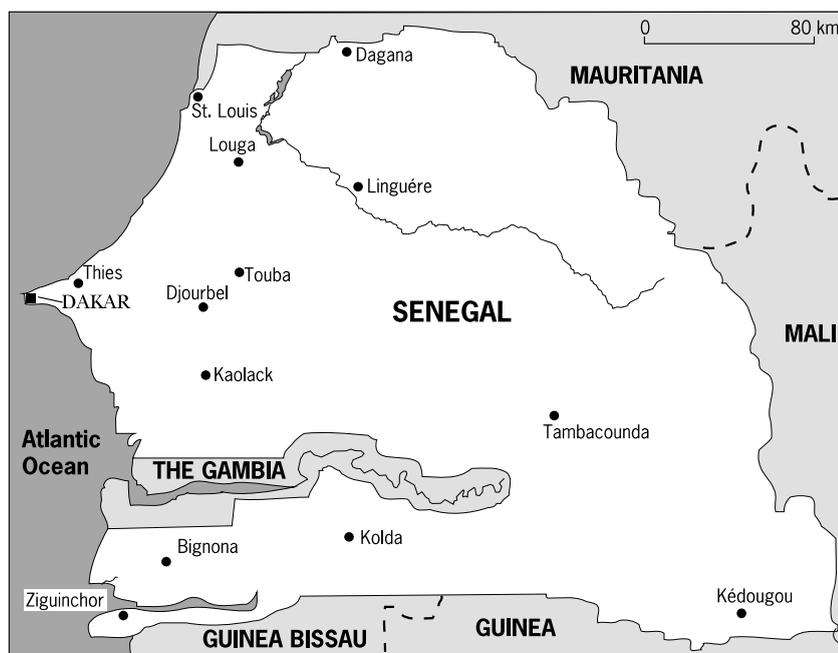


Senegal



In 2012 Senegal elected both a change of president, to Macky Sall, and government, to the Benno Bokk Yakaar (BBY) (United in Hope Coalition under the Alliance pour la République (APR) (Alliance for the Republic)). Although there had been a question over whether former President Wade should be allowed to run, in the end it didn't matter since in the run-off between himself and Macky Sall, Mr Sall won by a comfortable 65.8 per cent to 34.2 per cent. There was also a comfortable win for the new government – by 53.06 per cent (119 seats out of 150) to 15.23 per cent (12 seats) for the Parti Démocratique Sénégalais (PDS) (Senegalese Democratic Party), the former president's party.

On 28 August, after severe flooding had caused widespread damage in many regions of the country, with Dakar particularly badly affected, President Sall proposed abolishing the senate and using the money used to support it (around US\$15 million annually) on providing relief and building flood defences. On 19 September, in a joint session of parliament the senators were voted out of office and

the senate abolished. The remaining congress then abolished the post of vice president, which had remained vacant since its inception in 2009 by then President Wade, in a move suspected to enable the president to groom his son, Karim, for the presidency. As it happens, Karim Wade was formally charged with corruption in connection with his vast fortune on 18 April 2013. Lucky escape for Senegal.

The economy

Between 1991 and 2011, according to the *African Economic Outlook 2013* (AEO), published jointly by the African Development Bank and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, economic growth was volatile, peaking at 6.7 per cent in 2003 as a result of the statistical catch up from the minimum 0.7 per cent in 2002. Between 1995 and 2005 growth averaged 4.5 per cent a year. Growth was helped by the devaluation of the CFA franc in January 1994, but also by reforms. The tertiary sector has been the main contributor to GDP for several decades as there have been no major new products in the diversification of exports

KEY FACTS

Official name: République du Sénégal (Republic of Senegal)

Head of State: President Macky Sall (from 2 Apr 2012)

Head of government: Prime Minister Aminata Toure. (from 1 Sep 2013)

Ruling party: Unis pour un Môme Espoir (UME) (United in Hope Coalition; led by Alliance pour la République (APR) (Alliance for the Republic)) (from 1 July 2012)

Area: 196,192 square km

Population: 13.11 million (2012)*

Capital: Dakar

Official language: French

Currency: CFA franc (CFAf) = 100 centimes (Communauté Financière Africaine (African Financial Community) franc).

Exchange rate: CFAf495.02 per US\$ (Jul 2013); CFAf655.95 per euro (pegged from Jan 1999)

GDP per capita: US\$1,057 (2012)*

GDP real growth: 3.54% (2012)*

GDP: US\$13.86 billion (2012)*

Inflation: 1.10% (2012)*

Balance of trade: -US\$1.93 million (2010)

Annual FDI: US\$286.10 million (2011)

* estimated figure

and sources of growth. On the demand side, consumption remains the main component, driven by monetary income from groundnuts, public investment in external resources, and more recently, remittances from migrants.

Mining and quarrying accounted for less than 1.5 per cent of GDP for the period 2002–11. The main resources are phosphates, limestone (cement transformed) and groundnut products. The first gold bar was produced in Senegal in 2009. Gold production is estimated at four tonnes a year for seven years. The mining of heavy mineral sands is in the development stage. Production is expected to be 85,000 tonnes of zircon a year for 25 years.

As there is no major resource such as oil, Senegal relies primarily on groundnuts and phosphates as its main export products. Since the 1970s, fish, cotton and tourism have helped to diversify the economy, although none of these has provided a sustainable platform for a thriving industry. The edible oils and fats sector is feeling the effects of fluctuating levels of rainfall and world prices. Phosphate derivatives (fertilisers and phosphoric acid) are faced with problems of quality and/or competitiveness. The tuna industry is not competitive. Tourism has also not achieved the desired success.

Economic activity gained intensity in 2012, with 3.7 per cent growth thanks to a good harvest. However, growth was held back by the crisis in neighbouring Mali and poor peanut production in 2011, as well as tensions in the lead up to the

presidential election in March 2012. The drop in Malian demand caused the decline in exports of hydraulic cement (-0.3 per cent) and petroleum products (-2.3 per cent) in 2012.

