

**Table 1. Senegal: Summary and Timetable of Macroeconomic and Structural Adjustment Measures, 1999-2001**

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
<b>A. Fiscal policies</b>	Maintain fiscal stability and increase public savings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consolidate revenue mobilization and expenditure rationalization efforts.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
1. Revenue	Continue reform of the tax system to expand the tax base and improve its yield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize the external tariff reform consistent with WAEMU's common external tariff policy objectives.</li> <li>• Rationalize the system of import surcharges and reference values, and eliminate the Codes des précisions, in accordance with the decisions taken on <i>common tariff surcharges</i> within the WAEMU.</li> <li>• Strengthen the monitoring of large taxpayers.</li> <li>• Expand the use of NINEA as single taxpayer identification number system, instead of the taxpayer identification systems presently in use at customs and the tax departments.</li> <li>• Continue to closely monitor conditional tax exempt arrangements (bonded warehouses, temporary admissions, export processing enterprises).</li> <li>• Adopt a single VAT rate at an appropriate level.</li> <li>• Reduce exemptions to customs duties and all exemptions to VAT in the context of the regional harmonization of domestic taxation and the adoption of the CET.</li> <li>• Continue to simplify the taxation of small enterprises and better tax the informal sector.</li> <li>• Continue implementation of the import inspection program (PVI).</li> <li>• Revise the investment incentive systems together with WAEMU member countries and adopt a regional investment code.</li> </ul>	<p>1999-2001</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2001</p> <p>December 1999</p> <p>1999-2001</p> <p>July 1, 2000</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2001</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2000</p>	<p>IMF and World Bank</p> <p>IMF</p>

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
2. Current expenditure	Pursue a policy of controlling current expenditure by improving its structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit the number of civil servants to 67,000, excluding volunteers and contractual teachers.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the new salary adjustment system, that is partly automatic and partly merit based.</li> </ul>	December 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide appropriate medium-term budgetary resources to the Ministries of National Education, Health, and Justice as defined in the experts' medium-term programming.</li> </ul>	1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the institutional reform of the FNR.</li> </ul>	December 1999	ILO
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the share of expenditure allocated to the priority social sectors.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strictly limit transfers and subsidies to public enterprises to the amounts specified in the budget; no longer grant subsidies to state-owned or semipublic companies.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
3. Capital expenditure	Prioritize public investments; improve the effectiveness of government capital expenditure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct annual public expenditure review</li> </ul>	1999-2001	World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt a detailed action plan for the implementation of budgeting by objectives in the Ministries of health and education (July 1999), and justice (December 1999)</li> </ul>	July 1999 and December 1999	World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective implementation of the budgeting by objective in the ministries of health and education</li> </ul>	Budget 2001	World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the share of priority projects, especially those devoted to infrastructure, human resource development, and poverty alleviation.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the evaluation, programming, and monitoring of investment, including through a multi year sectoral development plan and the AIDA system.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely monitor quarterly performance indicators for the execution of the public investment program.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance	
4. Public service delivery and governance reform		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submit the draft three-year rolling public investment program (PTIP) (2000-2002) to the World Bank for review.</li> </ul>	September 1999	World Bank	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the 2000-2002 PTIP.</li> </ul>	Dec. 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that recurrent project costs are identified and taken into account.</li> </ul>	1999-2001		
	Strengthen the personnel management and control system through greater control of staffing levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interconnect and standardize the three files (payroll, civil service, technical ministries) and make them consistent with the staffing plans of the various ministries.</li> </ul>	December 1999	World Bank	
		Improve efficiency and effectiveness of public services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the users' survey on the quality of public services.</li> </ul>	June 1999	World Bank and UNDP
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the new government procurement code adopted</li> </ul>	December 1999	World Bank
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize a national workshop to validate the findings and outcome of the user survey</li> </ul>	July 1999	World Bank and UNDP
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold a consensus-building workshop on the quality of public service delivery and prepare an integrated action plan on the quality of public service delivery and governance</li> </ul>	December 1999	World Bank and UNDP
	Implementation of the decentralization law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the transfer of responsibilities in the context of decentralization and systematize the assistance given by the Regional Development Agency (ARD).</li> </ul>	1999-2001		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the recommendations of the national plan for good governance (PNBG) in regard to the improvement of service quality by local and central governments, improvement of the judiciary and business climate, and better capacity building.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	World Bank and UNDP	
5. Urban development and support for communes.	Facilitate Senegal's growing urbanization and encourage the participation of local governments in the financing of infrastructure and basic social services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue audits of communes to define priority investment and maintenance programs.</li> </ul>	1999	World Bank	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue organizational and financial audits to define municipal adjustment programs.</li> </ul>	1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce the efficacy of the Municipal Development Agency .</li> </ul>	1999-2002		

