

SENEGAL

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates fell from 45% of people in Senegal in 2000 to 34% in 2005 but progress on poverty reduction has slowed according to latest data in 2011. Almost 6 million Senegalese are estimated to be in the poorest 20% of the global population.

- Remittances are the largest inflow. ODA is next largest – nearly twice as big as commercial long-term debt
- One dollar in seven of government revenue comes from donor grants
- Gross ODA totalled almost US\$1.2 billion in 2014 – 7.8% of GDP

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE
POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE
GLOBALLY LIVE IN SENEGAL?

5.7
million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE
AVAILABLE?

Domestic public
US\$3.3bn
International
US\$3.9bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

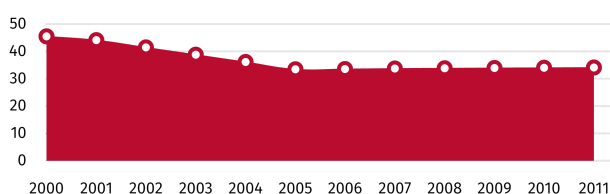
PPP\$595
See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

11%
Depth of poverty

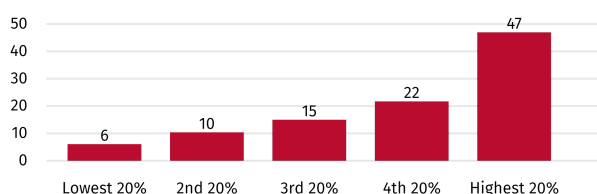
Poverty fell in the early 2000s, but remains at 34% according to the latest 2011 estimates

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



The richest 20% of Senegal's population has almost eight times the income of the poorest 20%

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

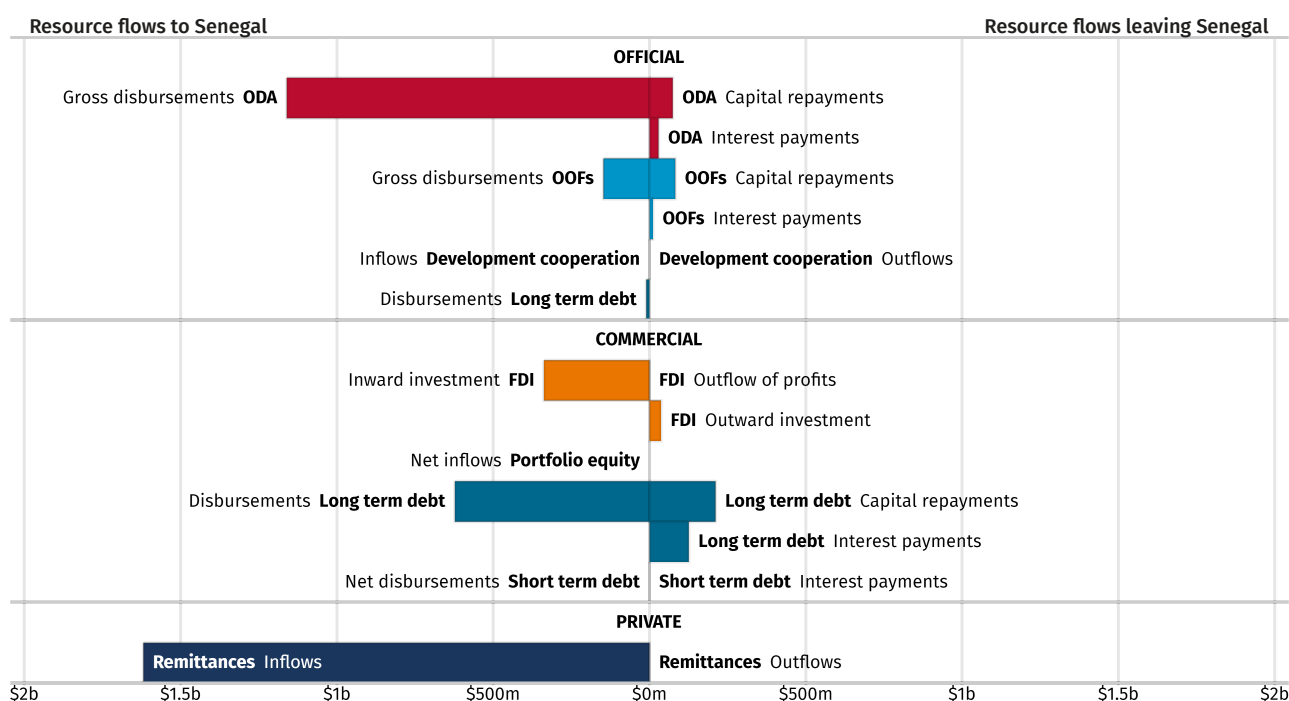


Average GDP per capita: **US\$1,069** (2014)

