

# SENEGAL

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates in Senegal have remained relatively constant since 2005. According to the latest available estimates (2013), over a third of the population (38%) live in extreme poverty.

- Remittances are the largest source of international financing; ODA accounts for 29% of all inflows
- One dollar in nine of government revenue comes from donor grants
- The majority of ODA is delivered as cash, 30% in the form of loans and equity and 12% as grants

## Overview

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

**7.7m**

WHAT RESOURCES  
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

**US\$3bn**

International

**US\$3.4bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE  
GOVERNMENT SPEND  
PER PERSON?

**PPP\$734**

See Notes

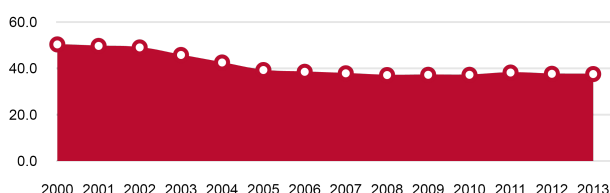
HOW DEEP IS  
POVERTY?

**12%**

Depth of poverty

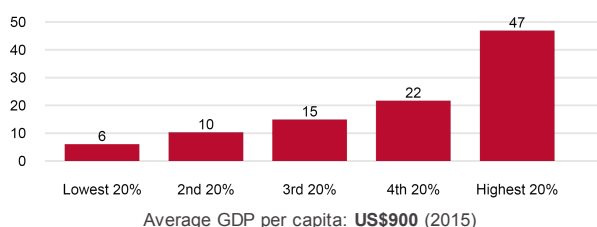
**The share of people living in extreme poverty has remained relatively constant since 2005**

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



**The poorest 20% of the population has 6.1% of total income**

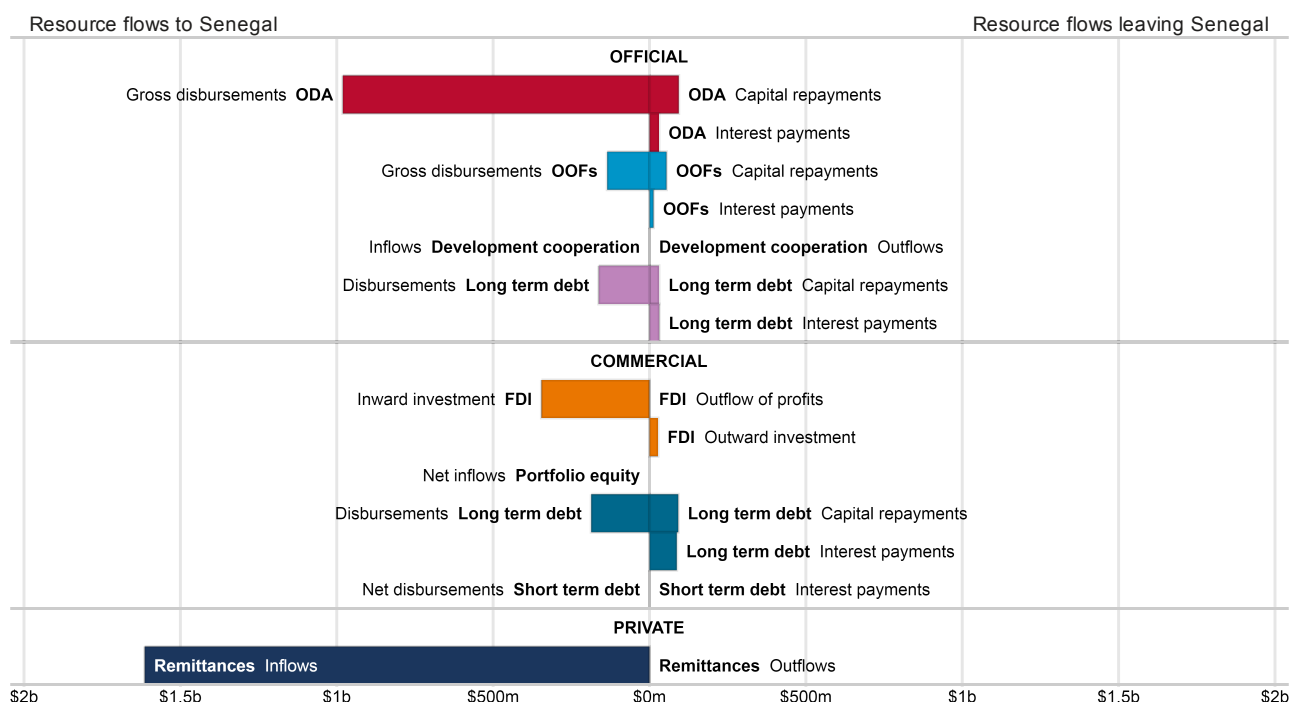
2011, share of income by quintile of population



## Resource flows to and from Senegal

**ODA and remittances account for three-quarters of all inflows; the outflows landscape is more varied**

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011PPP\$1.90 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 PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. '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 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance.