On the supply side, the return to normal agricultural production enabled the primary sector to contribute 16.7 per cent of GDP in 2012. This growth is forecast to continue in 2013 and 2014. Agriculture recovered because rainfall was good and seeds and fertiliser were distributed on time by the government. The groundnut sector grew in volume, as did cotton, tomatoes and watermelons. The value added of livestock farming fell by an estimated 1.1 per cent in 2012 due to a fall in the number of recorded slaughters. The fisheries sector rebounded, growing by 6.8 per cent in 2012 thanks to increased landings by traditional fisheries. Senegal has stopped granting fishing licences, while Mauritania has granted more licences to Senegalese boats.

Industry, which is concentrated on the primary processing of raw materials, still needs diversifying. Sugar production rose as a result of a five-year sugar self-sufficiency plan which ends in 2015. Similarly, production of textile fibres increased following the implementation of the three-year (2010–13) plan to revive the cotton industry. Energy production increased, thanks to the restructuring of the sector since 2011. But these increases were not enough to drive growth in industry as a whole.

Growth in domestic demand rose from 3 per cent in 2011 to 5.3 per cent in 2012.

This additional growth helped offset weak exports and resulted in a 5 per cent rise in imports. Household consumption contributed more than 70 per cent of GDP in 2011–12, driven by rising remittances, which were estimated at CFAf737.7 billion (US\$1.5 billion) in 2012 (10 per cent of GDP). Gross fixed capital formation was supported by public investment. After falling by 1.9 per cent in 2011, it rebounded in 2012 thanks to work on a major toll road, on Blaise Diagne International Airport and investment in the electricity sector. In 2013 and 2014, gross fixed capital formation and job creation should be boosted by the start of zircon mining, as well as gold mining. In 2012 the Apex agency invested CFAf432.6 billion (US\$0.5 billion) to create a plant for water desalination and drinking-water production (100,000 cubic metres a day), energy production (400MW a day) and salt production with German, Turkish and Senegalese capital.

Outlook

The Stratégie Nationale de Développement Economique et Social (SNDES) (National Strategy for Economic and Social Development) for 2013–17, approved in November 2012 centres on three areas of action: growth, productivity and wealth creation; human capital and sustainable development; and government, institutions, peace and security. The direction taken by the new administration, notes the AEO, in the area of good governance should lead to better management of public resources. The implementation of necessary reforms to achieve growth objectives may be made easier by the strong legitimacy of the new ruling team that emerged from the presidential and parliamentary elections in 2012. However, the opening of the Senegalese economy makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices and to the economic crisis in Europe and the on-going political crisis in neighbouring Mali, which has increased the militant threat to the region. There are also internal risks linked to floods and other climatic shocks and to the slowness of the road infrastructure programme and reforms, especially of the energy sector.

In its efforts to bring peace and security, the new government has adopted a regional approach to resolving the conflict in Casamance region of Senegal, with greater involvement from neighbours Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. This strategy resulted in the release of eight hostages, including seven military personnel held

KEY INDICATORS

Senegal

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Population	m	12.52	12.80	*12.51	*13.44	13.11
Gross domestic product (GDP)	US\$bn	13.40	12.80	12.90	14.50	*13.86
GDP per capita	US\$	1,066	984	981	1,076	*1,057
GDP real growth	%	3.7	2.1	4.1	2.6	*3.5
Inflation	%	5.8	-1.7	1.2	3.4	*1.1
Industrial output	% change	-3.2	3.4	5.5	–	–
Agricultural output	% change	19.6	11.6	5.0	–	–
Exports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	2,208.4	2,096.9	2,153.2	–	–
Imports (fob) (goods)	US\$m	5,595.3	4,122.9	4,082.3	–	–
Balance of trade	US\$m	-3,387.0	-2,026.0	-1,929.1	–	–
Current account	US\$m	-1,883.7	-853.8	-600.0	-1,147.0	*-1,353.0
Total reserves minust gold	US\$m	1,601.3	2,123.2	2,047.5	2,279.9	*2,081.6
Foreign exchange	US\$m	1,598.6	1,916.1	1,844.0	2,063.0	*1,878.7
Exchange rate	per US\$	447.81	514.03	495.28	466.82	505.65

* estimated figure

by separatist factions of the Mouvement des forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) (Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance).

The government plans to create an investment fund, with the characteristics of a sovereign wealth fund, that would apply specific budgetary rules to natural resource revenues. Money for the fund would come from revenues from resources like phosphate, gold and zircon, the sale of fishing licences and fisheries agreements, and revenue from the sale of capital assets or royalties shares. To be effective, the fund would have to invest in real development projects and follow international practices as the goal is to ensure long-term development for future generations.

Risk assessment

Politics	Fair
Economy	Poor
Regional stability	Poor

COUNTRY PROFILE

Historical profile

1960 Senegal gained independence from France as part of the Federation of Mali, which almost immediately collapsed due to conflicts between the political leaders of the two territories (former French Soudan and Senegal). An independent Senegal was proclaimed under President Léopold Senghor.

1978 The first multi-party elections were held.

1980 President Senghor resigned.

1981 Abdou Diouf became president.

1982 Fighting began in Casamance between the Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC) (Democratic Forces of Casamance Movement), a separatist movement, and Senegalese government troops.

1983 The ruling Parti Socialiste Sénégalais (PS) (Senegal Socialist Party) returned to power with an overwhelming majority.

1993 Diouf was re-elected.

1998 Parliamentary elections were won by the PS. The constitution was amended to include a second legislative chamber, the Senate, with the president appointing 20 per cent of the delegates and most of the rest chosen by an electoral college. The opposition boycotted the Senate elections and the PS won all the seats, later winning a majority in the elections for the expanded National Assembly.

1999 The government entered into a peace initiative with the secessionist MFDC, which resulted in a cease-fire later in the year.

2000 Presidential elections were won by Abdoulaye Wade, of the Parti Démocratique Sénégalais (PDS) (Democratic Party of Senegal). President Wade dissolved the Senate which removed the Senate leader who, under the constitution, would assume the presidency in the event the incumbent was incapacitated.

2001 A 90 per cent vote favoured the proposed new constitution that limited presidential power. President Wade's coalition won the parliamentary elections. 2002 The EU paid Senegal US\$63 million for fishing rights to exploit Senegalese waters until 2006.

2003 The MFDC declared the Casamance secessionist war was over. President Wade and King Mohammed VI of Morocco agreed a mutual political and economic accord.

