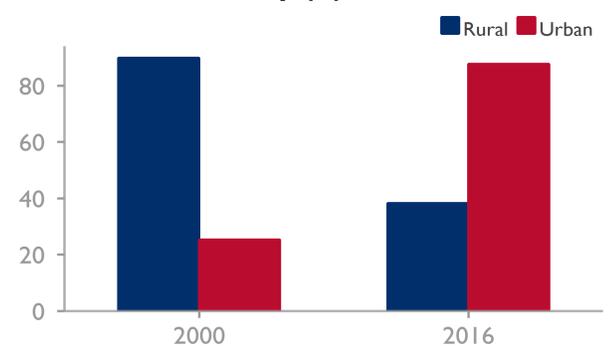
Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2017: Distance to Frontier Score (0-100, higher is better), by Category²³



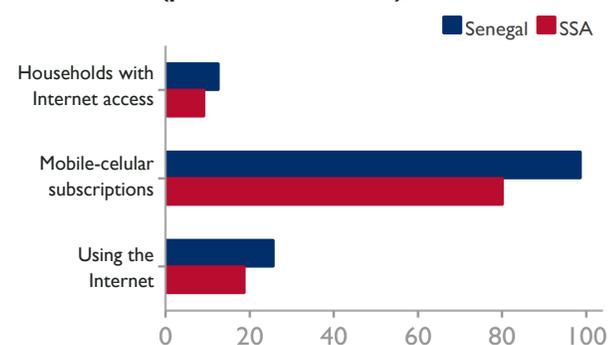
Water Source by type (%)¹⁹



Access to Electricity (%)²



★ Select Components of the ICT Use Self-Reliance Indicator (per 100 inhabitants), 2016²⁴



★ ICT Use (1-7, higher is better)²⁰

Senegal 1.89 | SSA 1.83

Sources: 1. Regions based on USAID classifications; 2. World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI); 3. World Bank, PovcalNet; 4. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database (WEO); 5. Calculated by Data Services, based on World Bank, World Development Indicators; 6. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Gender Gap Report; 7. Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom; 8. World Economic Forum (WEF), Enabling Trade Index; 9. UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat; 10. U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC), Trade DataWeb; 11. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), FAOSTAT Land and Fertilizer Data; 12. World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Index; 13. CIESIN and Yale, Environmental Performance Index (EPI); 14. Notre Dame Climate Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index; 16. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), AQUASTAT; 17. CIESIN, Natural Resource Management Index (NRM); 18. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), STATcompiler; 19. WHO/UNICEF, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene; 20. World Economic Forum (WEF), Networked Readiness Index; 21. Legatum Institute, Legatum Prosperity Index; 22. World Bank, Enterprise Surveys; 23. World Bank, Enabling the Business of Agriculture; 24. International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database.