



World Justice
Project

SENEGAL COUNTRY REPORT

Prepared by the World Justice Project

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THE WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT

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Executive Summary

The Senegal Country Report presents findings from the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2014*, along with selected highlights and trends across the 2014 and 2015 Senegalese general population polls conducted in Dakar, Thiés, and Saint-Louis.

The WJP Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool that measures how the rule of law is experienced by ordinary people in 99 countries around the globe. It offers a detailed view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice. Index scores are derived from perceptions and experiences as reported in household surveys (180,000 have been collected to date) and in-country expert questionnaires.

The Index measures the rule of law using 47 indicators (see Table 1) organized around 8 themes: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. These factors, which emanate from WJP's four universal principles, represent specific goals or end results that are directly influenced by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in a given society – for example, government officials are held accountable under the law, or whether state institutions protect fundamental rights and allow for delivery of justice to ordinary people.

Country scores and rankings are constructed from over five hundred variables drawn from two novel data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: (1) a general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities; and (2) a qualified respondents' questionnaire (QRQ) consisting of closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. Taken together, these two data sources provide up-to-date firsthand information from a large number of people on their experiences and perceptions concerning their dealing with the government, the police, and the courts, as well as the openness and accountability of the state, the extent of corruption, and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed. These data are processed, normalized on a 0-1 scale, and aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level for each country, and then to an overall score and ranking using the data map and weights reported in *Measuring the Rule of Law* (2012). (worldjusticeproject.org/publications)

Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system where the following four universal principles are upheld:	
1.	The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.
2.	The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
3.	The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
4.	Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of communities they serve.

The Index has been designed to include several features that set it apart from other indices, and which make it valuable for a large number of countries:

- **Rule of law in practice:** The Index measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes (such as whether people have access to the courts or whether crime is effectively controlled), in contrast to efforts that focus on the laws on the books, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.
- **Comprehensive/Multi-dimensional:** The WJP Rule of Law Index is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.
- **Perspective of the ordinary people:** The WJP Rule of Law Index puts people at its core by looking at a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals who are directly affected by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in their societies.
- **New data anchored in actual experiences:** The Index is the only comprehensive set of indicators on the rule of law that are based almost solely on primary data. The Index's scores are built from the assessments of local residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- **Culturally competent:** The Index has been designed to be applied in countries with vastly differing social, cultural, economic, and political systems.

These features make the Index a powerful tool that can help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country, and help to inform policy debates both within and across countries that advance the rule of law.

About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project® (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

The World Justice Project engages citizens and leaders from across the globe and from multiple work disciplines to advance the rule of law. Through our mutually reinforcing lines of business—Research and Scholarship, the WJP Rule of Law Index, and Engagement—WJP seeks to increase public awareness about the foundational importance of the rule of law, stimulate policy reforms, and develop practical programs at the community level.

Founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA), and with the initial support of 21 other strategic partners, the World Justice Project transitioned into an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 2009. Its offices are located in Washington, DC, and Seattle, WA, USA.

TABLE 1: THE WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT RULE OF LAW INDEX

The four universal principles which comprise the WJP's notion of the rule of law are further developed in the nine factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index.



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
- 1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
- 1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
- 1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- 2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain



Factor 3: Open Government

- 3.1 The laws are publicized and accessible
- 3.2 The laws are stable
- 3.3 Right to petition the government and public participation
- 3.4 Official information is available on request



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination
- 4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- 4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused
- 4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
- 4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed
- 4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
- 4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
- 4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed



Factor 5: Order and Security

- 5.1 Crime is effectively controlled
- 5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
- 5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
- 6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
- 6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- 6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
- 6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation



Factor 7: Civil Justice

- 7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
- 7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
- 7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
- 7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
- 7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
- 7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
- 7.7 ADR is accessible, impartial, and effective



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective
- 8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
- 8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
- 8.4 Criminal system is impartial
- 8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
- 8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence
- 8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused



Factor 9: Informal Justice *(not included in scores or rankings)*¹

- 9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective
- 9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence
- 9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights

¹Significant effort has been devoted during the last four years to collecting data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging.

THE WJP RULE OF LAW INDEX METHODOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL

The production of the WJP Rule of Law Index may be summarized in eleven steps:



WJP Rule of Law Index: Factor Rankings for Lower Middle Income Countries

The rankings below are based on the factor scores for the 24 lower middle income countries indexed in 2014.

