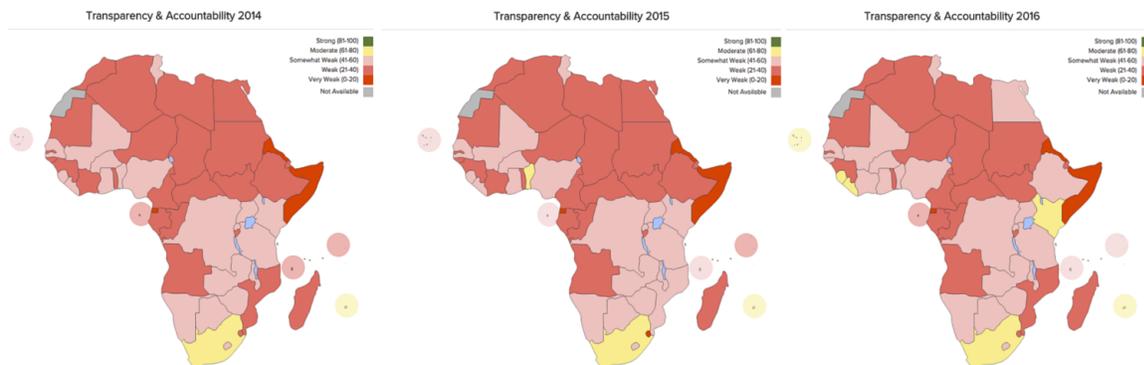


Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings



Who is Global Integrity?

Global Integrity supports progress toward open and accountable governance in countries and communities around the world. We focus on generating research and data, supporting the work of country-level reformers, and influencing global conversations on open governance. Our work covers a number of themes, with data, learning and citizen engagement at the core of everything we do. To know more about us, visit our website at www.globalintegrity.org.

What are the Africa Integrity Indicators?

In 2012, Global Integrity embarked on a five-year collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to generate the Africa Integrity Indicators (AII), which assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across the continent. Global Integrity staff recruits and manages teams of in-country contributors in 54 countries to generate original governance data on an annual basis.

The questionnaire has 114 indicators and is divided in two main categories: Transparency & Accountability and Social Development. The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information. The Social Development indicators category consists of 51 indicators about gender, rights, welfare, rural sector, business environment, health and education.

The rich data set is designed to be particularly fruitful in identifying both bright spots as well as areas for improvement at the country level. The years of data include [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#); the next round of research will begin later in 2016 and be published in April 2017. To access our data, visit our project website at <http://aii.globalintegrity.org>.

Note: Each round of research is named from its year of publication. Thus, the 2016 round of research covers the period from September 2014 to September 2015, with only sources relevant to this period of study being accepted.

Get in touch with us

Global Integrity is dedicated not only to producing high quality data, but ensuring that it is as useful as possible for reformers (both inside and outside of government) around the world. If you're interested in working with this data to identify opportunities to support open governance efforts in your country, contact us at aii@globalintegrity.org.

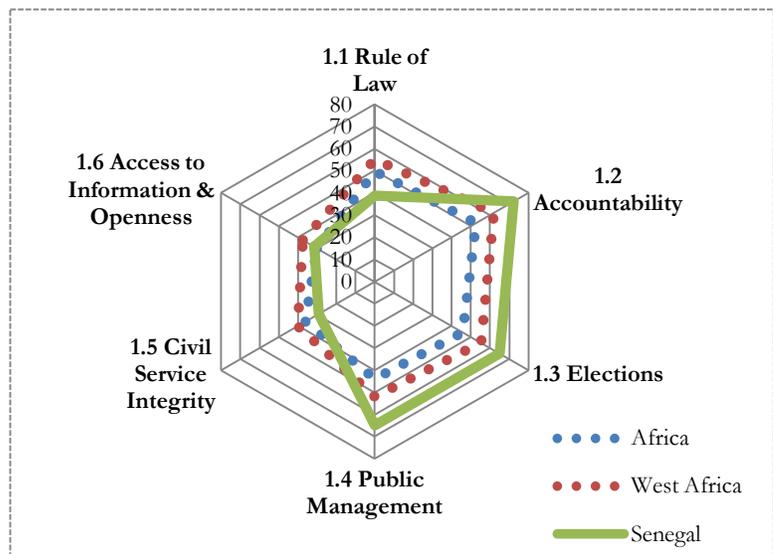
Senegal – Country Findings Summary

1. Transparency & Accountability

The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information & openness. The indicators look into transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, independence of the judiciary, and conflict of interest laws, among others.

The overall category score showed an increase by five points from 45 in 2015 to 50 in 2016 (“somewhat weak” on the Global Integrity scale).¹

Of all [six subcategories](#), Accountability was the highest performing subcategory with an aggregate score of 72 (“moderate” on the Global Integrity scale). It was followed by Elections (65) and Public Management (65). On all three subcategories, Senegal scored higher than both the West African and the continental averages. On the lower end of the scale were Rule of Law (39) and Access to Information & Openness (32). With an aggregate score of 29 (“weak” on the Global Integrity scale), Civil Service Integrity was the lowest performing subcategory.



