United Nations | Committee for Development Policy

2025 Monitoring Report

Senegal

February 2025

Table of content

Summary ... 2
Macroeconomic situation ... 2
LDC Criteria and Supplementary Indicators ... 7
Productive Capacity ... 9
Data gap ... 10
Smooth transition ... 10
Annex 1. LDC criteria and supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs) ... 12
Annex 2. Visualization of LDC criteria and supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs) ... 15

Notes

Summary

Senegal's economic growth is estimated at 6.0 per cent for 2024. Growth in the next few years is expected to stay above that level, in large part due to the beginning of oil and gas production. Inflation is low, after a peak in 2022. The government has maintained administrative measures to cap prices on select food items and has continued to subsidize energy. The fiscal deficit remains high, and public debt and total external debt have been on the rise. There has been a significant deterioration of the current account deficit, which is nonetheless expected to improve in the coming years with hydrocarbon production and exports. An IMF programme, approved in 2023, which aimed, among other objectives, to help meet Senegal's protracted balance of payments needs, is suspended at the time of writing due to an audit that revealed that budget deficit and debt were higher than previously reported.

In October 2024, the government launched a new 25-year development plan – Vision 2050. The new plan builds on the previous Plan Senegal Emergent, with new elements that are expected to boost implementation and better address regional inequalities.

Senegal met the graduation criteria in 2021 and 2024 by exceeding the thresholds for income and the Human Assets Index (HAI). It exceeded the HAI threhold by a small margin, and largely due to improvements in health-related indicators. Education indicators, on the other hand, have progressed slowly. In the Supplementary Graduation Indicators (SGIs – Annex 1), Senegal stands out in certain areas such as governance, but lags behind in others such as human development, particularly education. Senegal has done well relative to LDC averages in statistical performance and in the Productive Capacity Index.

The government has begun to prepare for a smooth transition, having elaborated a roadmap, participated in the consultation meetings under the enhanced monitoring mechanism and submitted the annual national report on smooth transitionAnnex 2).

Macroeconomic situation[1]

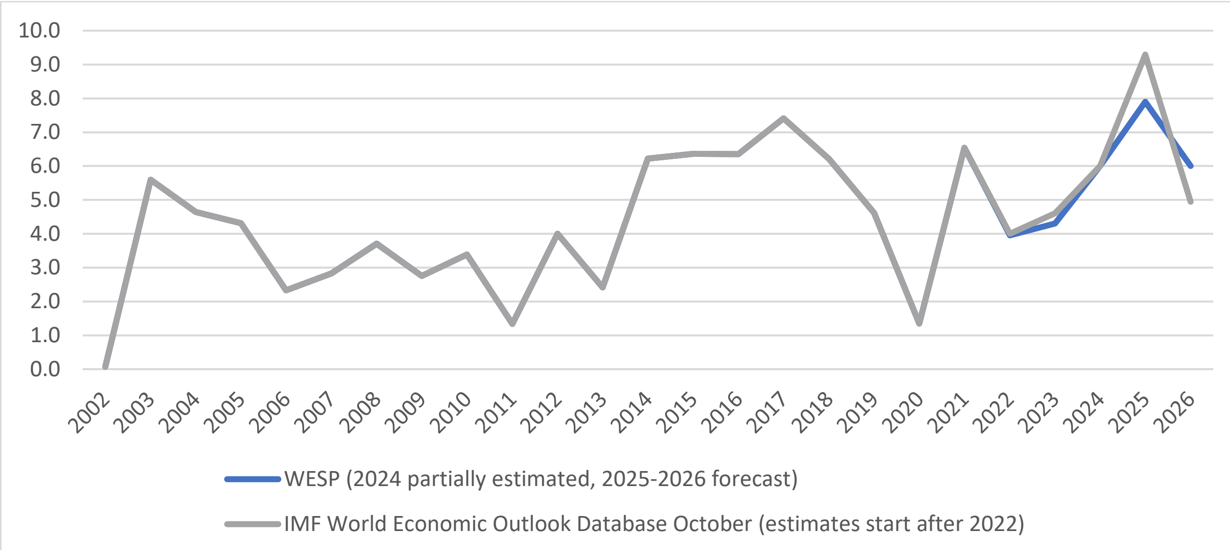
Economic growth. Economic growth in the first half of 2024 was affected by social unrest related to the electoral context and a slowdown in activity in several non-oil sectors, but picked up in the second semester, due in large part to the much-awaited beginning of oil and gas production.[2] GDP growth is estimated at 6.0 per cent for 2024 (see Figure 1). The government expects an annual average GDP growth

[1] Main sources used in this section: "IMF Country Focus: Senegal's Growth Prospects are Strong" (July 2023); IMF Press Release No. 24/226: IMF Staff Concludes Mission to Senegal on Second Reviews of the Extended Fund Facility and Extended Credit Facility, and the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (19 June 2024); IMF Press Release No. 24/329: IMF Staff Concludes Visit to Senegal (12 September 2024); World Bank, "Senegal Economic Update – June 2024 – Seizing the Opportunity"; DPEE (Direction de la Prévision et des Etudes Economiques), "Note de Conjoncture – Deuxième Trimestre 2024" (September 2024), "Point Mensuel de Conjoncture Juillet 2024" (September 2024), "Situation Economique et Financière en 2023 et Perspectives 2024" (June 2024) (all available at https://dpee.sn/)ç interviews conducted during a UNDESA mission to Dakar in November 2024.

[2] Australian company Woodside Energy began production in the Sangomar oilfield in June 2024. In January 2025 it was announced that production of liquefied natural gas in the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) project had begun, and gas delivery was expected soon. See EIU, "Production begins at Senegal's Sangomar oilfield" (19 June 2024) and Offshore Technology, "Greater Tortue Ahmeyim project commences gas production" (2 January 2025).

of 6.9 per cent for 2025-2027. Per capita income growth is constrained by Senegal's still relatively high rate of population growth (2.5 per cent in 2023).

Figure 1: Senegal: GDP growth rate, 2002-2026 (per cent, constant prices)



Source: WESP, 2025 edition, accessed 13 January 2025; IMF World Economic Outlook Database, accessed 13 January 2025.