Resource flows to and from Senegal

Remittances account for 42% of total inflows, ODA for almost 30%

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We measure extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014. Across countries in sub-Saharan Africa the richest 20% of the population have 10 times the income of the poorest 20% on average. Acronyms: ODA: official development assistance.

Government finance

Grants make up 14% of government revenue in Senegal, while indirect tax is the main revenue source. Financing plays an important role in the overall resource bundle (17%). Capital expenditure makes up 38% of total spending.

Taxes on goods and services account for 48% of non-grant revenue

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$3.8bn	Grants 13% of total US\$0.5bn	Project Grants 11% of total US\$0.4bn	
	revenue 87% of total US\$3.3bn	Tax Revenue 79% of total US\$3bn	Taxes on Goods and Services 42% of total US\$1.6bn
			None 12% of total US\$0.4bn
			Income Taxes 21% of total US\$0.8bn
		Other revenue 8% of total US\$0.3bn	

External financing comes from a mix of concessional and non-concessional sources

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$0.8bn	Net Domestic Finance -60% of total US\$-0.5bn	Other accounts receivable -45% of total US\$-0.3bn	
		Currency and deposits -25% of total US\$-0.2bn	
	Net External Finance 160% of total US\$1.2bn	Debt securities (net) 90% of total US\$0.7bn	Eurobond 66% of total US\$0.5bn
		Loans 29% of total US\$0.2bn	T-bills and bonds issued in WAEMU 24% of total US\$0.2bn
		Other Accounts Payable 41% of total US\$0.3bn	

Spending on wages (35%) and interest payments (9%) make up almost half of government recurrent expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$4.6bn	Capital Expenditure 38% of total US\$1.8bn		
	Recurrent Expenditure 62% of total US\$2.9bn	Wages And Salaries 22% of total US\$1bn	
		Other Recurrent 7% of total US\$0.3bn	
		Interest Payments 6% of total US\$0.3bn	
		Subsidies And Transfers 12% of total US\$0.5bn	None 8% of total US\$0.4bn
		Goods And Services 16% of total US\$0.7bn	

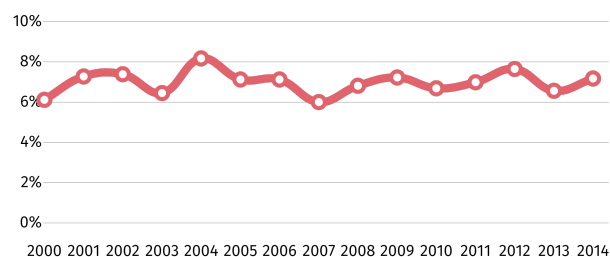
Notes: Year of data refers to the 2014 fiscal year running from January 2014 to December 2014. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

ODA

Gross ODA inflows totalled US\$1.2 billion in 2014, a slight increase from 2013. Just over a quarter (26%) went to infrastructure, with health, agriculture and education each receiving 14-15%. Two-thirds of ODA to infrastructure was in the form of loans – mostly from France (Senegal's largest donor) and the US. Overall, cash loans accounted for 34% of total ODA with cash grants making up a further 16%. Just over a quarter of aid to Senegal is classified as 'mixed project aid' as the data on some projects is not detailed enough to separate cash grants from aid in kind.