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
<b>B. Public debt</b>	Reduce debt service to a sustainable level.	• Promote the reform of local taxation.	1999-2002	
		• Limit new concessional loans to those entailing a grant element of at least 35 percent.	1999-2001	
		• Make all government and government-guaranteed borrowing subject to prior authorization by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning.	1999-2001	
<b>C. Public enterprises</b>	Reduce the size of the public enterprise sector and enhance its efficiency.	• Complete execution of the public enterprise restructuring program by 2000	December 2000	
		• Finalize the transfer of the former SOTRAC to the private buyers.	November 1999	
		• Privatization of SICAP, the Méridien-Président hotel, MSAD, SONEPI, operation of the Dakar-Bamako railway, SONACOS, SODIDA, SODEFITEX, and CEREEQ	December 1999	
		• Restructure CEREEQ and SONAFOR	December 1999	
		• Privatization of SIDEC, SENRE, and SAPCO.	December 2000	
		• Finalization of studies regarding the opportunity of privatizing CICES and LONASE	December 2000	
		• Set up of a working group to consider means to guarantee the long-term viability of the national postal services.	March 2000	
• Provide an annual report on the economic and financial result of the state enterprises	December of each year			
<b>D. Monetary and credit policy and financial market development</b>	Design a credit policy consistent with the targets for regional growth, inflation, and external assets.	• Continue to implement a prudent monetary policy, essentially using indirect instruments.	1999-2001	
		• Develop the secondary markets in treasury bills and central bank paper.	1999-2001	
		• Eliminate outstanding central bank credits to the government, in line with WAMU guidelines.	1999-2001	

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
<b>E. Regulatory and judicial framework for economic activities</b>	Enhance the soundness of the banking system and improve financial intermediation.	• Review the prudential arrangements in concertation with the regional banking commission	1999-2000	
		• Continue to strictly enforce the prudential ratios established by the regional banking commission.	1999-2001	
		• Implement the recommendations of bank audits in progress.	1999-2001	
		• Promote medium-term financing and access to technical assistance for small and medium-sized companies.	1999-2001	IFC
		• Improve functioning of commercial courts and procedures to liquidate collateral for bank loans.	1999	
	Promote private equity and develop the securities markets.	• Encourage the development and diversification of institutions and instruments for financing investments (especially leasing and venture capital).	1999-2001	
		• Continue to sell shares of partially privatized enterprises on the regional stock market	1999-2001	
	Promote private sector activity and reduce distortions.	• Continue liberalization of domestic and foreign trade, and of the pricing system.	1999-2001	
		• Finalize the audit of the FPE.	December 1999	
		• Promote respect of the rules of competition.	1999-2001	World Bank
• Ensure the implementation of the uniform OHADA instruments.		1999		
Improve the legal environment and the performance of the judicial system.	• Present to Parliament for adoption the new recovery and enforcement procedure, as well as the collective procedures for debt recovery.	October 1999		
	• Present to Parliament for adoption the new regulations concerning the paralegals.	October 1999		
	• Modernization of the Commerce Tribunal.	December 1999		
	• Train judges in commercial law.	1999-2001		