Lower Middle Income

Country/ Territory	Constraints on Government Powers	Absence of Corruption	Open Government	Fundamental Rights	Order & Security	Regulatory Enforcement	Civil Justice	Criminal Justice
Albania	12	17	12	5	9	10	8	14
Bangladesh	18	22	20	20	17	22	20	23
Bolivia	22	18	18	17	19	21	24	24
Cameroon	21	24	22	18	18	23	23	21
Cote d'Ivoire	16	10	21	16	20	7	9	10
Egypt	15	5	13	22	13	14	17	8
El Salvador	11	6	19	3	15	6	11	19
Georgia	9	1	5	6	2	1	1	1
Ghana	1	7	3	1	11	4	2	6
Guatemala	10	14	10	9	21	19	21	22
India	4	12	2	10	22	16	18	5
Indonesia	2	15	1	11	7	5	12	12
Moldova	17	19	11	13	6	15	14	17
Mongolia	7	11	23	4	5	12	4	3
Morocco	6	9	6	19	8	3	6	16
Nicaragua	23	13	8	14	16	13	19	15
Nigeria	13	23	15	21	23	17	7	20
Pakistan	14	20	24	23	24	24	22	11
Philippines	5	3	9	12	10	9	16	13
Senegal	3	4	15	2	14	2	3	7
Sri Lanka	8	2	4	8	12	11	15	2
Ukraine	19	21	7	7	3	18	5	18
Uzbekistan	24	16	17	24	1	8	10	9
Vietnam	20	8	16	15	4	20	13	4

WJP Rule of Law Index: Factor Rankings for Sub-Saharan African Countries

The rankings below are based on the factor scores for the 18 Sub-Saharan African countries indexed in 2014.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Country/ Territory	Constraints on Government Powers	Absence of Corruption	Open Government	Fundamental Rights	Order & Security	Regulatory Enforcement	Civil Justice	Criminal Justice
Botswana	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	12	4	7	4	5	3	5	9
Cameroon	16	18	14	13	10	16	18	18
Cote d'Ivoire	13	9	13	10	13	6	8	8
Ethiopia	17	5	16	17	8	14	16	4
Ghana	2	6	3	1	3	5	3	6
Kenya	10	16	11	12	9	10	13	14
Liberia	7	13	12	5	17	17	17	15
Madagascar	15	12	5	11	2	11	14	13
Malawi	9	7	10	7	6	9	2	2
Nigeria	11	17	9	15	18	12	7	17
Senegal	3	3	6	2	7	2	4	7
Sierra Leone	5	11	17	8	15	13	11	16
South Africa	4	2	2	3	14	4	6	5
Tanzania	6	10	8	9	16	8	10	3
Uganda	14	14	15	16	12	15	9	10
Zambia	8	8	4	14	4	7	12	12
Zimbabwe	18	15	18	18	11	18	15	11

How to Read the Country Profiles

Each country profile presents the featured country's scores for each of the WJP Rule of Law Index's factors and sub-factors, and draws comparisons between the scores of the featured country and the scores of other indexed countries that share regional and income level similarities. The scores

range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score (high rule of law adherence) and 0 signifies the lowest score (low rule of law adherence). The country profiles consist of four (4) sections, outlined below.

1 Section 1 displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the WJP Rule of Law Index. Each of the 44 sub-factors is represented by a gray line drawn from the center to the periphery of the circle. The center of the circle corresponds to the worst possible score for each sub-factor (0.00), and the outer edge of the circle marks the best possible score for each sub-factor (1.00).

The featured country's scores are shown in **purple**. The average score of the country's region is shown in **orange**. The average score of the country's income group is shown in **green**.

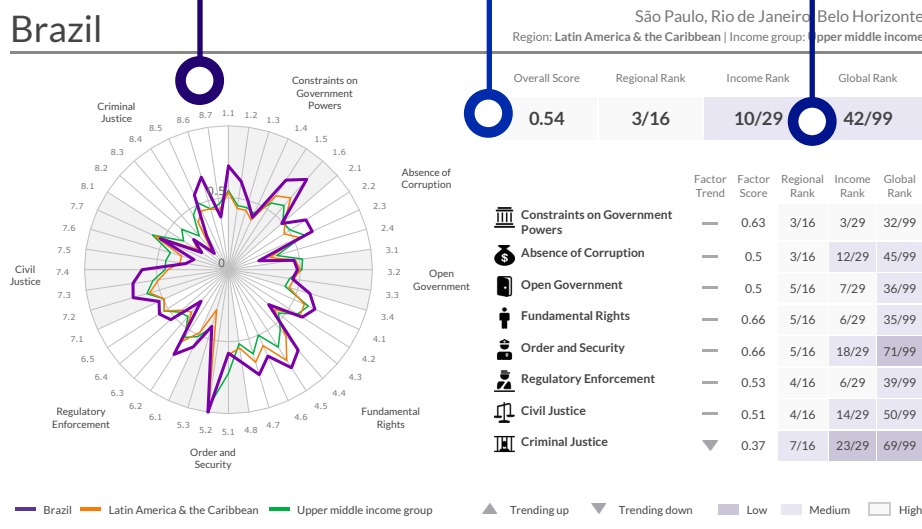
2

Section 2 displays the country's overall rule of law score, along with its overall global, income and regional ranks. The overall rule of law score is calculated by taking the simple average of the eight individual factors, listed in the table in Section 3.