2004 The president and Father Diamacoune Senghor, leader of the MFDC, signed a peace deal.

2005 Travel between Senegal and The Gambia was blocked in a dispute, which broke out over border ferry tariffs.

2006 Agreement was reached with Spain to promote a legal migration policy. Salif Sadio, leader of a breakaway faction of the MFDC refused to accept the 2004 peace agreement.

2007 Parliamentary elections were postponed following a legal challenge of gerrymandering. Abdoulaye Wade won the presidential election beating four other candidates. Later, in general elections the ruling Sopi alliance won 69.2 per cent of the vote (131 seats, out of 150). The opposition had boycotted the election. Cheikh Hadjibou Soumaré became prime minister. The Senate was reinstated, with elections for one-third of its members, while the president appointed the remaining two-thirds.

2009 Chinese President Hu Jintao agreed US\$90 million in aid for Senegal. Prime Minister Cheikh Hadjibou Soumaré resigned and Souleymane Ndiaye became prime minister. Parliament agreed to the creation of a new post of vice president, to be a presidential appointee. Observers considered the post had been created for Kirim Wade, the president's son, to be groomed as next president.

2010 The 50 years anniversary of independence celebrations began as Senegal closed all French military bases in the country. Eight days of national mourning was observed following the death of the Grand Marabout, El Hadji Serigne Mouhamadou Lamine Bara Mbacké, hereditary religious leader of the Islamic Mourides movement. The unusually high summer heat damaged the mango crop, with production falling by 70–80 per cent in Casamance. Insect infestation and

groundwater salinity also contributed to a reduced harvest. The electoral law was changed with a mandatory requirement that candidate lists are comprised of an equal number of male and female candidates.

2011 A proposed constitutional change to reduce the proportion of votes needed to elect the president from 50 per cent to 25 per cent and avoid a run-off election was dropped in June after protests outside Dakar's parliament. President Wade had also wanted to create an elected post of vice president. Foreign Minister Madicke Niang announced in July that Senegal was suspending the repatriation of Chad's former president, Hissène Habré, on the grounds that he might be tortured. Habré had been sentenced *in absentia* for killing and torturing opponents 1982–90. In August the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) agreed to loan Senegal US\$95 million to fund a 70MW electricity generator.

2012 On 27 January, the constitutional court ruled that President Wade was allowed to run for a third term in office, contrary to the current constitution. The court concluded that his first term in office began under the previous constitution and therefore did not count. The court also rejected the candidacy of popular singer-entertainer and activist, Youssou N'Dour, saying he did not have enough signatures for registration in the elections. Violent demonstrations erupted in protest in the capital following the announcements. A presidential election was held on 26 February with 14 candidates participating. Incumbent President Wade won 34.9 per cent of the vote and Macky Sall 26.6 per cent; a runoff was held on 25 March, in which Macky Sall won 65.8 per cent and Abdoulaye Wade 34.2 per cent. President Wade acknowledged his defeat after the voting had been counted and congratulated his one-time protégé, president-elect Macky Sall. President Macky Sall was sworn in on 2 April. He named Abdoul Mbaye as prime minister on 3 April. In a joint government and World Food Programme study, it was reported that 810,000 Senegalese were facing hunger following a reduced cereal harvest in 2011. The results of the study were not reported until 3 April, after the change of president. The new government requested international food aid to support 806,000 people until October and the next harvest. Parliamentary elections were held on 1 July, in which the coalition formed to support President Sall, Unis pour un Même Espoir (UME) (United in Hope Coalition; led by APR) won 119 seats (out of 150). Severe flooding in August caused widespread damage in many regions of the country, with Dakar particularly badly affected. On 28 August, President Sall

proposed abolishing the senate and using the money used to support it (around US\$15 million annually) to be spent on providing relief and building flood defences. On 19 September, in a joint session of parliament the senators were voted out of office and the senate abolished. The remaining congress then abolished the post of vice president, which had remained vacant since its inception in 2009 by then President Wade.

2013 Karim Wade, the son of former president, Abdoulaye Wade, was formally charged with corruption in connection with his vast fortune on 18 April. In April the government's anti-mines action centre, CNAMS, announced that over half of the mined land in the southern region of Casamance had been cleared. CNAMS said it is on track to reach the 2015 goal of the Ottawa treaty to eliminate such weapons. On 2 September President Macky replaced Abdoul Mbaye as prime minister with former justice minister Aminata Toure. No reason was given for the change.

Political structure

Constitution

The 2001 constitution allows for the formation of opposition parties, gives enhanced status to the prime minister and sets the length of the president's term of office at five years. It also gives the president power to dissolve the National Assembly after it has served for two years and call fresh parliamentary elections.

Form of state

Unitary republic

The executive

Executive power is vested in the president who is head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president is directly elected by universal adult suffrage, for a five-year term, renewable once.

In the event of the presidency falling vacant, the president of the National Assembly automatically becomes head of state.

National legislature

The bicameral Parlement du Sénégal (Parliament of Senegal) is comprised of the Assemblée Nationale (National Assembly) with 120 directly elected members for five-year terms and the Sénat (Senate) with 100 members, of which 65 are appointed by the president and 35 elected by local and regional councillors. The president appoints a prime minister who in turn appoints a Council of Ministers in consultation with the president.

Legal system

The members of the Supreme Court of Justice are appointed by the president, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. The High Court of Justice is

appointed by the National Assembly from its members; it has the power to impeach the president or members of the government.

Last elections

26 February; 25 March 2012 (presidential; runoff); 1 July 2012 (parliamentary)
Results: Presidential: Abdoulaye Wade won 34.9 per cent of the vote, Macky Sall 26.6 per cent, Moustapha Niasse 13.2 per cent; 11 other candidates shared 25.3 per cent. Turnout was 51.6 per cent. Runoff: Sall won 65.8 per cent, Wade 34.2 per cent; turnout was 55 per cent. Parliamentary: Unis pour un Mème Espoir (UME) (United in Hope Coalition; led by Alliance pour la République (APR) (Alliance for the Republic)) won 119 seats (out of 150), Parti Démocratique Sénégalais (PDS) (Senegalese Democratic Party) 12; 11 other political parties won the remaining 19 seats. Turnout was 36.8 per cent.