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase budgetary appropriations allocated to the administration of justice according to the recommendations of the public expenditure review.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
	Reduce restrictions on international financial transactions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to study options for the gradual liberalization of capital flows.</li> <li>• Continue to improve institutional support and streamline administrative processes for exporters.</li> <li>• Adopt the legislation for the creation of a Promotion Agency for investments and exports.</li> </ul>	1999-2001 1999 December 1999	World Bank
<b>F. Energy policy</b>	Eliminate all energy sector monopolies or rigid oligopolies (trade in fuelwood, petroleum products, and electric power generation and distribution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce import tariffs on petroleum products in line with the CET and the differential between refined 'white and black' petroleum products to a maximum of 15 percentage points.</li> <li>• Continue to reduce the temporary and degressive surtax on imports of refined petroleum products; pay this surtax to the State budget.</li> <li>• Eliminate the implicit subsidies on black products sold for electricity generation over three years (1998-2001); on butane over four years (1998-2002).</li> <li>• Finalize the amendment formally revoking SAR's convention.</li> <li>• Evaluate the progress made with SAR's investments that justified the surtax.</li> <li>• Finalize the study on the distribution margins and transport cost of petroleum products.</li> <li>• Finalize the supplementary study on the technical specifications of petroleum products and update the relevant decree, including the necessary modifications in the calculation of product prices.</li> </ul>	January 1, 2000 1999-2001 1999-2002 End-June 1999 September 1999 September 1999 September 1999	

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of the drilling equipment and lodging facilities of PETROSEN.</li> </ul>	December 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activate the agency to regulate the petroleum sector.</li> </ul>	November 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the Commission regulating the electricity sector; hire its employees; approve its budget and procedures manual.</li> </ul>	September 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish the Senegalese agency for rural electrification (ASER); hire its employees; approve its budget and procedures manual.</li> </ul>	November 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sale of shares to SENELEC workers (maximum 10 percent) and to the strategic partner or other private sector operators; reduction of state ownership to no more than 41 percent.</li> </ul>	November 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the provisions of the new forestry Code.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place quotas and adopt measures to guarantee a controlled forestry operation.</li> </ul>	June 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberalize charcoal and woodfuel prices.</li> </ul>	End-1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch a program to diversify cooking fuels and promote the use of kerosene.</li> </ul>	June 1999	
<b>G. Agricultural and fisheries policy</b>	Ensure food security by means of diversified and competitive local production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the recommendations of the strategic orientation document.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganize the support units for the agricultural sector and farmers:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restructure the Ministry of Agriculture.</li> <li>- Establish the National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advice.</li> <li>- Augment the role of producers organizations in agricultural development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1999	
			1999	
			1999-2000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liberalize the trade in agriculture products in the context of WAEMU's CET.</li> </ul>	January 2000	

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	Support the development of private investment in agriculture.	• Review the real estate law in order to better secure agricultural private investment.	2000-2001	
		• Modernize techniques, tools and means of action of the agricultural sector; restore soil fertility, including through a continuation of the phosphates program; restructure the fertilizer subsector; improve access to quality seed varieties.	1999-2001	
		• Finalize a priority investment program for the agricultural sector based on the recommendations of the strategic orientation paper.	December 1999	
	Water	• Continuation of the assessment of water needs.	1999	
		• Implement water-saving programs in irrigated areas.	1999-2001	
	Cotton sector.	• Maintain the free determination of the sale price of fiber to local textile mills.	1999-2001	
		• Finalize the rehabilitation and privatization of SODEFITEX.	November 1999	
	Horticulture.	• Streamline administrative procedures for exports.	1999	World Bank
		• Adopt a decree creating a control unit of the quality of horticultural products to standardize fruit and vegetable quality.	1999	
	Livestock	• Pursue privatization of SODESP and veterinary medicine.	1999	
		• Pursue the development of animal production.	1999-2001	
		• Continue to promote exports from the leather and skins subsector.	1999-2001	
	Fisheries	• Apply the new fishing code for the preservation and national exploitation of fishing resources.	1999-2001	
		• Finalize the fisheries development master plan together with the private sector	June 1999	



Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a sectoral policy letter for the fishing sector, which clearly defines the role of the state and the private sector in this sector.</li> </ul>	September 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare an investment program in conformity with the guidelines of the master plan and the sectoral policy letter.</li> </ul>	December 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the privatization of fishing equipment.</li> </ul>	1999-2000		
<b>H. Other sectoral policies</b>	Transportation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop transnational transportation infrastructure to open Senegal up within the WAEMU (roads, railroads, ports, airports).</li> </ul>	1999-2001	World Bank	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a consultative committee to follow up on the road fund (CCFR) and set up of its technical secretariat</li> </ul>	End-June 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize the study formulating an autonomous agency for road works (ATR).</li> </ul>	End-June 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create the ATR.</li> </ul>	December 1999		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to improve the competitiveness of the Port of Dakar (keep personnel costs below 30 percent of operating costs and billing periods to a maximum of one month).</li> </ul>	1999-2000	World Bank	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privatization of the management of Senegal's airports: - adoption of legislative framework; - implementation.</li> </ul>	October 1999 January 2000	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructure the Dakar-Bamako international rail line through the start up of the joint Senegalese-Malian private management company for the Dakar-Bamako international rail line (SETI), and the designation of the private railway operator.</li> </ul>	January 1, 2000	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design a program for improved management of rural roads.</li> </ul>	1999	World Bank
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform the legal and operational framework of urban transportation for its complete liberalization.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
		Mining sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the revised Mining Code in the framework of a WAEMU common mining code.</li> </ul>	2000	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update and modernize the geological and cartographic database.</li> </ul>	1999	
	Urban waterworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a Regulatory Agency for the sub-sector of urban waterworks.</li> <li>• Agree on a calendar for the payment of the arrears of COUD and CROUS vis-à-vis the SDE.</li> <li>• Harmonize VAT rates along the whole water distribution chain.</li> <li>• Identify adequate measures to insure the financial health of the sub-sector.</li> </ul>	<p>End-December 2000</p> <p>End-June 1999</p> <p>End-June 1999</p> <p>End-June 1999</p>	
<b>I. Human resources development</b>	Ensure better access to quality health care. Improve the management and viability of the public health system. Reduce the fertility rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinforce the financial and sanitary information system to improve the performance indicators in this sector.</li> <li>• Apply the recommendations of the public expenditure review catered to increase the capacity absorption in the Health Ministry.</li> <li>• Develop contractual arrangements between the local governments and the centralized services of the Health Ministry (medical regions and sanitary districts).</li> <li>• Increase the share of current government expenditure on health care by at least 0.5 percent per year to reach the WHO standard of 9 percent by 2002.</li> <li>• Continue to execute the recruitment plan for the Ministry of Health and Social Action with a target of recruiting 250 staff per year (all categories combined).</li> <li>• Reduce the number of inhabitants per health center from about 158,000 in 1997 to 150,000 by 2000.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of inhabitants per health post from around 11,000 in 1997 to 10,000 in 2000</li> <li>• Reduce deaths in childbirth by 25 percent, from 510 per 100,000 births in 1997 to 380 per 100,000 births in 2002.</li> </ul>	<p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2001</p> <p>1999-2002</p> <p>1999-2001</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2000</p> <p>1999-2002</p>	<p>World Bank</p> <p>World Bank</p>
1. Health				