Inflation. After a peak of 9.7 per cent in 2022, DESA WESP's estimate of the inflation rate for 2024 is of 2.4. Food and fuel prices, in large part due to persistent global geopolitical tensions, explain much of the inflation in 2022 and 2023. The government has maintained administrative measures to cap prices on select food items and has continued to subsidize energy. The Central Bank of West African States (Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest – BCEAO) raised its benchmark interest rate to 3.5 per cent in 2023 and kept it unchanged throughout 2024..[3][4]

Fiscal deficit and public debt. Senegal's fiscal deficit was reported to have decreased from 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2022 to 4.9 per cent in 2023. In September 2024, the IMF had projected it to surpass 7.5 per cent of GDP for 2024. Subsequently, an audit revealed that the fiscal deficit in 2023 had in fact been larger than previously reported, which led to the suspension of the IMF programme that had begun in 2023.[5] The audit is currently being considered in the Cour des Comptes, Senegal's supreme audit institution.

The government has committed to fiscal consolidation through enhanced domestic revenue mobilization and reform of energy subsidies. These are not new commitments but are prominent in the new development plan. The expanding oil and gas sector is expected to support the reduction in the deficit by decreasing the cost of energy subsidies and raising revenues. The government established a Stabilisation

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[3] EIU, "BCEAO keeps interest rates steady despite rise in inflation" (13 September 2024).
[4] BCEAO, "Communiqué de Presse : Réunion Ordinaire du Comité de Politique Monétaire de la BCEAO tenue de 4 décembre 2024". Available at https://www.bceao.int/fr/communique-presse/communique-de-presse-ndeg042024-de-la-reunion-ordinaire-du-comite-de-politique.
[5] In 2023, the Executive Board of the IMF approved a 36-month Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and Extended Fund Facility (EFF) of SDR 1.132 billion (about US$1.51 billion) with Senegal, to help address macroeconomic imbalances, and an Arrangement Under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF) of about SDR 242.7 million (about US$324 million) to tackle longer-term structural challenges related to climate change, supporting the country's reform agenda. See "IMF Country Focus: Senegal's Growth Prospects are Strong" (July 2023); and IMF Country Report No. 23/435 (December 2023).

Fund and an Intergenerational Fund, to enable the leveraging of hydrocarbon revenues to finance sustainable economic growth, mitigate the impact of international price volatility on the state budget and invest in a clean and resilient energy system.[6] For now, however, there have been persistent pressures, including lower revenue collection, the need to continue to provide energy subsidies, and interest payments.

Public debt as a share of GDP has been on the rise, reaching 80 per cent in 2023. External public debt peaked at 57 per cent of GDP in 2020, and fell to 52 per cent in 2022 (data is still not available for 2023) (UNCTAD World of Debt data). Total external debt as a share of GNI has risen steadily since 2008, reaching 120 per cent in 2023 (figure 2) (World Bank, International Debt Statistics). The ratio of debt service to exports and primary income has also been on the rise, reaching 28.2 per cent in 2022 (figure 3). According to UNCTAD's World of Debt Report data, the ratio of public interest payments to education and health expenditures is not high compared to the averages for LDCs, lower middle-income countries or African countries but has been significantly higher in recent years than at the beginning of the 2010s, reaching 0.4 for education and 1.3 for health.[7] Reducing over-indebtedness is a policy priority.

At the last joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Assessment (June 2023), Senegal was considered to be at a moderate risk of external and overall public debt distress, with limited space to absorb shocks.[8] On 4 October 2024, rating agency Moody's downgraded Senegal's long-term ratings, citing weaker fiscal and debt position than expected.[9]

Table 1. Selected Macroeconomic Data for Senegal, 2018-2024

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP growth rate (per cent, constant price)[a]	6.2	4.6	1.3	6.5	4.0	4.3	6.0
Inflation rate (%)[a]	0.5	1.8	2.5	2.2	9.7	4.3	2.4
Government revenue (billions of national currency)[b]	2,425.5	2,789.1	2,842.6	2,978.4	3,443.8	3,913.9	4,232.4
Government expenditure (billions of national currency)[b]	2,895.7	3,317.4	3,745.7	3,943.7	4,588.7	4,825.7	5,754.8
Government balance (billions of national currency)[b]	-470.3	-528.4	-903.1	-965.3	-1,144.9	-911.7	-1,522.4
Government balance (per cent of GDP)[b]	-3.7	-3.9	-6.4	-6.3	-6.6	-4.9	-7.5
Net ODA received (millions of US dollars)[c]	999.0	1,439.3	1,613.3	1,390.7	1,454.5		
Balance of Payments (millions of US dollars)[d]							
Current Account	-2,215.3	-1,897.9	-2,662.4	-3,327.3			
Goods, Credit (Exports)	3,866.1	4,428.0	4,188.5	5,490.6			
Goods, Debit (Imports)	7,262.3	7,308.4	6,985.1	8,488.5			
Balance on Goods	-3,396.2	-2,880.4	-2,796.6	-2,998.0			

[6] IEA (International Energy Agency) (2023). "Senegal 2023 Energy Policy Review".
[7] UNCTAD (2024), "A World of Debt – Report 2024: A growing burden to global prosperity".
[8] World Bank (2023), "Senegal – Joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis" (June).
[9] Reuters, "Moody's downgrades Senegal's ratings to B1 on weaker fiscal and debt position" (4 October 2024).

Services, Credit (Exports)	1,420.9	1,407.6	874.2	1,289.0			
Services, Debit (Imports)	1,697.8	1,861.4	2,641.5	3,789.0			
Balance on Services	-276.9	-453.8	-1,767.3	-2,500.1			
Balance on Goods and Services	-3,673.1	-3,334.2	-4,563.9	-5,498.0			
Balance on Income	-600.9	-655.0	-592.3	-662.9			
Balance on Current Transfers	2,058.7	2,091.2	2,493.9	2,833.7			
Capital Account	440.6	369.6	241.3	220.6			
Financial Account	-1,792.3	-1,508.2	-2,377.9	-3,167.4			
Direct investment (net)	-795.0	-994.4	-1,746.5	-2,536.5			
Portfolio investment (net)	-1,365.0	-98.4	-349.7	-603.0			
Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Other investment (net)	-289.4	-967.7	-219.0	-1,330.0			
Reserve assets	657.1	552.3	-62.8	1,302.0			
Reserves (months of imports)[e]	..	..	..	..	..	..	