Next elections

2017 (parliamentary and presidential)

Political parties

Ruling party

Unis pour un Mème Espoir (UME) (United in Hope Coalition; led by Alliance pour la République (APR) (Alliance for the Republic)) (from 1 July 2012)

Main opposition party

Parti Socialiste Sénégalais (PS) (Socialist Party) (boycotted 2007 elections).

Population

13.11 million (2012)*

Around one-third of the population is estimated to live on less than US\$1.25 a day.

Last census:

December 2002:

9,956,202 (provisional)

Population density: 45 inhabitants per square km. Urban population 42 per cent (2010 Unicef).

Annual growth rate:

2.7 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

5,000 (UNHCR 2004)

Ethnic make-up

Wolof (43 per cent), Pular (24 per cent), Serer (15 per cent), Jola (4 per cent), Mandinka (3 per cent), Soninke 1 per cent), European and Lebanese (1 per cent).

Religions

Islam (94 per cent), Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) (5 per cent), indigenous beliefs (1 per cent).

Education

The investment in education amounts to 3.2 per cent of GDP. The government is pursuing a broad based programme to eliminate illiteracy by 2010.

Primary education is provided free of charge and is officially compulsory. However, attendance is low and on average approximately half the relevant age

groups do not attend. School attendance rates in urban areas can be as high as 80 per cent, while those of rural areas can be as low as 30 per cent.

Secondary school lasts for seven years and is divided into two cycles of four- and three-years. The first cycle is middle school when all students undertake general education. At the age of 16, all those that pass an exam can choose between a general; short or long term technical; vocational or professional, upper secondary school. Only the general and professional schools culminate in a baccalauréat (at age 18) and students can continue to Dakar University or the smaller university at Sanar near Saint Louis. Vocational and technical secondary schools concentrate on applied subjects, particularly agriculture.

Literacy rate: 39 per cent adult rate; 53 per cent youth rate (15–24) (Unesco 2005).

Compulsory years: Six to 12.

Enrolment rate: 71 per cent gross primary enrolment of relevant age group (including repeaters); 16 per cent gross secondary enrolment (World Bank).

Pupils per teacher: 58 in primary schools.

Health

In 2008 pharmacists in a nationwide general strike protested at the illegal sale of fake drugs, worth an estimated US\$23.7 million per year and centred openly in a compound in the capital, Dakar. There has been a rise in 'unknown' and 'inexplicable' medical cases which are being linked to the use of medicines brought from street vendors.

HIV/Aids

HIV prevalence: 0.8 per cent aged 15–49 in 2003 (World Bank)

Life expectancy: 55 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate: 4.8 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef)

Birth rate/Death rate: 36 births per 1,000 population; 11 deaths per 1,000 population (2003).

Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000): 60 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

Head of population per physician: 0.06 physicians per 1,000 people, 2004 (WHO 2006)

Welfare

Most Senegalese are heavily indebted and poverty stricken. According to the World Bank, around 26 per cent of the population live below US\$1 a day and around 68 per cent live on less than US\$2 a day. There is a state medical service and workers receive some maternity and family benefits, but the welfare system is unable

to provide sufficient economic security for Senegal's poor.

Main cities

Dakar (capital, estimated population 2.7 million in 2012), Thiès (282,256), Mbour (233,883), St Louis (183,838), Kaolack (181,745), Ziguinchor (168,605), Diourbel (108,580), Tambacounda (90,648).

Languages spoken

The main national languages are Jola-Fogny, Malinke, Mandinka, Pulaar, Serere-Sine, Soninke and Wolof. There are 36 spoken living languages. In business, it is essential to speak French. Very few executives speak English.

Official language/s

French

Media

Press

The press is subject to a *Code de la Presse*, adopted in March 1979, which stipulates that owners of national newspapers and magazines must be Senegalese. The same *Code de la Presse* provides for regulation and authorisation of journalists working in the national press, although there are no restrictions on the publication and distribution of the papers and magazines themselves. *cannot verify this, EM Nov 2007*

Dailies: In French national newspaper include *Le Soleil* (www.lesoleil.sn) is government-controlled, privately owned are *Sud quotidien* (www.sudonline.sn), *Le Quotidien* (www.lequotidien.sn) *Wal Fadjri L'Aurore* (www.walf.sn) and *L'Actuel* (www.lactuel.info), *Il est Midi* (www.ilestmidi.net), *Le Messager* (www.lemessager.sn), *L'Observateur* (www.lobservateur.sn), *L'Office* (www.loffice.sn) and *L'AS* (www.las.sn).

Periodicals: Various political parties and independent owners publish journals, mostly available in French. There are several satirical journals including *Le Cafard Libéré* and *Vive la République* (weeklies) and *Le Politicien* (fortnightly). Other monthly publications include *Afrique Tribune*, *Démocratie* and *Le Tournant*; *Le Journal de l'Économie* is a business magazine.

Broadcasting

Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Sénégal (ORTS) is the state-run broadcaster.

Radio: For most people radio is the main medium for news and information. ORTS operates regional, national, and international networks and an FM station in Dakar, broadcasting in French, Portuguese, Arabic, English and six African languages.

There are four private radio stations located mainly in Dakar, Sud FM (www.sudonline.sn) operated by the

telecommunications company Groupe Sud, Sept FM, Walf FM (www.walf.sn) operated by Groupe Wal Fadjri, Radio Dunyaa and Radio Future Medias. The online portal www.seneweb.com provides access to several radio broadcasts and newspaper publications.

Television: ORTS has two television channel. Commercial satellite and cable TV are also available. There are many production companies operating out of Senegal for the West African market.

National news agency: Agence de Presse Senegalaise (APS)

Economy

In 2010, the service sector constituted 61.1 per cent of GDP, with tourism an important sector; industry was 22.1 per cent, of which manufacturing comprised 12.8 per cent; agriculture (typically subsistence farming) was 16.7 per cent, fishing is also a major component of the sector. There is a relatively advanced industrial sector that employs over 17 per cent of the population in energy production, phosphoric acid (used in fertilisers) and the manufacturing of construction materials. However, with a semi-arid terrain Senegal's population is largely rural and most of the workforce is employed (although not necessarily paid) in the production of groundnuts (peanuts). Agriculture is subject to a number of external pressures such as pest infestations and poor weather, which can adversely affect harvests.