Policy Area	Objectives and Targets	Strategies and Measures	Timetable	Technical Assistance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize the project concerning the set up of hospitals and health centers guaranteeing their financial autonomy and their sustainable solid financial footing.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the hospitals in preparing their establishment projects.</li> </ul>	1999	World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the status of the Pharmacie Nationale d'Approvisionnement (PNA), with a view to providing more management autonomy.</li> </ul>	June 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase immunization coverage from 60 percent in 1997 to 80 percent by 2002.</li> </ul>	1999-2002	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the fertility index from 5.9 in 1997 to 5.3 in 2000.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the distribution and use of generic drugs.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform the statutory and regulatory framework of mutual health insurance organizations.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate private sector health insurance companies.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
2. Population policy	Control population growth (increase the contraception prevalence rate from 9 percent in 1997 to 16 percent in 2002).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to implement the program of priority actions related to population.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Step up support to local governments in the area of population control.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclude the action program aimed at lowering the fertility rate in the framework of the population program (PAIP).</li> </ul>	1999-2001	
3. Education	Improve the availability, effectiveness and quality of education by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the 10-year education and training program (PDEF).</li> </ul>	June 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define a sustainable hiring policy for teachers as part of the PDEF.</li> </ul>	June 1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt and implement the corrective action plan for the reform of higher education:</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rationalize higher education, as recommended by PAES, by gradually reducing its share of the overall education budget to 20.3 percent in 2000;</li> </ul>	1999-2000	

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		- Approve the procedures manual of the University Research Fund;	1999	
		- Prepare a plan to reduce the number of students at UCAD to 15,000 students;	1999	
		- Progressively diminish the amount devoted to scholarships for overseas studies to CFAF 1 billion and transfer the savings to the education sector.	1999-2001	
		• Have beneficiaries and enterprises share part of the cost of professional training.	1999-20001	
		• Promote continued improvement in the quality of primary education and increase enrollment rates in rural areas, especially among girls.	1999-2001	World Bank
	- Increasing the gross primary enrollment ratio from 59.7 percent in 1997 to 70 percent by 2000 and 75 percent in 2001.	• Gradually increase the share of the overall education budget devoted to primary education.	1999-2001	
	- Increasing the enrollment rate for girls from 53 percent in 1997 to 60 percent by 2000;	• Build and equip about 1,500 primary classrooms annually and complete the ongoing classroom rehabilitation program.	1999-2000	
		• Annually recruit 1,500 primary school teachers.	1999-2001	
	- Reducing repetition rates in grades 5 and 6 from 14 percent and 28 percent, respectively, in 1997 to 10 percent and 18 percent by 2000.	• Implement new regulations for primary school teacher training, recruitment, salaries, and career plans conducive to primary education for all.	1999-2000	
	Eliminate adult illiteracy.	• Increase the number of beneficiaries of literacy programs by 20,000 a year (75 percent women) between 1997 and 2000.	1999-2000	
4. Role of women	Enhance the integration of women into political, economic, and social life	• Implement a national action plan for women and start implementation.	1999-2000	World Bank
		• Reduce the rate of female illiteracy by developing functional literacy.	1999-2001	

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5. Program of poverty reduction	Improve the living conditions of the poorest social groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify the coordinated measures to help the most-disadvantaged social groups in accordance with the national poverty alleviation program.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	World Bank
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the income of the poorest segments of the population by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developing strategies for promoting micro- and small-scale enterprises (MPE);</li> <li>- supporting the creation and development of MPEs;</li> <li>- strengthening the regulatory and financial environment of MPEs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1999	
			1999	
			1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve living conditions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- devising development plans for poor urban neighborhoods and rural communes;</li> <li>- implementing these plans;</li> <li>- developing the intervention and management capacities of urban and rural grass-roots organizations, and departments, regions and municipalities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1999	
			2000	
			2000	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the local nutrition program.</li> </ul>	1999-2001		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate and expand labor-intensive projects, especially in the infrastructure sector.</li> </ul>	1999-2000		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define and implement a system to evaluate and follow up on poverty.</li> </ul>	1999-2001		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define mechanisms for better targeting of poor households.</li> </ul>	1999-2001		
<b>J. Environment</b>	Maintain environmental resources and environmental quality with a view to sustaining long-term economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the National action Plan for the Environment (PNAE) and the National Program for the management of the environment (PNGE).</li> </ul>	1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt the draft law on the Environment Code, which should serve as a framework for environmental impact studies.</li> </ul>	1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct environmental impact studies for all large investment projects.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen local-level capacity to manage the environment and natural resources through the establishment of a national environment foundation and through environmental education.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the status of environmental resources through the establishment of an environmental information system.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
	Rehabilitate destroyed habitats, such as the Bay of Hann, and preserve Senegal's biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate and implement a coastal resources management program.</li> </ul>	1999	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a system to facilitate solid waste management by local governments.</li> </ul>	1999-2000	
<b>K. Statistical issues</b>	Improve the formulation and analysis of economic policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the resources set aside for the compilation of statistics, especially with regard to national accounts, production statistics, prices, foreign trade, balance of payments and social indicators, in line with recommendations already made in conjunction with past and ongoing technical assistance; regularly publish available data.</li> </ul>	1999-2001	IMF and others