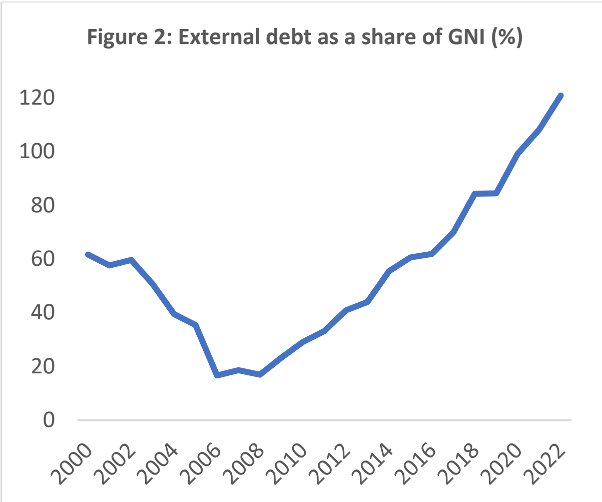
Source: a. WESP, 2025 edition, 21 January 2025 (the figure for 2024 is partly estimated); b. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2024 edition, accessed 4 December 2024 (estimates start after 2022); c. OECD, OECD.Stat, accessed 4 December 2024; d. IMF, Balance of Payment Data Reports, accessed 4 December 2024; e. World Bank, World Development Indicators Database, accessed 4 December 2024.

External sector. Senegal has had a persistent current account deficit (Table 1). Data published by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) show a significant worsening in recent years, with the deficit having reached 5,542 and 4,882 million dollars in 2022 and 2023, respectively.[10] This reflects a growing trade deficit, due mainly to a rise in imports, and negative balance on income. The current account deficit is expected to narrow with the beginning of hydrocarbon production.[11] Remittances (World Bank Development Indicators), Official Development Assistance (ODA) (OECD CRS Database) have risen gradually. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased significantly in recent years. FDI inward stock rose from 1.7 billion dollars in 2010 to 16,4 billion dollars in 2023.[12] A large share of this increase has been related to investments in the oil and gas sector.

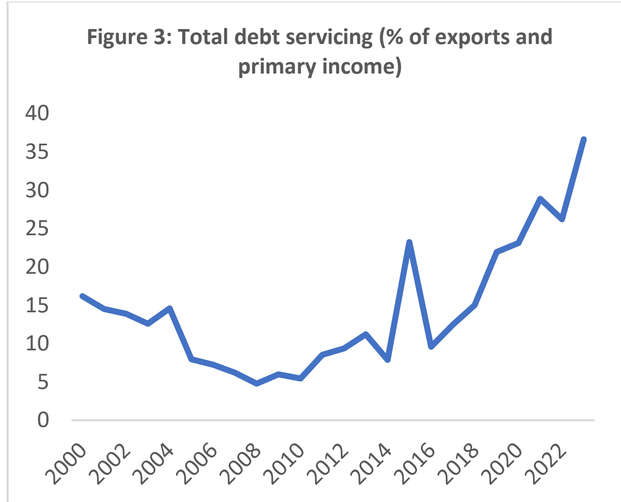
[10] BCEAO (Banque Centrale des Etats de l´Afrique de l´Ouest), EDEN – Entrepôt de Données Statistiques et Financières, accessed 5 January 2025.

[11] IMF Press Release No. 24/329: IMF Staff Concludes Visit to Senegal (12 September 2024); IMF, World Economic Outlook: Policy Pivot, Rising Threats (October 2024).

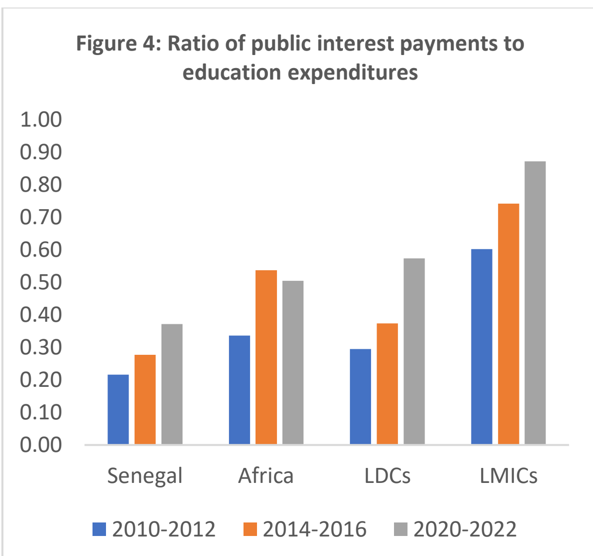
[12] UNCTAD (2024), "World Investment Report 2024" (June 20).



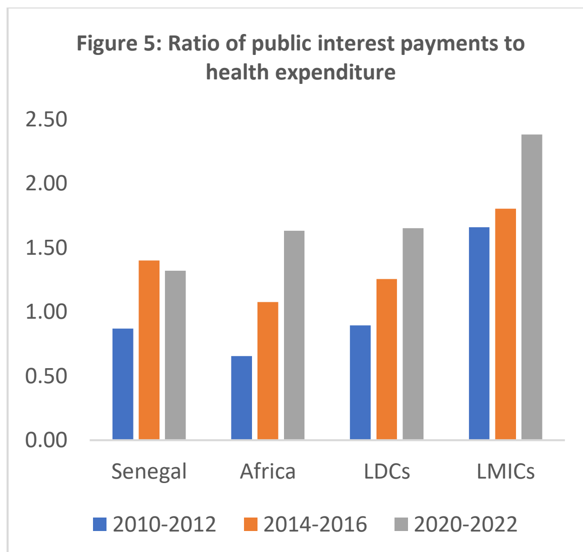
Source: World Bank, International Debt Statistics (extracted from the CDP Supplementary Graduation Indicators database)



Source: World Bank, International Debt Statistics (extracted from the CDP Supplementary Graduation Indicators database)



Source: UNCTAD, World of Debt database. Extracted on 7 October 2024.



Source: UNCTAD, World of Debt database. Extracted on 7 October 2024.

