

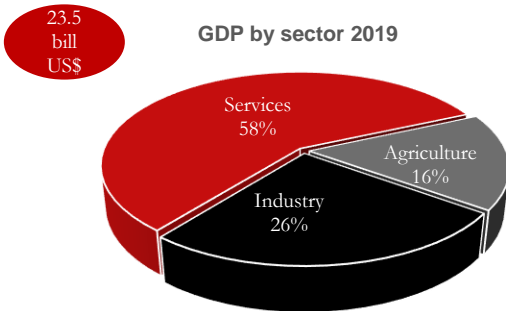


Senegal

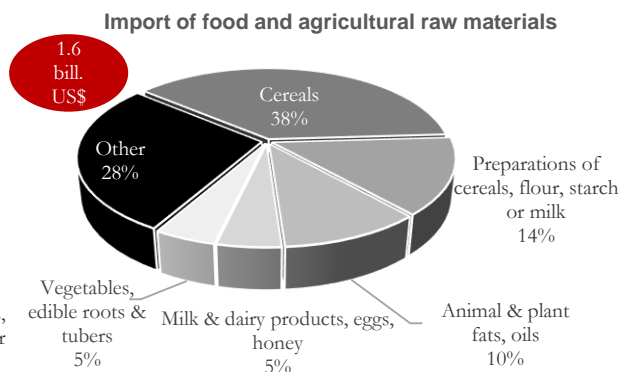
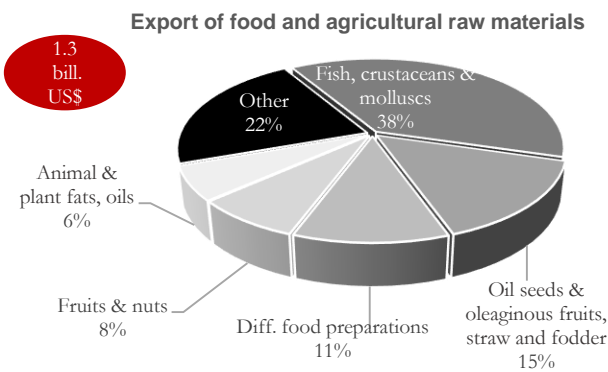


Population in m. (2018)	15.85
Area in km ²	192,530
GDP in bill. US\$ (2018)	23.5
HDI – Rank (2018)	165 of 188

Economy



Ø GDP growth in % (2014-2018)	6.6
GDP per capita in US\$ ¹ (2018)	1,547
Population under the age of 15 years in % (2019)	43.1
Urban population in % (2019)	47.2
Literacy rate in % (2018)	51.9



Political & Investment Climate

Form of Government	Presidential Democracy
Political Stability - Rank (2018)	121 of 211
Property Rights Index - Rank (2019)	79 of 129
Ease of Doing Business - Rank (2020)	123 of 190

There have been two peaceful political transitions in Senegal since 2000. Today, the country is firmly anchored in a stable multi-party system and has around 250 political parties. Senegal has several trade agreements and benefits from preferential market access, including bilateral agreements with several major economies (China & USA). The country is also a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement, which provides reciprocal duty-free access to EU markets for exports from African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Senegal's monetary policy is defined by the West African Central Bank (BCEAO) with the aim of reducing inflation and ensuring the maintenance of a fixed exchange rate between the CFA franc and the euro.

The government welcomes foreign investment, but potential investors face obstacles such as non-transparent regulations and high factor costs. There is no legal discrimination against companies owned by foreign investors. In most sectors, there are still no obstacles to full ownership of companies by foreign actors. Despite improvements, the business environment is

¹ constant US\$ from 2010



still hampered by a strong tendency for government interventionism, partial and slow law enforcement and generally weak regulation.

Rural Area

Rural population in % (2019)	52.8
Proportion of the rural population living in extreme poverty ² in % (2020)	36
Ø Rural population growth in % (2014 - 2018)	2
Proportion of the population with access to electricity in % (2018)	47.2

Despite stable economic growth, rural areas have, so far, hardly been able to benefit. Large gaps in infrastructure in rural areas create enormous economic inequality between urban and rural populations, so that progress in reducing rural poverty is very slow. Agriculture and food production remain the main source of income for the rural population, which is mainly in the hands of women. In addition, more and more young people are migrating to cities in search of employment opportunities.