Table 2. Senegal: Selected Economic and Financial Indicators, 1996-2001

	1996	1997 Est.	1998		1999 <sup>1/</sup>	2000 Projections		2001
			Rev. Prog.	Est.				
(Annual percent change, unless otherwise indicated)								
National income and prices								
GDP at constant prices	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
<i>Of which</i> : nonagriculture GDP	4.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
Consumer prices								
Annual average	2.8	1.8	...	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
End of period	2.4	1.9	...	0.9	...	...	...	...
External sector								
Exports, f.o.b. (in CFA francs)	4.2	7.9	5.8	4.6	7.5	10.4	9.6	9.6
Imports, f.o.b. (in CFA francs)	7.5	7.6	6.5	4.6	9.1	11.0	7.3	7.3
Export volume	2.1	1.6	5.2	5.2	7.4	10.5	8.9	8.9
Import volume	4.2	3.0	10.2	11.8	12.6	4.9	6.2	6.2
Terms of trade (deterioration -)	-1.1	0.8	4.8	6.9	2.9	-1.5	0.4	0.4
Nominal effective exchange rate	-2.1	-3.5	...	2.3	...	...	...	...
Real effective exchange rate	-2.4	-3.7	...	2.2	...	...	...	...
Government financial operations								
Revenue	7.7	9.6	4.0	6.5	9.1	2.9	10.0	10.0
Total expenditure and net lending	0.8	-3.8	3.4	13.7	15.4	-1.2	5.0	5.0
(Changes in percent of beginning-of-year broad money, unless otherwise indicated)								
Money and credit								
Net domestic assets	3.7	-8.6	3.8	2.7	-2.1	...	...	...
Domestic credit	8.2	-18.6	8.9	6.6	-2.1	...	...	...
Credit to the government (net)	-4.4	-27.4	1.4	-1.1	-7.1	...	...	...
Credit to the economy (percentage growth)	21.5	13.7	10.9	11.2	7.3	...	...	...
Broad money (M2)	10.8	7.3	8.1	8.6	9.2	...	...	...
Velocity (end-of-period)	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	...	...	...
Interest rates (end of period; in percent)								
Discount rate	6.5	6.0	...	6.25	...	...	...	...
Money market rate	5.0	4.96	...	4.95	...	...	...	...
(In percent of GDP)								
Overall fiscal surplus or deficit (-)								
Commitment basis, excluding grants	-4.6	-2.0	-2.0	-3.3	-4.4	-3.4	-2.6	-2.6
Commitment basis, including grants	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.6
Gross domestic investment	16.3	17.3	19.8	18.1	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.0
Gross domestic savings	12.8	11.6	14.0	12.4	13.9	14.6	15.1	15.1
Gross national savings (including official transfers)	17.1	15.7	17.5	16.4	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.6
External current account deficit (-)								
Excluding official transfers	-8.0	-7.8	-7.7	-6.8	-7.0	-6.3	-5.8	-5.8
Including official transfers	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	-1.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.4	-2.4
Domestic public debt	15.0	13.7	9.0	11.4	9.5	7.8	6.3	6.3
External public debt (after debt relief)	77.3	73.1	68.0	69.4	66.0	61.7	57.3	57.3
(In percent of exports of goods and nonfactor services, unless otherwise indicated)								
External public debt service (after debt relief)	15.0	17.6	15.6	11.1	9.0	6.8	7.1	7.1
In percent of government revenue	30.7	28.7	30.4	20.8	20.2	20.4	18.9	18.9
GDP at current market prices (in billions of CFA francs)	2,379.7	2,556.2	2,855.5	2762.10	2,995.7	3,239.3	3502.4	3502.4

Sources: Senegalese authorities; and staff estimates and projections.