New development plan. On 14 October 2024, the government launched a new 25-year development plan – Vision 2050 – which aims to increase per capita income, extend life expectancy, and reduce poverty while reducing deficit and debt, laying down a new model of economic development.[13] The first 5-year strategy within the plan, for 2025-2029, coincides with the remaining period in which Senegal will remain an LDC. The new plan is not seen as a radical departure from the previous "Plan Senegal Emergent" but contains new elements that are expected to boost implementation and better address regional inequalities: a focus on decentralized development poles; greater reliance on the private sector and public private partnerships

[13] See Republic of Senegal, Stratégie nationale de développement 2025-2029 (14 October 2024) ;

(PPPs); a greater focus on building human capital and strengthening professional education and training; a greater emphasis on governance; and a more holistic or multisectoral approach to issues such as health and education. Fiscal constraints for the implementation of the plan are significant.

Macroeconomic risks. Among risks identified in 2024 were the impacts of lower than expected or delayed production of oil and gas; regional insecurity and political uncertainties, or their perception, which can affect investor interest; increased prices of products, including wheat or rice, due among other factors to the impact of international conflicts on global value chains; inflationary pressures requiring government action, that could compromise fiscal consolidation efforts; risks that Senegal will not be able to mobilize the necessary resources or undertake the necessary reforms to effectively implement its development plan; and risks related to climate change (e.g. impacts of reduced agricultural production due to changing rainfall patterns combined with a high dependence on rain for irrigation, with women especially affected; economic damages related to sea-level rise and extreme events, including flooding, as seen in late 2024; increased climate migration; increased spending to address impacts), combined with Senegal's limited fiscal space to react.

LDC criteria and supplementary graduation indicators

Senegal met the graduation criteria in 2021 and 2024 by meeting thresholds for income and the Human Assets Index (HAI). It met the HAI criterion by a small margin, and largely due to improvements in health-related indicators. Education indicators have progressed slowly. The lower secondary completion rate and the adult literacy are below the LDC average. Senegal faces a number of challenges, including a significant number of children out of school or in religious schools not delivering academic curricula. Recent political unrest led to interruptions of schooling for many children, which may have effects on completion rates. Education is a matter of priority for the new administration. Greater efforts are being made to improve technical and professional training, expand education in national languages, and bring more children into the formal system.

Senegal has not met the Economic and Environmental Vulnerability Index (EVI) threshold. Its high EVI score (indicating high vulnerability) can be attributed to the high share of population living in drylands; unstable agricultural production; and proneness to large-scale disasters, like floods and droughts.[14]

Table 1: Indicators for LDC Identification, Senegal, 2020-2025*

Year	GNI per capita (graduation threshold 1,306)	HAI (66 or above)	EVI (32 or below)
2020	1,325	62.27	42.83
2021	1,379	63.08	42.31
2022	1,432	64.3	42.42

[14] The CDP periodically revises the LDC criteria. In 2023, it refined the HAI by replacing gross secondary school enrolment with lower secondary school completion rates as a measure of skills deemed necessary for future development progress (and adjusted the gender parity index accordingly); and changed the methodology it uses to assess merchandise export concentration and the source of data on victims of disasters, both used in the EVI. Moreover, all indicators are subject to data revisions. Hence, the scores on the LDC criteria are not comparable over time. For details, please see Committee for Development Policy, Report on the twenty-fifth session (20-24 February 2023), Economic and Social Council Official Records, 2023, Supplement No. 13 (E/2023/33). Available at https://undocs.org/E/2023/33.

2023	1,485	65.56	42.19
2024	1,542	66.78	42.18
2025	1,620	66.94	41.92

Source: CDP Secretariat, Time series estimates (LDC criteria) dataset (2002-2024), available at https://bit.ly/LDC-data

* The CDP periodically revises the LDC criteria. In 2023, it refined the HAI by replacing gross secondary school enrolment with lower secondary school completion rates as a measure of skills deemed necessary for future development progress (and adjusted the gender parity index accordingly); and changed the methodology it uses to assess merchandise export concentration and the source of data on victims of disasters, both used in the EVI. In 2021, Senegal's HAI score, based on the criteria applicable then, was 66.4.

Among the Sustainable Graduation Indicators (SGI) (see Annex), beyond the macroeconomic indicators discussed above, Senegal does relatively well compared to the LDC group in issues related to governance, including voice and accountability, government effectiveness, women's empowerment; and peace and security (including battle deaths, population of concern to UNHCR, and stocks of persons internally displaced by conflict) (see Annex). Coherently with its performance on the HAI, the country does relatively well on health-related indicators in the SGI dataset, including the prevalence of undernourishment, mortality from non-communicable diseases and vaccinations, but lags behind in education-related indicators such as mean years of schooling and the gross secondary enrolment, though there has been improvement in the former (see Table 3). Senegal's Human development index (HDI) score is low even among the LDC group (it ranks 168th of 193 in the 2022 HDI).[15] The latest Multildimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value – which indicates the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of deprivations – is .263, based on 2019 data. The MPI report shows wide disparities among different regions of Senegal both in the level of multidimensional poverty and in its composition.[16] As mentioned above, Senegal has higher levels of external debt and debt service than LDCs as a group, which, as mentioned above, have been on the rise, and a persistent current account deficit.

The SGIs also show that gender parity in secondary school enrolment has been achieved, but the rate of female labor participation has stagnated below LDC and developing country averages.[17]

Table 2: Supplementary Graduation Indicators for Senegal (selected indicators), 2018-2023

Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Prevalence of undernourishment	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.6
Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)	19.7	19.5				
Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	92	96	95	90	93	93
Mean years of schooling	2.998	2.841	2.887	2.887	2.887	
Gross secondary enrolment		45.94	46.35	46.81	46.95	45.51
Human Development Index	0.515	0.514	0.514	0.512	0.517	

[15] UNDP, Human Development Index | Human Development Reports (undp.org).
[16] UNDP and OPHI (United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2023), "Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 – Unstacking global poverty: Data for high-impact action".
[17] Senegal ranks 144th of 179 in UNDP's gender development index and 133rd of 170 in the gender inequality index.

Multidimensional Poverty Index		0.26				
Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	37.15	37.66	37.29	38.12	37.69	37.60

Source: CDP Secretariat, Supplementary graduation indicators (SGI) dataset (2000-2025).