GDP growth was 3.7 per cent in 2008, weakened by the global economic crisis that cut exports; the economy slowed further in 2009 with GDP growth falling to 2.1 per cent. However Senegal avoided recession and as world trade picked up, so GDP growth registered an increase to 4.1 per cent in 2010, although it slowed down again to an estimated 2.6 per cent in 2011. Inflation reacted to the slowdown and registered a fall from 5.8 per cent in 2008 to a deflationary rate of -1.7 per cent in 2009; in 2010 inflation grew by a modest 1.2 per cent.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) stated that positive GDP growth in 2012 was possible as the world economy recovered and remittances stabilised. However without strong growth the outcome of poverty-alleviation measures was likely to be limited. Senegal was not directly hit by the global banking crisis, due to its relatively limited international integration, but non-performing loans increased in 2009 and several banks did not meet their targets for financial soundness.

Around 500,000 Senegalese work abroad (mainly in West Africa, France and Italy). Remittances from migrant workers amounted to US\$1.35 billion (11 per

cent of GDP) in 2010 and were estimated to have reached US\$1.44 billion in 2011. Unemployment remains one of Senegal's most prominent problems with only just over half the population in waged jobs; the majority of unemployed are the urban young. High unemployment rates hinder the reduction of poverty. In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Senegal 155 (out of 187) for national development in health, education and income. In 2010, 57.4 per cent of the population experienced at least one indicator of poverty, while 33.5 per cent lived on the equivalent of US\$1.25 per day.

External trade

Senegal is a member of the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas), which was set up to promote economic integration among members, and is also a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) using the common currency, the CFA franc.

Foreign trade provides around 70 per cent of GDP. Industrial production includes mining, energy production and construction materials. Manufacturing includes foreign-owned assembly production of vehicles and other consumer goods and food processing of domestic agricultural products.

Imports

Principal imports are food and beverages, petroleum, capital goods, fuels, semi-manufactured goods and vehicles.

Main sources: France (14.7 per cent of total in 2012), Nigeria (11.8 per cent), India (6.6 per cent).

Exports

Principal exports are processed fish and groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, limestone, iron ore, gold and phosphates, cotton and textiles.

Main destinations: Mali (15.6 per cent of total in 2012), Switzerland (13.2 per cent), India (11.5 per cent).

Agriculture

Agriculture contributes around 17 per cent to GDP and employs 70 per cent of the working population. Farming is carried out almost exclusively on smallholdings and is relatively inefficient. Agricultural development has been hindered by poor transport infrastructure. The main subsistence crops are sorghum and millet, although production of rice is increasing. Agricultural output is rising, supplying the domestic market and providing exports of out-of-season fruit and vegetables to European markets. Cash crops include groundnuts, cotton and sugar. Groundnut farming is crucial to the economy and employs a large percentage of the rural population.

Both groundnut and cotton output have been affected by the lack of farm credit and high levels of debt. The government established an agricultural development bank, the Caisse Nationale de Cr dit Agricole and village co-operatives, which enjoyed greater autonomy. It also privatised the Soci t  Nationale de Commercialisation des Ol agineux de S n gal (Sonacos), the national groundnut company. Sugar cane is the only sector with large plantations, which are operated by Compagnie Sucr re du S n gal (CSS). Cattle, sheep and goats are widely kept for domestic use. Poultry numbers are showing a long-term increase and there has been a marked increase in the sheep population since the mid-1980s. Fishing is important for the export revenues from the fish processing and canning industries, as well as licence revenues from foreign ships operating in Senegalese waters. Fish and fish products are typically the largest single item in export earnings. The fisheries sector is targeted for expansion, with assistance being given to artisan fishermen, and the development of producer groups. Finance for this programme is partly derived from the foreign fishing licence revenues. The Senegalese government is supporting the development of marine fish farming (tuna, oysters, prawns and lobsters). In January 2002, Senegal refused to extend a fishing rights accord which had allowed EU vessels to fish in Senegalese waters since 1997. The EU and Senegal clashed over which areas should be fished and the length of the rest periods, which are essential for fish stock recovery. The Senegalese authorities raised the problem of overfishing and illegal methods employed by EU trawlers, which is causing fish stocks to plummet and has put Senegalese fishermen's livelihoods at risk; around 500,000 people in Senegal depend on the fishing industry for an income.

Forest resources in Senegal are modest, although the country is well forested with 38 per cent forest cover estimated at 6.2 million hectares (ha) and an additional 30 per cent of other wooded land. Deforestation occurs at an average rate of 0.7 per cent per year. Desertification continues to be a major environmental problem in northern Senegal. The country has established significant areas of plantation forest to meet fuel and fodder needs. A programme of reforestation now under way aims to include the revival of gum arabic production.

Wood is mostly used for fuel consumption, while production of sawn timber and industrial roundwood caters to the domestic market. Some amount of wood and paper is also imported.

Industry and manufacturing

The industrial sector contributes around 25 per cent to GDP, with the manufacturing sector contributing 17 per cent of GDP. Most industry is located inside the Dakar area of the Cap Vert peninsula. The only heavy export industries are an oil refinery at Dakar-Mbao, a sulphuric/phosphoric acid plant at Darou Khoudou and a fertiliser complex at Mbao.

The main industrial activity is light industry, processing locally-produced primary commodities for export and manufacturing import substitution goods to meet local demand. The government's industrial policy aims to make the economy more market-responsive and less centrally controlled. This entails a reduction in government participation in industry, price liberalisation and the encouragement of foreign investment (through a more favourable tax regime) and small businesses (through special incentives). It gives priority to high-value and export industries, especially chemicals, textiles, food processing and leather goods. The food-processing sector and, to a lesser extent, textile manufacturing, are influenced heavily by agricultural performance, as they rely mainly on locally produced inputs. Therefore, industrial performance is affected by climatic conditions in a similar way to the agricultural sector.

Light industry is mostly privately-owned and relies heavily on foreign capital and management skills. Lack of adequate infrastructure has curtailed industrial development outside the capital.

Tourism

Senegal has been a popular destination for Europeans (particularly French and Belgium visitors) wishing to avoid the frigid rigors of a northern winter. Senegal has attractive beaches and hotel resorts as well as a full range of hotels in Dakar. There are several sites incorporated in Unesco's World Heritage List, including, offshore, the island of Gor e, which was the largest slave-trading centre on the Africa coast and is currently part of the cultural trail of the African slave diaspora. In July 2012, the Fula and Bedik cultural landscapes, in the south-east of the country, were added to Unesco's World Heritage List.