<sup>1/</sup> The fiscal projections for 1999 and 2000 are shown including the supplementary budget.

Table 3. Senegal: Selected Demographic and Social Indicators

	Latest Single Year			Same Region/Income Group	
	1970-75	1980-85	1990-96	Sub-saharan Africa	Low-income countries
(in units indicated)					
<b>Population</b>					
Total population, mid-year (millions)	4.8	6.4	8.5	596.4	3,236.2
Growth rate (percent annual average)	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.8
Urban population (percent of population)	34.2	37.9	44.4	31.7	29.1
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.6	3.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)					
Total	43	46	50	52	63
Male	42	45	49	51	62
Female	44	48	52	54	64
<b>Labor force</b>					
Total labor force (population aged 15-64, in thousands)	2,242	2,883	3,822	262,524	1,604,011
Employment in agriculture (percent of total labor force)	82	79	77	65	...
<b>Education</b>					
Gross primary school enrollment rate (percentage of school-age population)					
Total	41	56	69	74	100
Male	48	67	76	83	111
Female	34	46	62	65	89
Adult illiteracy rate (percentage of population above age 15)					
Total	...	68	62	57	45
Females	...	81	77	68	58
<b>Health and nutrition</b>					
Population per hospital bed	775	...	1,923	1,316	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	122	80	60	91	68
Immunization rate (percentage under 12 months)					
Measles	..	40	80	56	80
DPT	..	54	80	55	81
Access to safe water (percent of population)					
Total	...	44	50	45	76
Urban	...	63	82	63	80
Rural	...	27	28	34	72
Food production index (1987=100)	118	86	101	116	137

Source: The World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 1998*.



**Table 4. Senegal: External Financing Needs and Resources, 1996-2001**

(In millions of USdollars)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1999-2001
		Prel.			Program		
Needs	596.3	644.9	498.6	635.1	519.5	518.1	1672.7
Current account deficit, excl. gross official transfers and interest payments	249.9	235.9	253.8	289.3	282.0	285.4	856.7
Interest payments 1/	120.9	106.7	68.4	74.1	74.9	75.9	225.0
Debt amortization (excluding IMF) 1/	136.0	126.1	100.7	108.4	115.9	121.4	345.7
IMF repurchases and repayments	44.5	63.0	60.2	33.7	24.0	29.7	87.4
Change in external arrears (increase -)	0.0	-4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in net foreign assets (increase +) 2/	45.0	117.8	10.8	129.6	22.7	5.6	157.9
Resources	596.3	644.9	498.6	635.1	519.5	518.1	1672.7
Gross official transfers	307.7	270.9	242.2	220.0	210.3	213.1	643.4
Long-term public loans 3/	202.3	201.8	200.6	229.2	157.7	177.6	564.5
Private capital (net) 4/	-5.2	94.2	7.4	145.6	111.3	107.4	364.3
Secured debt relief	57.0	28.9	...	...	...	...	...
Use of IMF resources	34.5	49.1	48.4	40.2	40.1	20.1	100.4
Financing gap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum item:							
Exchange rate (CFAF per US\$)	511.6	583.7	586.7	574.1	570.6	563.2	

Sources: Senegalese authorities; and staff estimates and projections

1/ Beginning in 1998, interest payments and amortizations are net of debt relief.

2/ Excluding the change in the net position vis-à-vis the Fund

3/ Including both existing and expected new commitments

4/ Including errors and omissions