Productive capacity

In the Productive Capacities Index (PCI), Senegal has performed well both in composite index and category-level scores. The country's performance on overall PCI (38.7 in 2022) has been diverging from the LDCs' average performance (30.9) and converging towards the average score of ODCs (46.8 in 2022) (Table 4). This aligns with the country's progress towards meeting the graduation threshold although there are slight gaps in Transport Infrastructure, Institutions, Private Sector, and Structural Transformation in comparison with ODCs. Overall, Senegal's performance in almost all the categories of the PCI and the composite PCI is far better than LDCs' average and fast approaching that of ODCs. However, as with all graduating and recently graduated countries, Senegal too needs continued support to maintain its overall progress including in a post-graduation environment.[18]

Table 4: Productive Capacity Index, Senegal, 2022

	PCI	Human capital	Natural capital	Energy	Transport	ICT	Institutions	Private sector	Structural change
Senegal	38.7	31.0	43.3	37.1	18.7	38.0	53.1	45.9	58.5
LDCs	30.9	27.9	49.8	26.3	19.7	25.2	38.3	37.8	41.0
Developing economies (excl. LDCs)	46.8	44.3	38.4	61.2	34.1	49.6	51.1	50.9	53.2
Africa	31.9	29.2	49.8	26.3	23.4	29.2	38.9	39.2	43.5

Source: UNCTADStat (2023)

UNCTAD's Vulnerability Profile referred to a number of infrastructure projects that were being carried out under the Plan Senegal Emergent, but also to a persistent infrastructure gap, which contributes to wide regional disparities.[19] The Vision 2050 plan contains an important logistics component related to the development of agriculture and agro-industry, extractive industries (taking advantage of new oil and gas production), manufacturing, and high-value-added services.

As part of efforts towards diversification, the Vision 2050 plan lays out a strategy based on regional poles, which build on existing production in different regions (phosphate, horticulture, peanuts, rice, gold, minerals, cement), emphasizing the development of local processing activities (to produce fertilizers, agro-industrial products, mineral processing, construction materials). A tourism pole in Dakar is also planned. Challenges that Senegal faces in the ambition to add value to local production include a weak industrial fabric, human capital, technology and, very significantly, the cost of energy. There is an expectation that the beginning of gas production and its channeling into the national electricity system will lead to lower electricity prices, while the government also invests in renewables. For now, however, the high cost of energy is a problem for local entrepreneurs, and for foreign investment, as competing destinations have

[18] Information and assessment provided by UNCTAD.

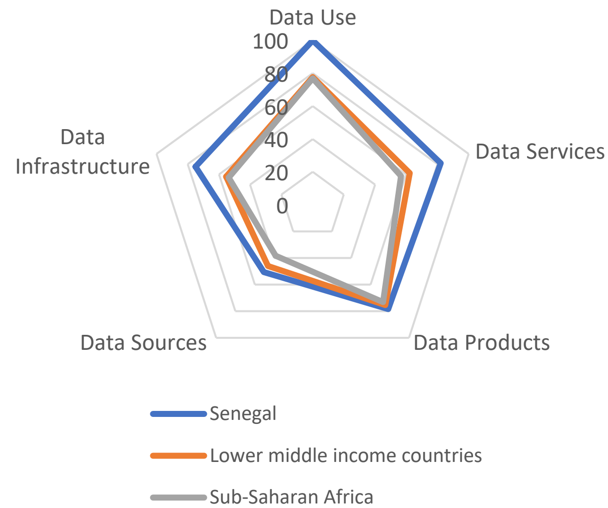
significantly lower energy costs. In parallel to the development poles strategy, there are reforms under way to stimulate the services sector, and increased connectivity is expected to boost the digital economy.

Trade is still highly concentrated in primary products. AfCFTA is in general seen as an opportunity but there is also concern that Senegalese companies need to prepare to face an open African market.

Senegal has a longstanding ambition of pharmaceutical sovereignty. There are centers of excellence such as the Institut Pasteur de Dakar, which produces mainly vaccines, and a small number of laboratories with different production capacities. The government has a plan for the relaunch of the industry.

Data gap

Figure 6: Statistical Performance Indicator Components, 2023



Senegal's score in the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) (72.9) places it in the third quintile. Senegal has consistently done better than the lower-middle income and Sub-Saharan African groups, widening the gap over time. Among the different components of the indicator (Figure 6), Senegal's weakest point is the Data Sources score, which refers to the use of traditional censuses and surveys as well as administrative and geospatial data and data generated by private citizens and firms.

Senegal's performance on indicators of statistical capacity reflects a well-structured National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD) and significant statistical capacity across key government entities. However, there are also some sectors in which data are not available or hard to consolidate across different parts of the system. Recent progress includes the elaboration of statistical quality labels, certifying the adequacy of methodology and credibility of data; significant improvement in the timing of the release of data, due to electronic data collection in censuses and surveys; and the establishment of a data innovation lab within the ANSD to test new methodologies and sources, including big data. For example, cell phone data, data from supermarkets and money transfer companies and satellite imagery are being used to estimate poverty in between censuses, to identify households for better targeting of cash transfers or to assess the impacts of disasters.

Smooth transition

Senegal's first consultation meeting under the EMM was held on 2 December 2024. The annual national report on smooth transition was submitted by the government on 30 November 2024.

To draft a roadmap for a coordinated exit from the LDC category, by 2022, Senegal had put into place a steering committee chaired by the Minister of Economy and Planning and composed of representatives of the President's office, line ministries, the National Assembly, civil society, the private sector, local elected officials, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and other UN entities; as well as a Technical Committee, chaired by the Director-General of Planning and Economic Policies (French acronym DGPPE), charged with coordinating the elaboration and follow-up/monitoring of the coordinated national strategy for the exit of

Senegal from the LDC category. Under DGPPE, the Unit on Coordination and Monitoring of Economic Policy (which is also the national LDC focal point, serves as secretariat. DGPPE has been supported by UNCTAD in elaborating the first versions of a roadmap and several related activities are planned for 2025, also with support from UNCTAD.

There is an acknowledgement among the relevant government entities of the need to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the impacts of graduation, particularly on trade.

The government is keen to learn from the experience of other countries with a smooth transition. UNDESA held a virtual workshop on 10 December 2024 with the participation of professionals that had worked on the smooth transition processes of Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, and the Maldives.