Agriculture Policy

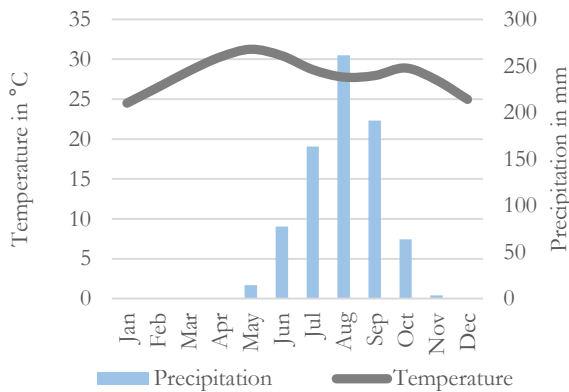
In 2012, the government officially adopted the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP), which is divided into two phases (2014-2018; 2019-2023) and will guide the country's economic and social policies. Within the framework of this five-year plan, investment incentives and PPP projects are promoted and supported, especially in the areas of arable farming and seed production (rice). In addition, the National Development Plan (PNDE), which runs from 2013-2026, was also developed. This plan specifically addresses livestock farming. The aim is to contribute to food security, food diversity and economic growth by increasing livestock production and productivity. The main focus is on the sustainable development of livestock farming and the creation of a favourable market environment for livestock production. To this end, animal production will be intensified and modernised, animal health will be improved and the risk of animal diseases reduced. Furthermore, market access for all actors will be significantly improved and supported by the development of public structures.

As an ECOWAS member state, Senegal is part of the regional milk offensive, an initiative of the West African community of states with the common goal of doubling (regional) fresh milk production by 2030. The aim is to improve local animal genetics, milk collection and processing and market access for local dairy products by means of a common policy.

² Poverty line: persons with an income < 1.90 US\$ per day



Natural & Climatic Conditions



Senegal spans two climate zones. The north-western regions, bordering on the Sahara, are characterised by long dry periods, while the south-eastern regions have a tropical climate. The rainy season extends from May to November with average annual rainfall ranging from 250 mm in the northwest to 1,400 mm in the southeast. Recurrent droughts occur, which place severe strains on local water resources.

Nutrition

Prevalence of undernourishment in % (2018)	11.3
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Ø Supply of protein of animal origin in g/capita/day (2017)	13.0
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Most of the Senegalese diet is based on the consumption of cereals (in the form of sorghum, rice and millet), fish and vegetables. Most of the cereal supply comes from imports. While the share of proteins in the energy supply is low, the share of lipids is increasing, reflecting the ongoing changes in the diet. In general, the share of animal proteins in the daily diet is increasing only very slowly. About 16 percent of all children under five years of age are underdeveloped due to deficiency symptoms. Especially in the south-eastern regions of the country, physiological underdevelopment is much more widespread than in the north-western regions.

Agriculture

Agricultural Area in km ² (% of land area) (2016)	123,200 (46.0)
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Agriculture value added per worker in US\$ (2018)	3,752
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Much of Senegalese agriculture is based on the cultivation of rice, millet, maize and peanuts. The western part of the country in particular is the centre of arable farming, while the north is dominated by livestock farming (pastoralism).

Above all, the cultivation of cereals has been significantly expanded in recent years and is primarily for domestic consumption, which is additionally supported by extensive imports.

Peanuts and peanut oil are the most important agricultural export goods of the country. Many households have their own (smaller) livestock for self-sufficiency (cattle, sheep, goats, chickens), but this is insufficient due to prevailing extensive farming systems and a lack of inputs, such as animal feed and veterinary medicine.



Animal Husbandry

Cattle (total) (2016)	3,541,000
Sheep (2016)	6,678,000
Goats (2016)	5,704,000
Pigs (2016)	423,000
Camels (2016)	5,000
Poultry (2016)	64,541,000

The number of animals in Senegal has been increasing continuously for years, but there are enormous differences in the development of the individual animal populations. The goat, sheep and pig populations, for example, are growing by around 3% each year. Poultry stocks have shown a clear double-digit growth rate in recent years (2012-2016).

Meat & Dairy Industry

	Consumption (t)	Per capita consumption (kg/capita)	Production (t)
Meat (total) (2016)	263,717	17.8	242,641
Beef (2016)			68,485
Sheep meat (2016)			30,794
Goat meat (2016)			18,747
Pork (2016)			12,554
Poultry meat (2016)			86,133
Camel meat (2016)			14
Milk (total) (2016)	448,770	30	238,445
Eggs ³ (2016)	665,700,000	42	615,000,000

Potentials & Risks for the Meat & Dairy Industry

Potentials	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for animal products due to strong population growth Increasing demand for more highly processed animal products Development of market-oriented milk production for traditional cattle farmers Well-developed value chain in the poultry sector Cheaper feed imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat of climate change and scarce pasture and fodder resources in the central and northern parts of the country Lack of training for livestock farmers 5% import tariff for milk powder too low to limit imports Inadequate animal health controls

³ Quantity (consumption, per capita consumption, production) in units