

SENEGAL

JOURNEY TO SELF-RELIANCE: FY 2019 COUNTRY ROADMAP



LEGEND



Senegal's Score
0-1, least to most
advanced globally



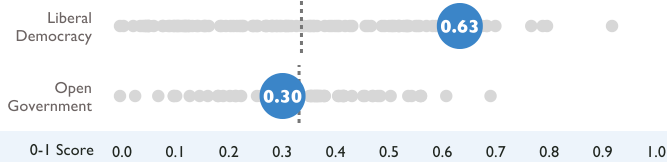
Other Low- and
Middle- Income
Countries' Scores



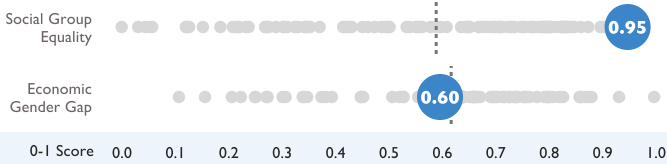
Average Score for
Low- and Middle-
Income Countries

COMMITMENT

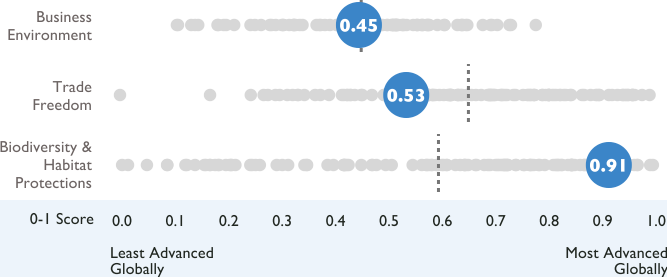
OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT



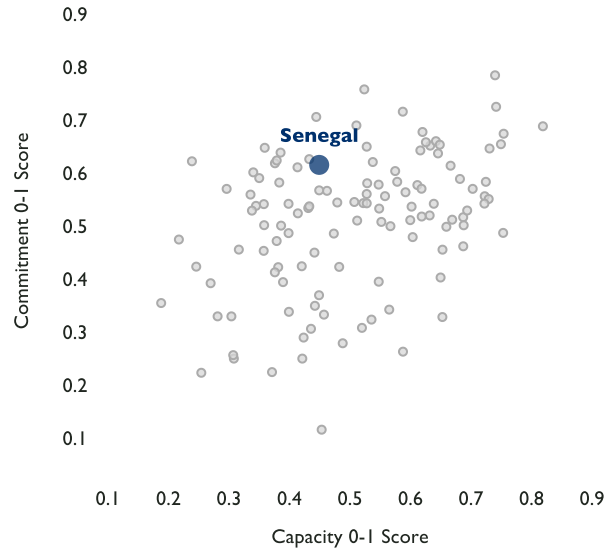
ECONOMIC POLICY



All source data is for the latest year available, typically 2017 or 2016, and is derived from third-party institutions. All indicators are weighted equally in the calculation of the overall Commitment and Capacity scores. Names and boundary representation in the map are not necessarily authoritative.

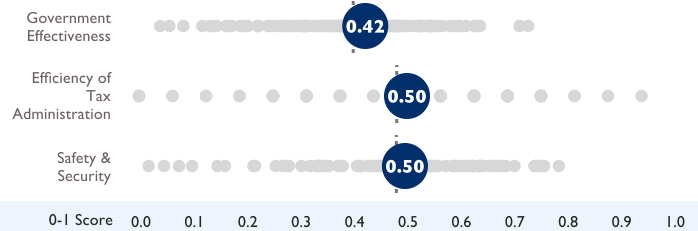
For more information on definitions and sources, please visit selfreliance.usaid.gov.

LOW- & MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRY SNAPSHOT

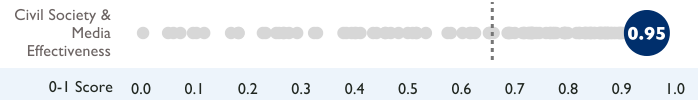


CAPACITY

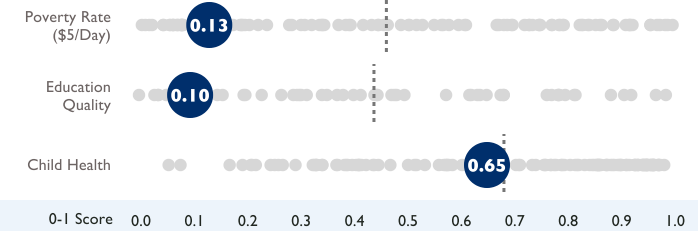
GOVERNMENT CAPACITY



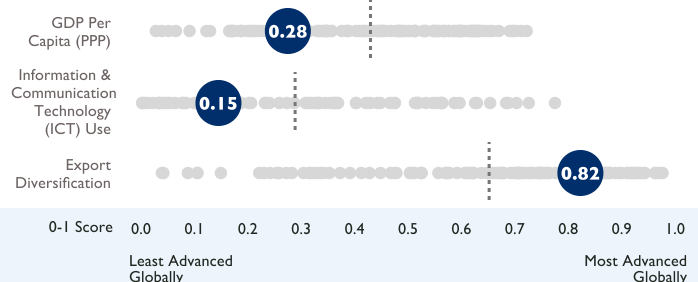
CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY



CITIZEN CAPACITY



CAPACITY OF THE ECONOMY



SELF-RELIANCE ROADMAPS

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

COMMITMENT

OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

Liberal Democracy: Measures freedom of expression, freedom of association, suffrage, elections, rule of law, judicial constraints on the executive branch, and legislative constraints on the executive branch. Source: [Varieties of Democracy \(V-Dem\)](#).

Open Government: Measures the degree to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. Sub-factors include: publicized laws and government data, right to information, civic participation, and complaint mechanisms. Source: [World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index](#).

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Social Group Equality: Measures political equality across social groups as defined by ethnicity, religion, caste, race, language, and region. Source: [Varieties of Democracy \(V-Dem\)](#), [Social Group Equality in Respect to Civil Liberties](#).

Economic Gender Gap: Index comprising five components: (1) wage equality between women and men for similar work; (2) the ratio of female estimated earned income to male income; (3) the ratio of female labor force participation to male participation; (4) the ratio of female legislators, senior officials, and managers to male counterparts; and (5) the ratio of female professional and technical workers to male counterparts. Source: [World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, Economic Participation and Opportunity Sub-Index](#).

ECONOMIC POLICY

Business Environment: Assesses a country's entrepreneurial climate by measuring business' access to infrastructure (such as the internet and transport, and to credit), business flexibility (the costs of starting business and of hiring and firing), clear and fair regulations (e.g., intellectual property rights), and perceptions of meritocracy and opportunity. Source: [Legatum Institute, Prosperity Index](#).

Trade Freedom: Measures a country's openness to international trade based on average tariff rates and non-tariff barriers to trade. Source: [Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom](#).

Biodiversity & Habitat Protections: Measures extent of marine protected areas, terrestrial biome protection (weighted for both national and global scarcity), representativeness of protected areas, and whether protected areas cover the ranges and habitats of critical species. Source: [Yale University/Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network \(CIESIN\)](#).

CAPACITY

GOVERNMENT CAPACITY

Government Effectiveness: Measures the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressure, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies. Source: [World Bank, Worldwide Governance Indicators](#).

Efficiency of Tax Administration: Measures the efficiency of tax collection in relation to corporate taxes, household income taxes, national geographic consistency and reach, and the government's ability to limit tax evasion. Source: [Institutional Profiles Database](#).

Safety & Security: A combination of objective measures of security, and subjective measures of personal safety, personal freedom, and social tolerance. Source: [Legatum Institute, Prosperity Index](#).

CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY

Civil Society & Media Effectiveness: Measures the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens, civil society organizations, and an independent media can use to hold a government accountable. The mechanisms include using informal tools such as social mobilization and investigative journalism. Source: [Varieties of Democracy \(V-Dem\)](#), [Diagonal Accountability Index](#).

CITIZEN CAPACITY

Poverty Rate (\$5/Day): Measures the percent of the population living under \$5/day in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. Source: [World Bank, PovCalNet](#).

Education Quality: Measures the percentage of students attaining a minimum proficiency in reading toward the end of primary school, providing a comparative evaluation of the relative performance of educational systems across countries. Source: [World Bank](#).

Child Health: A composite measure that aggregates under-5 child mortality, access to improved water sources, and access to improved sanitation facilities. Source: [Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network \(CIESIN\)](#).

CAPACITY OF THE ECONOMY

GDP Per Capita (PPP): Measures the flow of resources available to households, firms, and government to finance development as the country's total Gross Domestic Product (PPP) divided by the country's population. Source: [World Bank, World Development Indicators](#).

Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Use: Index comprising: (1) internet users as percent of population; (2) fixed-broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population; (3) internet bandwidth kb/s/user; (4) mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population; (5) mobile telephone subscriptions per 100 population; and (6) fixed telephone lines per 100 population. Source: [World Economic Forum \(WEF\), Global Competitiveness Index](#).

Export Diversification: Measures the diversification of a country's export products, one marker that can help gauge economic sophistication and resilience. Source: [UNCTAD, Export Concentration Index](#).