< Figure 1 > Senegal’s subcategory scores in comparison to the region and the continent. The radar chart depicts the country’s aggregate scores of each of the six subcategories under Transparency & Accountability, in comparison to average scores of the continent (blue dotted lines) and the country’s region (red dotted lines).

Selected highlights

- **The judiciary is not entirely free from executive influence as the President of the Republic presides the organ charged with the appointment, transfer and dismissal of judges.** While the Constitution establishes the judiciary’s independence from the executive and legislative branches, it also stipulates that the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (CSM), the organ managing the career of judges, be presided by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice assumes the role of vice-president of the CSM ([indicator 1](#)). Even though no overt cases of executive interference were reported, this legal set up provides an avenue for the executive to influence the judicial branch

¹ The Global Integrity scale on the Africa Integrity Indicators website is as follows: 81-100 (Strong), 61-80 (Moderate), 41-60 (Somewhat weak), 21-40 (Weak), 0-20 (Very Weak)

through the promotion or demotion of judges to more favorable or unfavorable positions, as reported in [indicator 2](#). Generally, judges have security of tenure and appointments are also based on merit, as was the case with the appointments of Pape Oumar Sakho as President of the Constitutional Council in June 2015. Mamadou Badio Camara, with 37 years of experience on the bench and in the Prosecution, was also appointed as President of the Supreme Court during the study period ([indicator 3](#)). However, the decision of the CSM in March 2015 to transfer Yaya About Dia, associate justice of the Court for the Repression of Illicit Enrichment (CREI), to the Court of Appeal of Zinguinchor that in fact did not yet exist, was considered by the media to be a sanction against him for walking out of a trial ([indicator 2](#)). The Court of Accounts is the institution mandated by law to audit all government accounts ([indicator 5](#)), and as part of the Judiciary is subject to the same discretionary power that the President of the Republic exercises through the CSM ([indicator 8](#)). [Indicator 7](#) further reports that members of the Court of Accounts did not always have the autonomy to audit accounts. For example, in June 2015, they were denied access to accounts of the Ministry of Microfinance. Reports of the Court of Accounts are also only made public after transmission to the President of the Republic. The latest annual report available on the Court's website is from 2013 and was only transmitted to the President in June 2015 ([indicator 9](#)). In a similar manner, public access to the rulings of the highest courts are limited. Whereas Supreme Court rulings are available on the Court's website or in certain cases, can be obtained on paper, no rulings of the Constitutional Council are accessible online ([indicator 4](#)).

- **Senegal has a strong legal framework to regulate the public procurement sector. However, the practice presents a mixed picture.** The Decree n°2011-1048 of July 27, 2011 on the Code of Public Contracts requires major procurements to follow competitive bidding and establishes relevant thresholds ([indicator 24](#)). The same decree, alongside the Code of Obligations of the Administration of 2006, forbids companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations from participating in future bids, either on a temporary or indefinite basis ([indicator 27](#)). In practice, a registry of banned companies is made available on the website of the Public Procurement Regulation Authority (ARMP) to effectively track faulty bidders ([indicator 28](#)). During the study period, there was one company on the list. The ARMP also detected and reacted to certain irregularities. For example, it prevented the enterprise Dakar Dem Dikk (DDD) from foregoing competitive bidding on a tender the latter had deemed urgent. It also annulled the provisional award of a contract to Kremex after uncovering that Kremex's proposal did not conform to the requirements of the tender. According to [indicator 25](#), there were nonetheless certain contracts that were concluded directly without a public call for tenders. Moreover, while the public is able to access calls for bids and award results in newspapers and on the ARMP website, details on the evaluation criteria can only be accessed on paper upon request and after payment of a fee. As noted in [indicator 26](#), full contracts or other associated documents, such as proposals, execution reports of financial audits, are also not accessible to the public.
- **Senegal does not have an access to information law and in practice, accessing information remains challenging for citizens.** Aside from a generic principle in the Constitution guaranteeing the right to access information, Senegal does not have a specific law that establishes the process for such a right to be implemented ([indicator 41](#)). Obtaining information is therefore challenging in practice, also because information made available online by public authorities are done so with a

delay ([indicator 42](#)). In particular, legislative documents were inaccessible during the study period, as the website of the national assembly was under construction and paper documents at the library of the national assembly were being digitalized ([indicator 43](#)). Citizens also do not have access to financial records of state-owned companies, such as SONES (water), SENELEC (electricity) and SONATEL (telecommunications), as reported in [indicator 29](#). When it comes to financial records associated with natural resources exploitation, only some companies such as Terranga Gold, Randgold and Goldston publish reports on their website, but these are not always disaggregated by country ([indicator 30](#)).