ODA as a percentage of GDP rose to 7.8% in 2014 following a fall in 2013

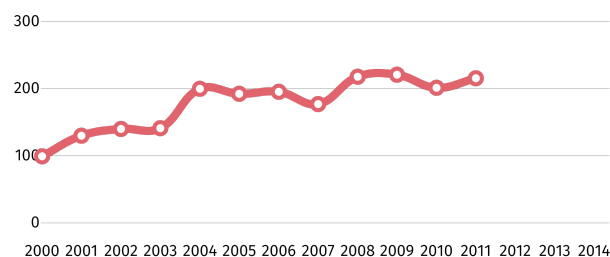
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

Between 2000 and 2011, ODA per poor person remained relatively stable overall

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

Cash loans and equity account for just over a third of all aid to Senegal

2014, gross disbursements

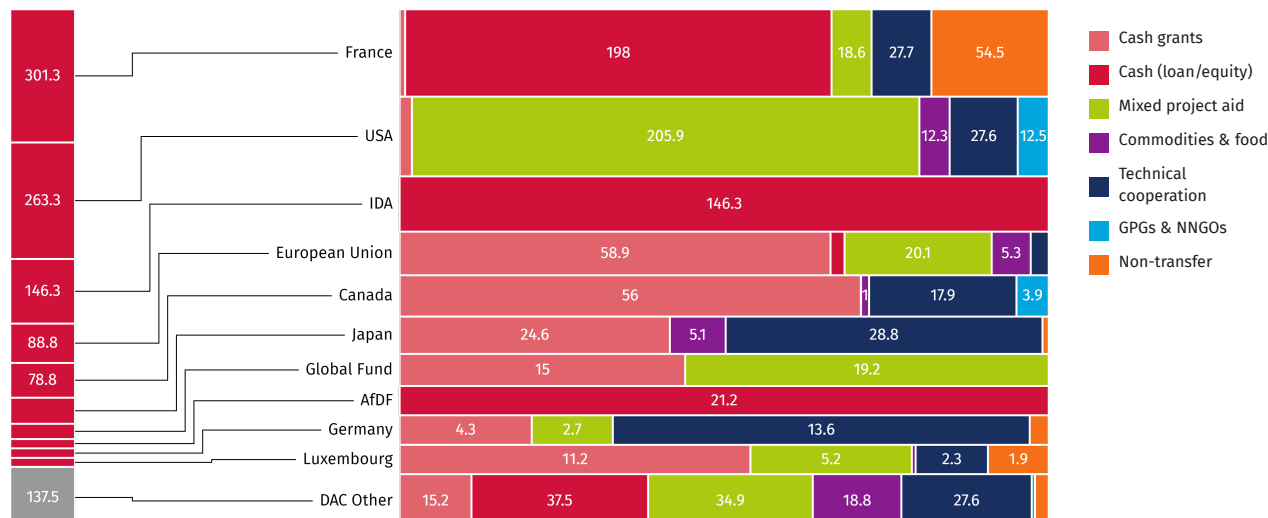


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

France is the largest donor and provides most its aid in the form of loans and equity

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



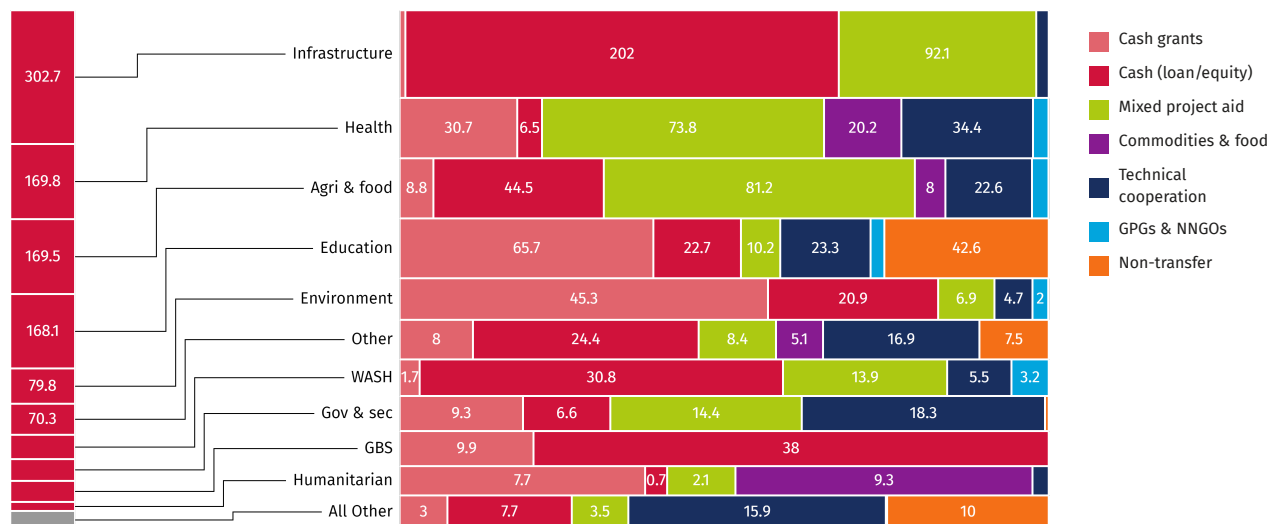
Note: The spike in ODA receipts in 2006 is due to exceptional debt relief. ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product.