In the National Development Plan 2025-2029, the first component of the new Vision Senegal 2050, it is acknowledged that the UN has decided to move Senegal out of the LDC category in 5 years. This is seen as one of the results of a massive programme of public investments in infrastructure and basic services since 2000, but it is also acknowledged that these initiatives put great pressure on the budget and were not able to raise Senegal up from a low level of human development (it is among the 25 countries with the lowest HDI score, and that therefore greater efforts were required, which were laid out in the plan.

Annex 1. Data for LDC criteria and supplementary indicators (SGIs)

LDC criteria data

The data table below shows the latest available data and corresponding year for the country based on the 2025 retrospective review.

The calculations of all composite indices and indicators are based on the refinements of the LDC criteria adopted by the Committee for Development Policy (CDP) at its 25th Plenary session in February 2023.

For more detailed information on indicators and data sources, see the '*Time series estimates (LDC criteria) dataset (2000-2025)*' available on the LDC Data website.

All data are current as of 22 January 2025.

Indicator	Latest available data	Year latest available data refer to	LDC average*
GNI - Gross national income (GNI) per capita in US dollar, using Atlas conversion (3-year average)	1,620.15	2023	1,388.26
HAI - Human assets index	66.94	2023	59.42
U5M - Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live birth)	36.97	2022	59.20
STU - Prevalence of stunting	17.00	2022	29.28
MMR - Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live birth)	260.88	2020	381.86
LSEC - Lower secondary education completion rate	32.35	2023	42.60
ALR - Adult literacy rate	57.67	2022	64.26
GPIC - Gender parity index for lower secondary education completion	1.16	2023	1.00
EVI - Economic and environmental vulnerability index	41.92	2023	39.84
AFF - Share of agriculture, forestry and fishing in GDP (% of GDP)	18.26	2023	24.59
REM - Remoteness and landlockedness (location index)	45.57	2023	57.61
XCON - Merchandise export concentration (Theil index)	6.82	2023	7.76
XIN - Instability of exports of goods and services (20-year regression)	4.82	2023	12.39
LECZ - Share of population living in low elevated coastal zones (percentage of population)	7.03	2015	7.94
DRY - Share of population living in drylands (percentage of population)	90.61	2023	33.99
AIN - Instability of agricultural production (20-year regression)	13.71	2022	6.06
VIC - Victims of disasters (per 100,000 population) (15-year average)	0.25	2023	3.34

Source: Time series estimates (LDC criteria) dataset (2000-2025) available on the LDC Data website.

Supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs)

The supplementary graduation indicators (SGIs) complement the official LDC criteria. They provide quantitative, internationally comparable data for vulnerabilities and other factors that are not fully captured by the LDC criteria but that might be relevant for graduation from the LDC category.

For more detailed information on indicators and data sources, see the '*Supplementary graduation indicators (SGI) dataset (2000-2025)*' available on the LDC Data website.

All data are current as of 22 January 2025.

	Indicator	Latest available data	Year latest available data refer to	LDC average*
ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY	EC01 - GDP growth rate (%)	4.34	2023	3.51
	EC02 - GDP growth volatility	1.77	2023	5.29
	EC03 - External debt (% of GNI)	120.80	2022	55.98
	EC04 - Total debt servicing (% of exports and primary income)	36.64	2023	12.22
	EC05 - Personal Remittances, received (% of GDP)	9.52	2023	6.76
	EC06 - ODA received as percentage of GNI	5.43	2022	10.85
	EC07 - Tourism receipts as share of exports	10.54	2018	13.14
	EC08 - Current account balance (% of GDP)	-12.09	2021	-4.46
	EC09 - Standard deviation of net barter terms of trade over 20 years	5.59	2021	15.11
	EC10 - Cereal import dependency	0.51	2022	0.41
	EC11 - Tax revenue as share of GDP	19.44	2023	13.21
	EC12 - Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	19.28	2023	7.22
	EC13 - Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	15.30	2018	3.43
	EC14 - Share of employment in agriculture	21.64	2023	47.82
	EC15 - Productive capacities index	38.72	2022	30.75
	EC16 - Percentage of individuals using the internet	59.98	2022	34.20
	EC17 - Renewable electricity capacity per capita	0.02	2023	0.07
	EC18 - Percentage of population with access to electricity	67.90	2022	54.31
ENVIRONMENTAL VULNERABILITY	EV01 - Environmental Performance Index	43.30	2024	36.42
	EV02 - Global Adaptation Index	40.86	2022	37.81
	EV03 - INFORM Climate Change Risk Index	5.20	2022	5.79
	EV04 - Economic loss from natural disaster (% of GDP)	0.00	2015	0.03
	EV05 - Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5) in cities (population weighted)	38.21	2019	27.87
	EV06 - Access to at least basic sanitation (% of population)	60.18	2022	41.15
	EV07 - Access to at least basic drinking water (% of population)	86.25	2022	68.27
	EV08 - Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	16.28	2021	15.81
	EV09 - Proportion of water basins experiencing high surface water extent changes	26.00	2020	28.66
	EV10 - Red list index, showing trends in overall extinction risks of species	0.93	2024	0.86
	EV11 - Change in forest cover (percentage)	-0.48	2020	-0.54
	EV12 - Domestic material consumption per capita	16.06	2022	14.84

