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Chapter 1

210

1.1 210.guide

Texified version of data for Senegal.

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Senegal

1.2 210.guide/Senegal

Senegal

Geography (Senegal)

People (Senegal)

Government (Senegal)

Government (Senegal 2. usage)

Economy (Senegal)

Economy (Senegal 2. usage)

Communications (Senegal)

Defense Forces (Senegal)

1.3 210.guide/Geography (Senegal)

Geography (Senegal)

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Location:

Western Africa, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau ↔
and

Mauritania

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

196,190 km²

land area:

192,000 km²

comparative area:

slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries:

total 2,640 km, The Gambia 740 km, Guinea 330 km, Guinea-Bissau 338 km, ↔
Mali

419 km, Mauritania 813 km

Coastline:

531 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 nm or the edge of continental margin

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

short section of the boundary with The Gambia is indefinite; the
International Court of Justice (ICJ) on 12 November 1991 rendered its
decision on the Guinea-Bissau/Senegal maritime boundary in favor of Senegal
- that decision has been rejected by Guinea-Bissau; boundary with ↔
Mauritania

Climate:

tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (December to April) has strong southeast
winds; dry season (May to November) dominated by hot, dry harmattan wind

Terrain:

generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Natural resources:

fish, phosphates, iron ore

Land use:
 arable land:
 27%
 permanent crops:
 0%
 meadows and pastures:
 30%
 forest and woodland:
 31%
 other:
 12%
 Irrigated land:
 1,800 km2 (1989 est.)
 Environment:
 lowlands seasonally flooded; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion;
 desertification
 Note:
 The Gambia is almost an enclave

1.4 210.guide/People (Senegal)

People (Senegal)

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Population:
 8,463,225 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 3.1% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 43.42 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 12.38 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 77.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 56.01 years
 male:
 54.59 years
 female:
 57.48 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 6.15 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Senegalese (singular and plural)
 adjective:
 Senegalese
 Ethnic divisions:
 Wolof 36%, Fulani 17%, Serer 17%, Toucouleur 9%, Diola 9%, Mandingo 9%,
 European and Lebanese 1%, other 2%

Religions:

Muslim 92%, indigenous beliefs 6%, Christian 2% (mostly Roman Catholic)

Languages:

French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

38%

male:

52%

female:

25%

Labor force:

2.509 million (77% are engaged in subsistence farming; 175,000 wage earners ←
)

by occupation:

private sector 40%, government and parapublic 60%

note:

52% of population of working age (1985)

1.5 210.guide/Government (Senegal)

Government (Senegal)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Republic of Senegal

conventional short form:

Senegal

local long form:

Republique du Senegal

local short form:

Senegal

Digraph:

SG

Type:

republic under multiparty democratic rule

Capital:

Dakar

Administrative divisions:

10 regions (regions, singular - region); Dakar, Diourbel, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, Louga, Saint-Louis, Tambacounda, Thies, Ziguinchor

Independence:

20 August 1960 (from France; The Gambia and Senegal signed an agreement on 12 December 1981 that called for the creation of a loose confederation to ←
be

known as Senegambia, but the agreement was dissolved on 30 September 1989)

Constitution:

3 March 1963, last revised in 1991

Legal system:

based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in

Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has ←
 not
 accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday:
 Independence Day, 4 April (1960)

Political parties and leaders:
 Socialist Party (PS), President Abdou DIOUF; Senegalese Democratic Party
 (PDS), Abdoulaye WADE; 13 other small uninfluential parties

Other political or pressure groups:
 students; teachers; labor; Muslim Brotherhoods

Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal

Elections:
 President:
 last held 21 February 1993 (next to be held NA); results - Abdou DIOUF (PS)
 58.4%, Abdoulaye WADE (PDS) 32.03%, other 9.57%

National Assembly:
 last held 28 February 1988 (next to be held NA May 1993); results - PS 71%,
 PDS 25%, other 4%; seats - (120 total) PS 103, PDS 17

Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:
 unicameral National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale)

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court (Cour Supreme)

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Abdou DIOUF (since 1 January 1981)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Habib THIAM (since 7 April 1991)

1.6 210.guide/Government (Senegal 2. usage)

Government (Senegal 2. usage)