Travel and tourism contributed a record 15.2 per cent of GDP in 2007, but this fell sharply in 2008 to 12.6 per cent, following the global economic crisis. The contribution has remained fairly constant at around 12 per cent since then. In 2010, there were 726,000 arrivals (of which 67.7 per cent were non-residents) via the international airport, up from

683,000 in 2009. The industry employs around 10 per cent of the workforce (300,000 jobs), some of which gain a level of professionalism from Senegal's dedicated industry training school.

There was a change in the government administration in 2012 and the new regime is hoping that the country's stability will reverse the decline in bookings experienced during the presidential campaign. However, it has identified that the rise in not only passenger taxes (from CFA14,410 in 2005, to CFA42,575 in 2009), but also an airport tax (CFA39,300) had an adverse effect on visitor numbers. The level of internal conflict in the Casamance area (in the south), a popular destination in the past, also deterred some visitors. The new government acknowledges the level of capital investment must be improved and is searching for joint private-public investment schemes and attractions to endorse.

Environment

In June 2010 the African Union backed a proposal to build the 'Great Green Wall' project, of a 15km wide, 7,775km long, continuous belt of trees from Senegal in the west to Djibouti in the east (traversing 11 countries) in an effort to halt the advance of the Sahara Desert. The trees to be used would be drought-adapted, preferably native to the area from a list of 37 possible species, and should help to slow soil erosion and filter rain water.

Mining

The mining sector contributes around 7 per cent to GDP and employs 3 per cent of the workforce.

Extraction of calcium and phosphates from open mines near Thi s are the most important mining activities. Workable deposits are estimated at around 130 million tonnes. Production (around 1.5 million tonnes per annum) is mainly for export, although it is also an important source of supply for the fertiliser complex at Mbao. Phosphates represent around 17 per cent of export earnings, although production declined by 30 per cent over the 1990s. The phosphate mine in the Matam area holds deposits of around 40.5 million tonnes.

Titanium, zircon and rutile are mined along the south coast of Cap Vert. The total available iron ore reserves at the Faleme iron ore project near the Mali border are estimated at 391 million tonnes, enough to sustain mining activities for over 30 years at the planned production rate of 12 million tonnes of marketable products per year. The Farangalia and Goto deposits hold estimated reserves of 250 million tonnes.

Hydrocarbons

There are no known oil reserves although exploration offshore and along the coast has been ongoing since the early 2000s. All of Senegal's oil requirements are met by imports. Downstream, the Société Africaine de Raffinage (SAR) refinery has a nominal capacity of 17,000 barrels per day (bpd). Consumption is typically over 20,000bpd.

Natural gas reserves are estimated at 11 billion cubic metres (cum), primarily located offshore; consumption is 275,000 cum per day. All natural gas is pumped directly to a gas-powered electricity generating plant.

Any use of coal is commercially insignificant.

Energy

Total installed electricity generating capacity was 422MW in 2006, producing 256 gigawatt hours (gWh). Electricity is supplied from six thermal stations. Virtually all commercial energy requirements are imported.

Only one in three people in Senegal has access to electricity. In rural areas, wood fuel provides for most, with consequently serious deforestation. A programme of re-forestation is under way.

The government's 10-year energy plan aims to substitute 50 per cent of imported oil by local products, including oil/gas from the Dome Flore offshore field, peat deposits from Niayés and the expansion of hydropower from the Senegal and Gambia Rivers. It has been estimated that Senegal could produce 11 terrawatt hours (tWh) a year, given full exploitation of its hydro capacity.

The government has failed to divest the Société Nationale d'Electricité (Senelec), the state-owned electricity company, despite two attempts at privatisation. In 2008 the World Bank agreed a loan of US\$80 million to Senegal to rationalise the energy sector and sustain long-term development.

Financial markets

Stock exchange

Afribourse (Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières) (BRVM)

Banking and insurance

Eight commercial banks operate in Senegal, with the three largest banks holding approximately two-thirds of total deposits. The largest bank in Senegal is the Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal (SGBS). The SGBS faces strong competition from its main rival, the Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal (BICIS).

The banking sector is overseen by the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO), which sets policy

throughout the Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) (West African Economic and Monetary Union).

Central bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO)

Main financial centre

Dakar

Time

GMT

Geography

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa, bordered to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali, and to the south by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. Senegal surrounds the small state of The Gambia, which straddles the River Gambia in the south-west of Senegal, and forms a narrow enclave extending some 320 kilometres (200 miles) inland.

The country is low-lying and flat, and is situated in the savannah grasslands. Apart from the River Gambia and the Senegal River, which forms the northern boundary, most rivers are seasonal and dry up in the arid winter months.

Hemisphere

Northern

Climate

The climate is tropical in the south (Casamance) and more temperate in the north.

The best time to visit is October—June, when it is cool and dry. The safest time to avoid the rain is mid November—April, but it is hot and humid during the day (cooler at night). During the rainy season, July—September, the humidity gets very high and the days very hot. In the southern part of the country, the rainy season can extend through October.

Dress codes

There is no restriction on clothing, although women are advised to dress modestly. In the dry season lightweight European clothing is suitable, and many government ministers wear lounge suits. Businessmen and other officials wear local dress – the *boubou*. Tropical clothing (not white) is necessary in the wet season.

Entry requirements

Passports

Required by all.

Visa

Required by all; except nationals of the EU, North America, Japan and many countries in the region for visits up to 90 days (for a full list of exceptions see www.senegalembassy.co.uk). Visitors should contact the nearest consulate to obtain an application form. Proof of return/onward passage is necessary.

Business travellers should include a letter of invitation, from a local company or organisation, and a business letter of intent, with their application form.

Currency advice/regulations

The import of local and foreign currency is unlimited. Export of local currency is only allowed to other African Financial Community countries and only up to CFAf20,000; export of foreign currency is limited to the equivalent of CFAf50,000. All foreign currency must be declared on arrival and departure.

Travellers cheques should be euro or US dollars to avoid additional exchange fees.

Customs

Alcoholic spirits are not duty-free.

Health (for visitors)

Mandatory precautions

A yellow fever certificate is required if arriving from an endemic area.