	Indicator	Latest available data	Year latest available data refer to	LDC average*
HUMAN ASSETS	HA01 - Human development index	0.52	2022	0.51
	HA02 - Multidimensional poverty index	0.26	2019	0.27
	HA03 - Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit	19.90	2022	12.35
	HA04 - Prevalence of undernourishment	4.60	2023	21.56
	HA05 - Mortality from CVD, cancer, diabetes or CRD between exact ages 30 and 70 (%)	19.50	2019	24.93
	HA06 - Diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	83.00	2023	76.57
	HA07 - Gross secondary school enrolment rate	45.51	2023	47.14
	HA08 - Mean years of schooling	2.89	2022	4.78
	HA09 - Learning-adjusted (expected) years of school	4.84	2020	4.87
	HA10 - Total fertility rate (live birth per woman)	3.76	2024	3.97
	HA11 - Dependency ratio, i.e. the ratio of youth (Age 0-14) and elderly (age 65+) to population of age 15-64	71.82	2024	75.09
	HA12 - Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modeled ILO estimate)	37.60	2023	53.45
INCOME	IN01 - Gross national disposable income (GNDI) per capita, market exchange rates	1,811.05	2023	1,373.28
	IN02 - GDP per capita, market exchange rates	1,682.09	2023	1,334.95
	IN03 - Gross national income (GNI per capita) at purchasing power parity conversion factors	4,630.00	2023	3,757.73
	IN04 - Gini coefficient of disposable income	39.60	2021	41.45
	IN05 - Percentage of population below international poverty line ($2.15)	9.90	2021	31.47
OTHER	OT01 - Battle deaths per 100,000, 20-year average	0.12	2023	2.79
	OT02 - Population of concern to UNHCR as percentage of total population	0.07	2024	3.33
	OT03 - Stock of persons internally displaced by conflict as percent of total population	0.05	2023	2.42
	OT04 - Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.27	2015	6.79
	OT05 - Voice and accountability, capturing perceptions of citizens' participation in selecting governments as well as of freedom of expression, association, and media	0.13	2023	-0.72
	OT06 - Government effectiveness, capturing perceptions of the quality of public services and policies	0.07	2023	-1.03
	OT07 - Women empowerment index, providing information on women's civil liberties, civil society participation, and political participation	0.86	2023	0.61

Source: Supplementary graduation indicators (SGI) dataset (2000-2025) available on the LDC Data website.

Notes:

* As not all countries and/or indicators have complete coverage LDC averages are calculated using the latest available data for each country and indicator.

Annex 2. Visualization of LDC criteria and SGIs

The following figures show the evolution of LDC criteria scores, LDC indicator values and SGI indicators value over the 2000 to 2025 period. The blue line shows the values for the country, abbreviated by its three-letter ISO code. The red and green lines show the simple country average value for least developed countries (LDC) and other developing countries (ODC), respectively. The shaded areas depict the interquartile range to indicate within-group heterogeneity. The group composition of LDCs and ODCs is based on the current list of LDCs and the classification of countries into developing and developed regions by the United Nations Statistics Division. Hence, all former LDCs are included in the ODC group. For details on the composition, see the 'Read-me' tab in the '*Time series estimates (LDC criteria) dataset (2002-2025)*' available on the LDC Data website.

For all details on the data, see *Time series estimates of the least developed country criteria (2002-2025)* and *Supplementary graduation indicators (SGI) dataset (2000-2025),* both available on the LDC Data website.

The figures omit several SGIs with insufficient data for a time-series consideration.

Some indicator names in the figures are shortened versions of the indicator names as contained in annex 1.

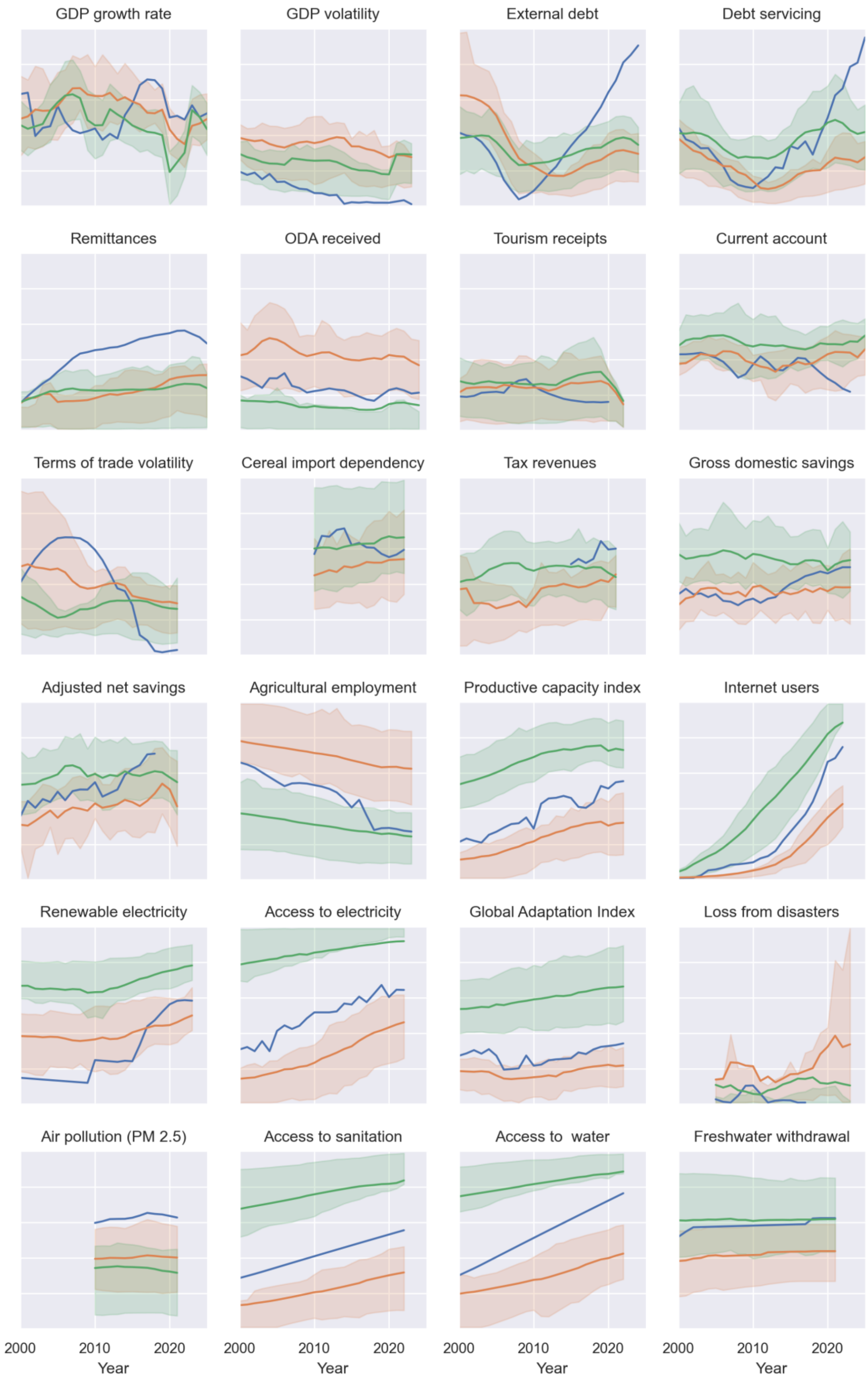
Missing data has been linearly interpolated, but not extrapolated. Hence, changes in the lines and shaded areas for LDCs and ODCs can be influenced by changes in data availability over time.