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Member of:
 ACCT, ACP, AfDB, CCC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, FZ, G-15, G-77, GATT, IAEA,
 IBRD, ICAO, ICC, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSTAT, INTERPOL,
 IOC, IOM (observer), ISO (correspondent), ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA,
 UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNTAC, UPU, WADB, WCL, WFTU,
 WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Ibra Deguene KA

chancery:
 2112 Wyoming Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008

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US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 (vacant); Charge d'Affaires Robert J. KOTT

embassy:

Avenue Jean XXIII at the corner of Avenue Kleber, Dakar

mailing address:

B. P. 49, Dakar

telephone:

[221] 23-42-96 or 23-34-24

FAX:

[221] 22-29-91

Flag:

three equal vertical bands of green (hoist side), yellow, and red with a small green five-pointed star centered in the yellow band; uses the popular pan-African colors of Ethiopia

1.7 210.guide/Economy (Senegal)

Economy (Senegal)

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Overview:

The agricultural sector accounts for about 12% of GDP and provides employment for about 80% of the labor force. About 40% of the total cultivated land is used to grow peanuts, an important export crop. Another principal economic resource is fishing, which brought in about 23% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1990. Mining is dominated by the extraction of phosphate, but production has faltered because of reduced worldwide demand for fertilizers in recent years. Over the past 10 years tourism has become increasingly important to the economy.

National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$5.4 billion (1991 est.)

National product real growth rate:

1.2% (1991 est.)

National product per capita:

\$780 (1991 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2% (1990)

Unemployment rate:

NA%

Budget:

revenues \$921 million; expenditures \$1,024 million; including capital expenditures of \$14 million (FY89 est.)

Exports:

\$904 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

commodities:

manufactures 30%, fish products 23%, peanuts 12%, petroleum products 16%, phosphates 9%

partners:

France, other EC members, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, India

Imports:

\$1.2 billion (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

commodities:

semimanufactures 30%, food 27%, durable consumer goods 17%, petroleum 12%, capital goods 14%

partners:

France, other EC, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Algeria, China, Japan

External debt:

\$2.9 billion (1990)

Industrial production:

growth rate 4.7% (1989); accounts for 15% of GDP

Electricity:

215,000 kW capacity; 760 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1991)

Industries:

agricultural and fish processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining, building materials

Agriculture:

major products - peanuts (cash crop), millet, corn, sorghum, rice, cotton, tomatoes, green vegetables; estimated two-thirds self-sufficient in food; fish catch of 354,000 metric tons in 1990

Illicit drugs:

increasingly active as a transshipment point for Southwest Asian heroin moving to Europe and North America

Economic aid:

US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$551 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$5.23 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$589 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$295 million

Currency:

1 CFA franc (CFAF) = 100 centimes

1.8 210.guide/Economy (Senegal 2. usage)

Economy (Senegal 2. usage)

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Exchange rates:

Communaute Financiere Africaine francs (CFAF) per US\$1 - 274.06 (January 1993), 264.69 (1992), 282.11 (1991), 272.26 (1990), 319.01 (1989), 297.85 (1988)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June; in January 1993, Senegal will switch to a calendar year

1.9 210.guide/Communications (Senegal)

Communications (Senegal)

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Railroads:

1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; all single track except 70 km double track ↔
Dakar
to Thies

Highways:

14,007 km total; 3,777 km paved, 10,230 km laterite or improved earth

Inland waterways:

897 km total; 785 km on the Senegal, 112 km on the Saloum

Ports:
Dakar, Kaolack, Foundiougne, Ziguinchor

Merchant marine:
1 bulk ship (1,000 GRT and over) totaling 1,995 GRT/3,775 DWT

Airports:
total:
25
usable:
19
with permanent-surface runways:
10
with runways over 3,659 m:
0
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
1
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
15

Telecommunications:
above-average urban system, using microwave and cable; broadcast stations -
8 AM, no FM, 1 TV; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT earth
station

1.10 210.guide/Defense Forces (Senegal)

Defense Forces (Senegal)

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Branches:
Army, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie, National Police

Manpower availability:
males age 15-49 1,882,551; fit for military service 983,137; reach military
age (18) annually 91,747 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:
exchange rate conversion - \$100 million, 2% of GDP (1989 est.)