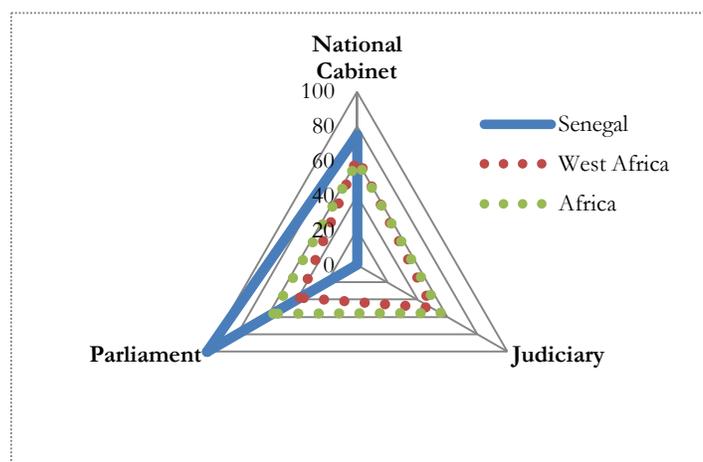
- **Citizens were also unable to access information on political party funding and on assets of public officials.** The country lacks specific laws that require political parties to disclose and publish the state funding and private donations they receive (indicators [48](#) and [50](#)). Parties, thus, do not report on the sources and use of their funding ([indicator 49](#)). As reported in [indicator 51](#), they oftentimes parties largely function on the resources of the party leader or founder. Regarding the assets of public officials, Senegal has the law n° 2014-17 requiring senior officials of the executive and legislative branches to disclose their assets ([indicator 44](#)). However, the law does not apply to lower-level civil servants and contains no obligation to publish declarations ([indicator 46](#)). In fact, the content of disclosures can only be made public upon request of the declaring party, and remains inaccessible to citizens in practice (indicators [45](#) and [47](#)).

2. Social Development

This category covers seven subcategories, including rights (civil society space and minority rights), gender, business environment and infrastructure, rural sector, welfare, health, education, and civil registration. Because the Social Development portion of the research only includes a small number of questions per each topic area, we only provide the scores for each individual indicator and don't provide aggregated category or subcategory scores. However, the individual indicators themselves contain a wealth of information across a breadth of topics, a select few highlights of which are noted below.

Selected highlights

- NGOs did not face any obstacles in their operations. However, citizens were occasionally not able to associate freely and workers faced some restrictions in exercising their rights to unionize.** No cases were reported of NGO employees being killed, threatened or harmed physically ([indicator 69](#)), and no NGOs were shut down or harassed with unwarranted administrative burdens as a retribution for their work ([indicator 70](#)). New NGOs also did not face any barriers in getting registered. However, in order to obtain the NGO status, one is required by law to provide proof of two years of activities in the country ([indicator 68](#)). While citizens were generally also able to freely associate, the research reports cases of repressed protests during the study period ([indicator 67](#)). For instance, in December 2014, a demonstration in support of Karim Wade, the son of the former President Abdoulaye Wade, was dispersed and a dozen people arrested. In April 2015, a gathering was forbidden that was organized by the citizen movement «Y'en a marre» and civil society organizations in front of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo, to advocate for the liberation of young Congolese activists being detained since March 2015. The right to get organized through trade unions was also not guaranteed to all. For instance, customs officials and judges were not allowed to unionize, as reported in [indicator 65](#).
- Women's representation was comparatively high in the national cabinet and the national assembly, but low in the highest branch of the judiciary.** Out of 35 members of the presidential cabinet, seven were women (20%). [Indicator 85](#), thus, earned a 75 score, which was above the West African average of 62 and the continental average of 60. Within the legislature, there were 65 women out of 150 members (43,5%), including the female vice president Awa Guèye. This translates into a 100 score for [indicator 87](#), in contrast to the regional average of 38 and the continental average of 56. On the other hand, there were no



< Figure 2 > Senegal's female representation in the three branches of government compared to the country's region and the continent.

women in the highest branch of the Judiciary (Supreme Court and Constitutional Council). [Indicator 86](#), thus, earned a 0 score, which stood significantly below the regional average of 50 and the continental average of 56.

- **The national statistics office does not frequently collect and publish statistics on youth unemployment, poverty or infrastructure.** Until 2011, the Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD) used to collect data on youth unemployment and poverty through the poverty survey Enquête de Suivi de la Pauvreté au Sénégal (ESPS). More up-to-date data on youth unemployment were expected through the employment survey Enquête Nationale sur l'Emploi au Sénégal (ENES 2015), which was not published before the end of the study period ([indicator 91](#)). Another survey entitled “Listening to Senegal” was also started in October 2014, in partnership with the World Bank, which would provide more recent statistics on poverty ([indicator 92](#)). A preliminary report from this survey dated September 2015 was accessible on the ANSD website. Some infrastructure-related data, such as on railroads and airports, can be found in the ANSD report on the socio-economic situation. However, this report was published annually only until 2012 ([indicator 93](#)). Therefore, none of the relevant indicators scored higher than 25.

The above findings capture selected highlights and are not an exhaustive analysis of the collected data. We encourage interested users to access our website [here](#) for detailed comments and sources for 114 individual indicators.