Advisable precautions

Inoculations and boosters should be current for tetanus, hepatitis A, diphtheria, typhoid and yellow fever. There may be a need for vaccinations for tuberculosis, hepatitis B and meningitis and cholera. Anti-mosquito measures including mosquito repellents, nets and clothing covering the body should be used for protection against hepatitis B and yellow fever. Rabies is a risk. Bilharzia is present, visitors should avoid wading in fresh water, only use well maintained, chlorinated swimming pools.

There is a shortage of routine medications and visitors should take all necessary medicines with them. A first aid kit that includes disposable syringes is a reasonable precaution. Use only bottled or boiled water for drinks, washing teeth and making ice. Eat only well cooked meals, preferably served hot; vegetables should be cooked and fruit peeled. Dairy products are unpasteurised and should be avoided, unless cooked.

Healthcare is not to Western standards and medical insurance, including emergency evacuation, is necessary.

Hotels

Air-conditioned hotels are available in Dakar, although they can be expensive. Hotel bills usually include service charges and local tax. Tipping is therefore optional.

Credit cards

Major credit cards are accepted; charge cards are not accepted. There are ATMs in Dakar.

Public holidays (national)

Fixed dates

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 4 Apr (Independence Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 15 Aug (Assumption Day), 1 Nov (All Saints' Day), 25 Dec (Christmas Day).

Variable dates

Eid al Adha, Islamic New Year, Birth of the Prophet, Easter Monday (Mar/Apr), Ascension Day, Whit Monday, Eid al Fitr.

Islamic year 1435 (5 Nov 2013–24

Oct 2014):: The Islamic year contains 354 or 355 days, with the result that Muslim feasts advance by 10–12 days against the Gregorian calendar. Dates of feasts vary according to the sighting of the new moon, so cannot be forecast exactly.

Working hours

Banking

Mon–Thu: 0730–1300, 1400–1630; Fri: 0730–1300, 1530–1730.

Business

Mon–Fri: 0800–1230, 1300–1600.

Government

Mon–Fri: 0800/0900–1200, 1500–1800; Sat: 0800/0900–1200.

Shops

Mon–Sat: 0800–1200, 1430–1800.

Telecommunications

Mobile/cell phones

There are GSM 900 services available over half of the country.

Electricity supply

127/220V AC, 50 cycles, with mainly round two-pin plugs.

Social customs/useful tips

Visitors should be punctual for appointments and visiting cards should be presented at business meetings. French-style formalities are observed. These include shaking hands when greeting and before departing.

Use the right hand when shaking hands and passing or receiving anything.

A service charge is normally added to the bill. Gratuities are not customary for taxis. The minimum drinking age is 20 years. Smoking is banned in some public places, including mosques.

Security

Purse snatching and pickpocketing is on the increase, particularly in the downtown area of Dakar. Avoid political gatherings and street demonstrations and maintain security awareness at all times.

The permission of the Senegalese authorities is required for travel to certain areas of the Casamance region where attacks from armed separatist rebels and bandits occur.

Getting there

Air

National airline: Air Sénégal

International airport/s: Dakar-Léopold Sédar Senghor (DKR), 17km north west of city; duty-free shop, bar, restaurant, bank, post office, car hire and taxis.

In March 2006 the ministry of tourism announced plans for a new international airport at Diass, 45km from Dakar. It will

replace the existing Dakar airport and be named Aéroport International Blaise Diagne. The plans are for an initial capacity of three million passengers; it is anticipated it will relieve congestion around Dakar and encourage the creation of an economic development zone.

Airport tax: None

Surface

Road: Principal road routes are from the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania – those from Guinea are not generally recommended. A 720 metre bridge over the Mansoa river has improved the traffic flow on the trans-African coastal road between Bissau, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal.

Rail: A rail service operates between Dakar and Bamako (Mali) via Kaolack and Tambacounda.

Water: Cargo ships carrying passengers have services from Spain, France, Morocco and the Canary Islands.

Main port/s: Dakar is the second-largest port in West Africa and serves Senegal, Mauritania and the Gambia. The port has extensive facilities for fishing vessels and fish processing.

Getting about

National transport

Air: Air Sénégal links Dakar with all the main towns. Small aircraft can be chartered from Amana Air Charters.

Road: Tarred roads are mainly near the coast; inland areas are served by roads of variable quality. Main highways: Dakar to St Louis, Rosso, Djourbel, Joal, Kaolack and Ziguinchor.

Buses: Coach services Dakar-Ziguinchor; Tambacounda-Ziguinchor; Tambacounda-Gaoul are operated subject to demand.

Rail: The railway links Dakar with Tambacounda to the east, and with St Louis and Linguère to the north-east.

Water: The Senegal river in the north is only navigable for parts of the year: for three months as far as Kayes (Mali); for six months as far as Kaedi (Mauritania); and all year as far as Rosso and Podor. Other rivers include the Saloun and the Casamance.

City transport

Taxis: Taxis are plentiful in Dakar, all are fitted with meters. Rates are greater after midnight. Tipping is not customary.

Buses, trams & metro: Large green and yellow public buses operate a regular flat-fare service.

Car hire

An international or national driving licence, insurance and car registration document (*Carte Grise*) are required. Vehicles coming from the right always have right of way.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

Telephone area codes

The international dialling code (IDD) for Senegal is +221, followed by subscriber's number.

Useful telephone numbers

Police: 823-7149, 823-2529, 823-8383.

Chambers of Commerce

Union des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Senegal, 1 Place de l'Indépendance, PO Box 118, Dakar (tel: 823-7189; fax: 823-9363; e-mail: cciad@telecomplus-sn).

Dakar Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, 1 Place de l'Indépendance, PO Box 118, Dakar (tel: 823-7189; fax: 823-9363; e-mail: ccaid@telecomplus.sn).

Diourbel Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, PO Box 7, Diourbel (tel/fax: 971-1203; e-mail: ccdiour@cyg.sn).

Fatick Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, PO Box 66, Fatick (tel/fax: 949-1425).

Kaolack Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, Rue Noiro, PO Box 203, Kaolack (tel: 941-2050; fax: 941-2291; e-mail: cciak@visto.com).

Kolda Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, Quartier Escale, PO Box 23, Kolda (tel: 996-1230; fax: 996-1068; e-mail: cciakd@sentoo.sn).