## Government finance

Grants make up 11% of government revenue in Senegal, while indirect tax is the main revenue source. Financing plays an important role in the overall resource bundle (11%). Capital expenditure makes up 38% of total spending.

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

2015, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total   US\$3bn	Grants 11% of total   US\$392m	Project Grants 10% of total   US\$338m	
	Revenue 89% of total   US\$3bn	Other Revenue 10% of total   US\$333m	
		Tax Revenue 79% of total   US\$3bn	Income Taxes 21% of total   US\$736m
			Taxes On Goods And Services 42% of total   US\$1bn
			Taxes On International Trade And Transactions 11% of total   US\$386m

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

2015, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$428m	Net Domestic Finance -52% of total   US\$-223m	Loans -22% of total   US\$-90m	
		Debt Securities -30% of total   US\$-123m	
		Currency And Deposits -51% of total   US\$-217m	
	Net External Finance 152% of total   US\$651m	Debt Securities (Net) 81% of total   US\$345m	T-Bills And Bonds Issued In Waemu 81% of total   US\$345m
		Loans 72% of total   US\$306m	

### Spending on wages (35%) and interest payments (11%) makes up almost half of government recurrent expenditure

2015, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$4bn	Capital Expenditure 38% of total   US\$2bn		
	Recurrent Expenditure 62% of total   US\$3bn	Wages And Salaries 22% of total   US\$890m	
		Subsidies And Transfers 14% of total   US\$553m	Grants 9% of total   US\$365m
		Interest Payments 7% of total   US\$271m	External 2% of total   US\$813m
		Goods And Services 16% of total   US\$650m	
		Other Recurrent 1% of total   US\$135m	

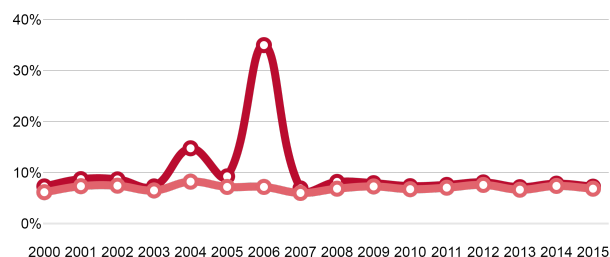
Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2015 running from January to December. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub. For the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

## ODA

Gross ODA inflows totalled nearly US\$1 billion in 2015, a 10% decrease from 2014. Overall, cash loans accounted for 30% of total ODA with cash grants making up a further 12%. Just over a third 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. The largest two sectors in 2015 are infrastructure and agriculture and food security, receiving US\$209 million and US\$200 million respectively, both around a fifth of total ODA. The US is the largest provider to both sectors and the largest overall donor. Education and health are the third and fourth largest sectors, both receiving around 14% of the total.