What is aid spent on?

Over a quarter of aid goes to infrastructure and the main mode of delivery is loans and equity

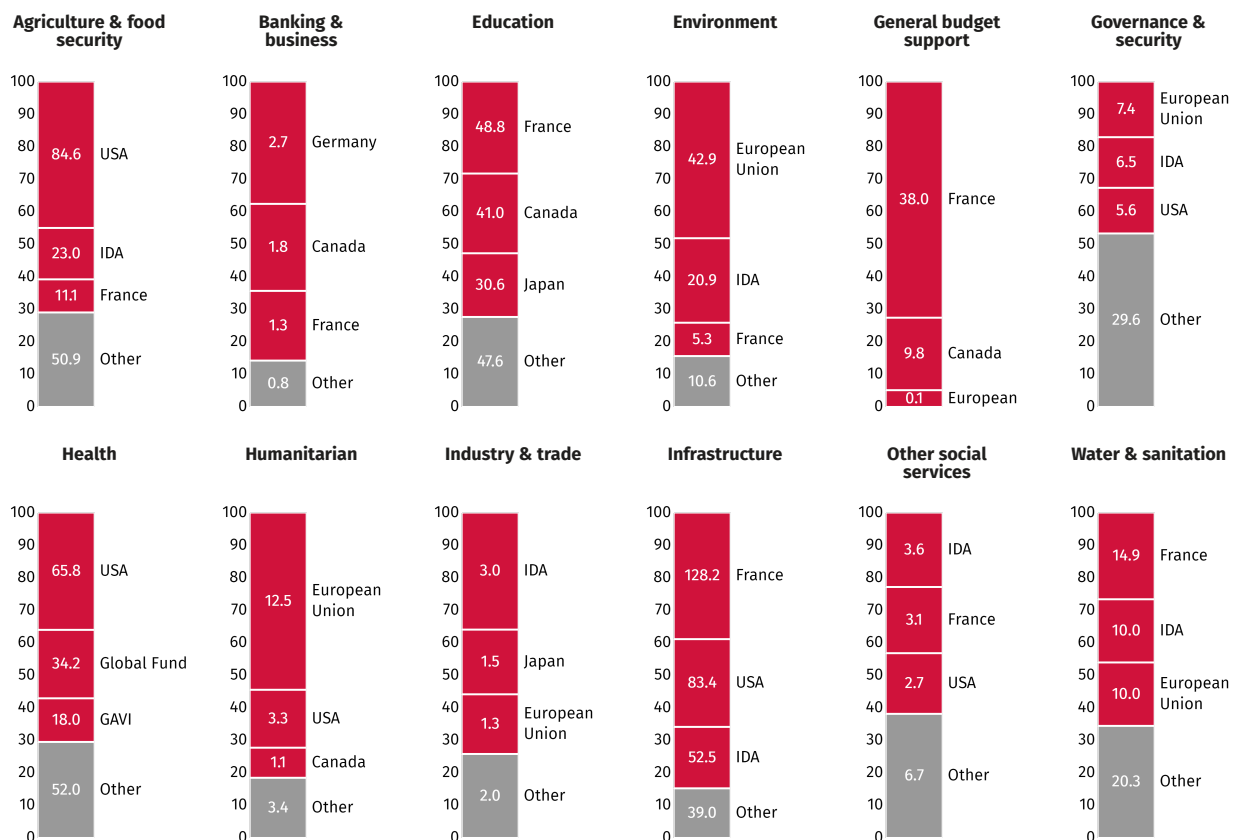
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



France provides 79% of budget support aid and the EU provides over half of environment aid and humanitarian assistance

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.