To increase visibility, the following transformation of the data have been undertaken, please refer to annex 1 for the names of the indicators:

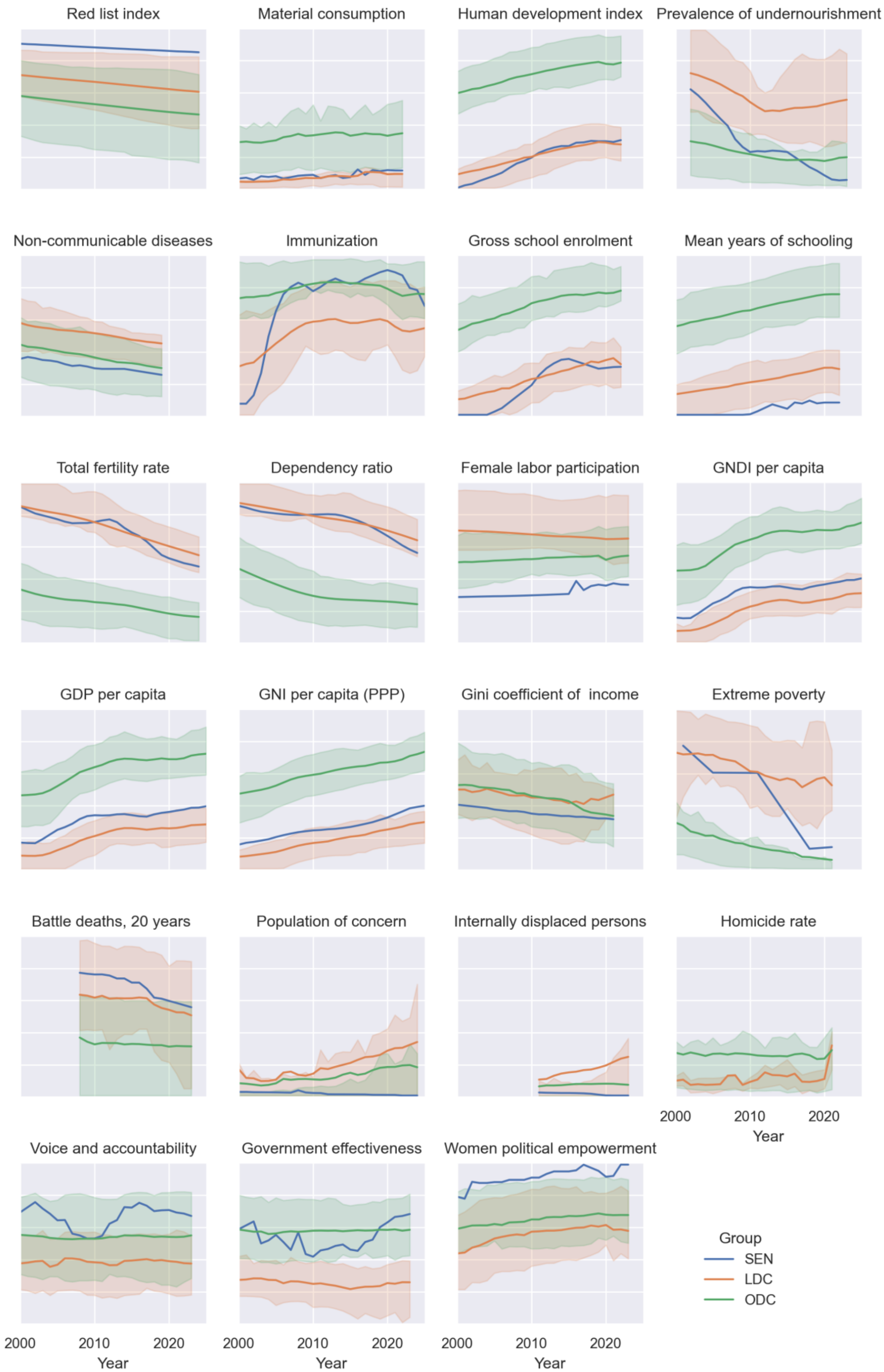
- Three-year averages for EC01, EC03, EC04, EC05, EC06, EC07, EC08, EC010, EC011, EC012, EC013, EC018, EV04, EV05, HA06, IN01, IN02, IN03.
- Logarithmic transformation for GNI, VIC, IN01, IN02, IN03, OT01, EC17, EV08.
- Maximum value set to 1: GPIC
- All indicators have been normalized between 0 and 100 using the 'max-min' method, using 5 per cent and 95 per cent quantiles as lower and upper bounds.
- For each figure, the x axis ranges from 2000 to 2025, and the y axis ranges from 0 to 100

All data are current as of 22 January 2025.


GNI per capita (LDC)
HAI
Under-five mortality rate
Maternal mortality ratio
Prevalence of stunting
School completion
Adult literacy
GPI school completion
EVI
Share of agriculture in GDP
Remoteness
Export concentration
Export instability
Population in LECZ
Population in drylands
Agricultural instability
Victims of disasters
2000
2010
2020
Year
Group
SEN
LDC
ODC



GDP growth rate
GDP volatility
External debt
Debt servicing
Remittances
ODA received
Tourism receipts
Current account
Terms of trade volatility
Cereal import dependency
Tax revenues
Gross domestic savings
Adjusted net savings
Agricultural employment
Productive capacity index
Internet users
Renewable electricity
Access to electricity
Global Adaptation Index
Loss from disasters
Air pollution (PM 2.5)
Access to sanitation
Access to water
Freshwater withdrawal
2000
2010
2020
Year


Red list index
Material consumption
Human development index
Prevalence of undernourishment
Non-communicable diseases
Immunization
Gross school enrolment
Mean years of schooling
Total fertility rate
Dependency ratio
Female labor participation
GNDI per capita
GDP per capita
GNI per capita (PPP)
Gini coefficient of income
Extreme poverty
Battle deaths, 20 years
Population of concern
Internally displaced persons
Homicide rate
Voice and accountability
Government effectiveness
Women political empowerment
2000
2010
2020
Year
Group
SEN
LDC
ODC