### ODA relative to GDP has been fluctuating between 8% and 7% since 2009

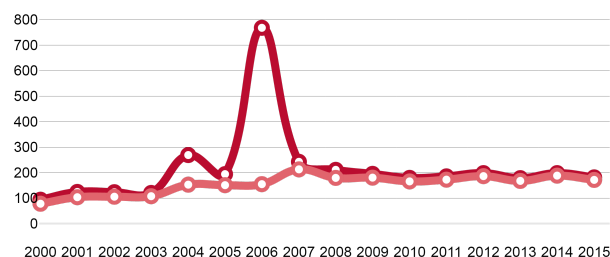
Gross ODA % of GDP



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

### Since 2009, ODA per poor person has remained relatively constant, at between US\$180 and US\$200

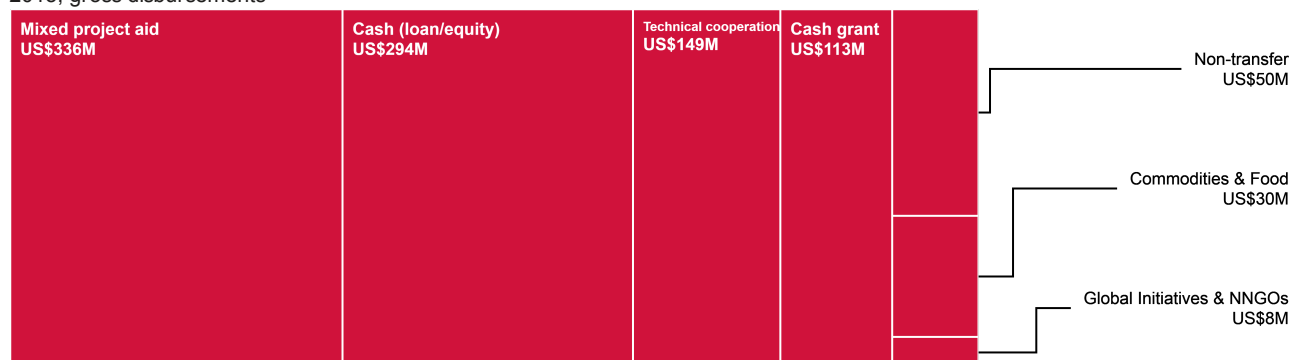
ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



■ Total ODA per poor person ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) per poor person

### 30% of ODA is delivered as loans and equity, followed by 15% as technical cooperation and 12% as grants

2015, gross disbursements

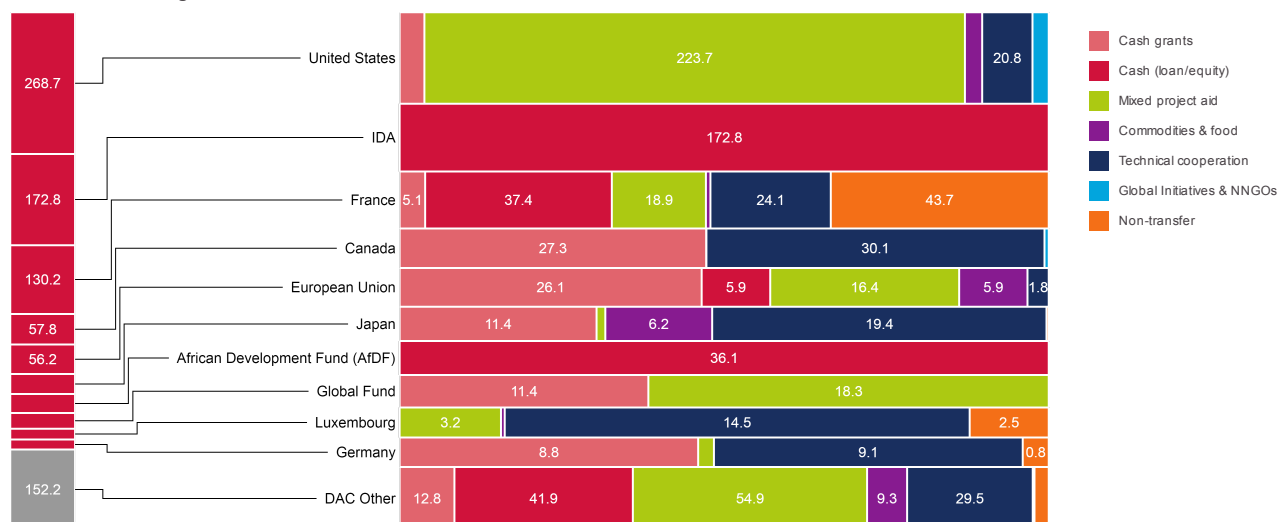


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

### The US provides over a quarter of all ODA to Senegal but the financing modality is difficult to ascertain

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



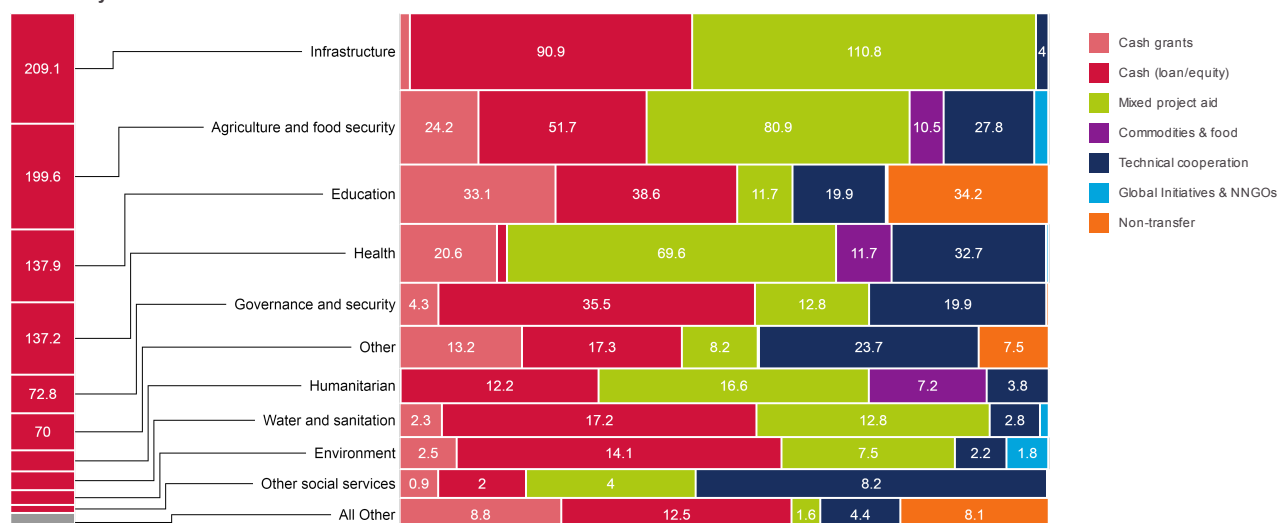
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: IDA: International Development Association; NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