Louga Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, 2 Rue Glozel, Quartier Thiokhma, PO Box 26 Louga (tel: 967-1114; fax: 967-4658; e-mail: ccial@sentoo.sn).

Saint Louis Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, 10 Rue Blanchot, PO Box 19, Saint Louis (tel: 961-1088; fax: 961-2980; e-mail: cciasl@tpsnet.sn).

Tambacounda Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, PO Box 27, Tambacounda (tel: 981-1014; fax: 981-2995).

Thies Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, 96 Avenue Lamine Gueye, PO Box 3020 Thies (tel: 951-1002; fax: 951-1397; e-mail: cciath@tpsnet.sn).

Ziguinchor Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture, Rue de Général de Gaulle, PO Box 26, Ziguinchor (tel: 991-1310; fax: 991-2163).

Banking

Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal, PO Box 229, 69 Boulevard Général de Gaulle, Dakar (tel: 8231-004; fax: 8238-043).

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal SA, PO Box 392, 2 Avenue du Président L Senghor, Dakar (tel: 8390-390; fax: 8233-707).

Banque Islamique du Sénégal, PO Box 3381, Immeuble Abdallah Fayçal, Dakar (tel: 8496-262; fax: 8224-948).

Banque Senegalo-Tunisienne (BST), PO Box 4111, Immeuble Kebe, 97 Avenue André Peytavin, Dakar (tel: 8237-576; fax: 8238-238).

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole du Sénégal, PO Box 3890, 45 Avenue Albert Sarraut, Dakar (tel: 8222-300; fax: 8212-606).

Compagnie Bancaire de l'Afrique Occidentale, PO Box 129, 2 Place de l'Indépendance, Dakar (tel: 8231-000; fax: 8232-005).

Crédit Lyonnais Sénégal, PO Box 56, Boulevard El Hadji Djily Mbaye, Angle Rue Huart, Dakar (tel: 8231-008; fax: 8238-430).

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal SA, PO Box 323, 19 Avenue du Président L Senghor, Dakar (tel: 8395-500; fax: 8219-119).

Central bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Boulevard du Général de Gaulle, Angle Rue 11; PO Box 3159, Dakar (tel: 889-4545; fax: 823-5757).

Stock exchange

Afribourse (Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières) (BRVM), www.brvm.org

Travel information

Air Sénégal International, 45 Albert Sarraut Ave, Dakar (tel: 842-4100, 823-4970; internet: www.air-senegal-international.com).

Amana Air Charters, 2 Rue Galandou Diouf, Dakar (tel: 842-2911/2933)

Ministry of tourism

Ministry of Tourism and Air Transport, 23 Rue Calmette, BP 4049, Dakar (tel: 8229-226; fax: 8229-413; email: mttta@primature.sn; internet: www.tourisme.gouv.sn).

National tourist organisation offices

National Tourist Office, 23 Rue Calmette, PO Box 4049, Dakar (tel: 8229-226; fax: 8229-413).

Ministries

Ministry of Armed Forces, Bâtiment Administratif, Avenue Roume, Dakar (tel: 8231-216; fax: 8236-338).

Ministry of Commerce, Bâtiment Administratif, Avenue Roume, Dakar (tel: 8229-542; fax: 8219-132).

Ministry of the Habitat, Ex-Camp Lat-Dior, Dakar (tel: 8233-278; fax: 8236-245).

Ministry of the Interior, Place Washington, Dakar (tel: 8234-151; fax: 8210-542).

Ministry of Justice, Bâtiment Administratif, Avenue Roume, Dakar (tel: 8238-042; fax: 8232-727).

Ministry of Modernisation of the State, Rue Emile Zola, Dakar (tel: 8232-922; fax: 8229-764).

Ministry of National Education, Rue Calmette, Dakar (tel: 8224-123; fax: 8218-930).

Ministry of Tourism and Environment, 23 Rue Calmette, BP 4049, Dakar (tel: 8211-126; fax: 8229-413).

Ministry of Women, Children and the Family, Rue Beranger Ferraud, Dakar (tel: 8236-919; fax: 8236-673).

Prime Minister's Office, Bâtiment Administratif, Avenue Roume, Dakar (tel: 8224-917; fax: 8225-578).

Other useful addresses

British Embassy, 20 rue du Docteur Guillet, PO Box 6025, Dakar (tel: 8237-392, 8239-971; fax: 8232-766).

Direction de la Statistique, BP 116, Dakar (tel: 8230-881).

Foire Internationale de Dakar, route de l'Aéroport, BP 3329, Dakar (tel: 8231-011).

Port Autonome de Dakar, 35 boulevard de la Libération, Dakar (tel: 8224-545, 8227-421).

Senegalese Embassy (UK) 39 Marloes Road, London W8 6LA (tel: (+44-(0)20) 7937-7237, 7938-4048; fax: (+44-(0)20) 7938-2546; internet: www.senegalembassy.co.uk).

Senegalese Embassy (US), 2112 Wyoming Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20008 (tel: (+1-202) 234-0540; fax: (+1-202) 352-6315).

Société de Développement Agricole et Industriel du Sénégal, 23 avenue Roume, PO Box 222, Dakar (tel: 8251-818).

Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle, BP 100, derrière Residence Seydou Nourou Tall, Dakar (tel: 8252-130).

Société Nationale des Télécommunications du Sénégal (SONATEL), 6 rue Wagane Diouf, BP 62, Dakar (tel: 8231-023, 8214-242).

Société Nouvelle des Etudes de Développement en Afrique, 36 rue Calmette, PO Box 2084, Dakar (tel: 8234-231).

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Ouest Africaine (Scimpex), angle rue Parent et avenue Abdoulaye Fadiga, PO Box 806, Dakar (tel: 8213-662).

US Embassy, avenue Jean XXIII, PO Box 49, Dakar (tel: 8234-296; fax: 8222-991).

National news agency: Agence de Presse Senegalaise (APS)

58 Bld de la République; BP 117, Dakar (tel: 821-1427; fax: 822-0767; email: aps@aps.sn; internet: www.aps.sn).

Internet sites

Africa Business Network: www.ifc.org/abn

AllAfrica.com: http://allafrica.com

African Development Bank: www.afdb.org

Press agency (in French): www.aps.sn/

Web portal: www.au-senegal.com/