## What is aid spent on?

### A quarter of education ODA is not transferred to Senegal and consists mainly of imputed student costs

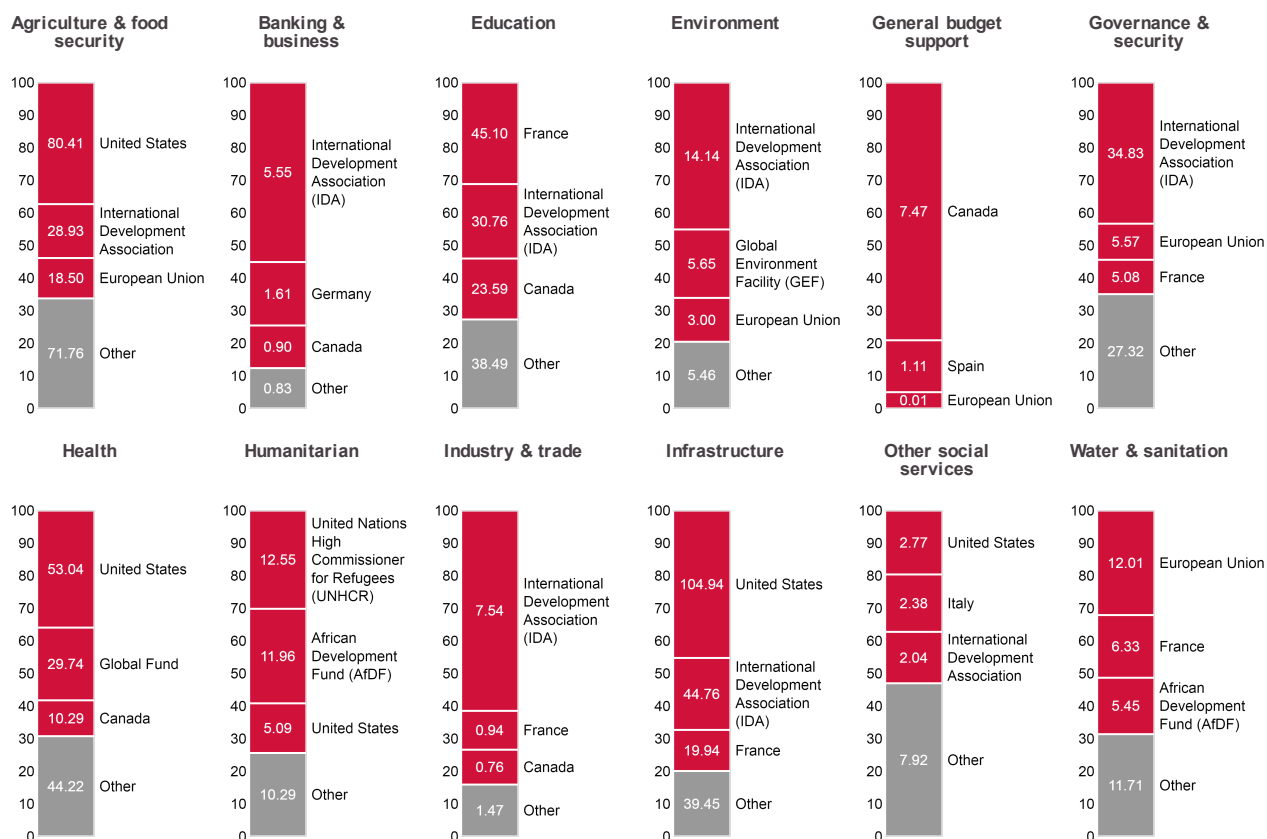
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



### Infrastructure and agriculture and food security receive the most aid, and the US provides the most to both sectors

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions 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 UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). 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 2015 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; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.