3

Section 3 displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with the global, regional, and income group rankings. The distribution of scores for the global rank, regional rank, and income rank is spread amongst three tiers – high, medium, and low.

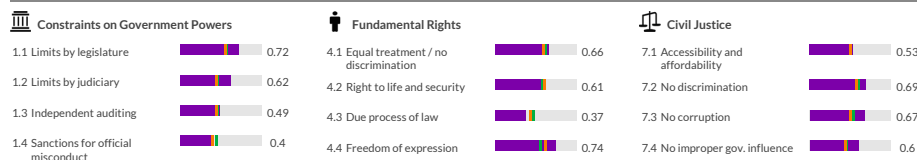
Brazil

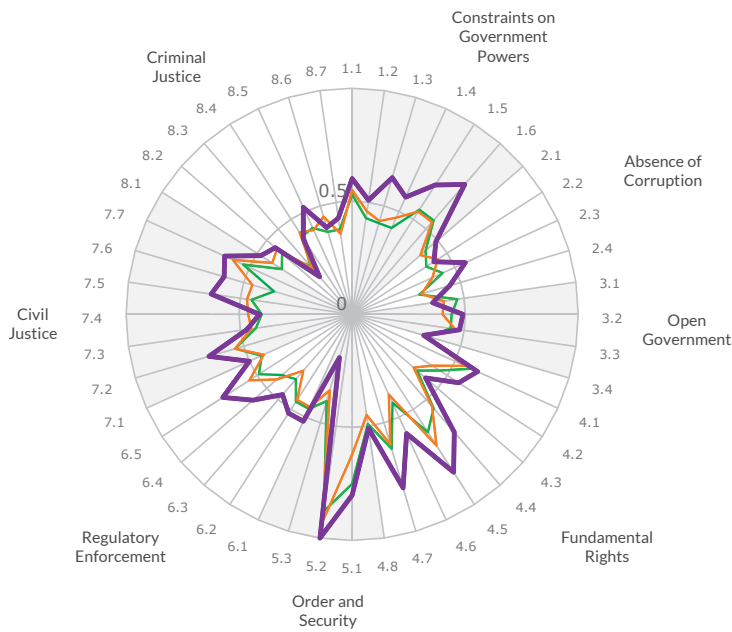


It also features upward and downward arrows to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country changed in the past year. Further information about the statistical procedures to construct these arrows can be found in the Methodology section of the WJP Rule of Law Index.

4

Section 4 presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3. The featured country's score is represented by the purple bar and labeled at the end of the bar. The average score of the country's region is represented by the orange line. The average score of the country's income group is represented by the green line. Each sub-factor score is scaled between 0 and 1, where 1 is the highest score and 0 is the lowest score.





Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	4/18	3/24	43/99

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.63	3/18	3/24	33/99
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	3/18	4/24	48/99
Open Government	—	0.42	6/18	14/24	70/99
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	2/18	2/24	39/99
Order and Security	—	0.67	7/18	14/24	69/99
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	2/18	2/24	33/99
Civil Justice	—	0.55	4/18	3/24	39/99
Criminal Justice	▼	0.42	7/18	7/24	54/99

— Senegal — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower middle income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.6
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.51
1.3 Independent auditing	0.63
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.76

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.55
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.45

Open Government

3.1 Accessible laws	0.36
3.2 Stable laws	0.49
3.3 Right to petition / participation	0.48
3.4 Right to information	0.33

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61
4.2 Right to life and security	0.56
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6 Right to privacy	0.58
4.7 Freedom of association	0.8
4.8 Labor rights	0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.8
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.2

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2 No improper influence	0.52
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4 Respect for due process	0.58
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.5
7.2 No discrimination	0.66
7.3 No corruption	0.47
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.41
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.63
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.59
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.45
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
8.4 No discrimination	0.4
8.5 No corruption	0.52
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.4
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

This profile is from the WJP Rule of Law Index 2014.

Complete country profile available at: <http://data.worldjusticeproject.org>

Taking a Deeper Look



Senegalese surveys for the WJP Rule of Law Index are entered into a database for analysis.

The following section presents the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in Senegal in greater detail. Two types of data are presented. First are aggregate scores and rankings from the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2014*. This data provides a comparative view of Senegal's performance, presented in the context of its regional and income group peers. Secondly, this section provides information from select household survey questions from the 2014 and 2015 General Population Polls regarding experiences and perceptions of ordinary Senegalese people. Data from the 2015 General Population Poll are preliminary data to be finalized and published in Spring 2015.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

When compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries, Senegal ranks 3rd out of 18 countries in the area of constraints on government powers. Limits on government power by the judiciary and sanctions for official misconduct stand out as two areas with room for improvement.

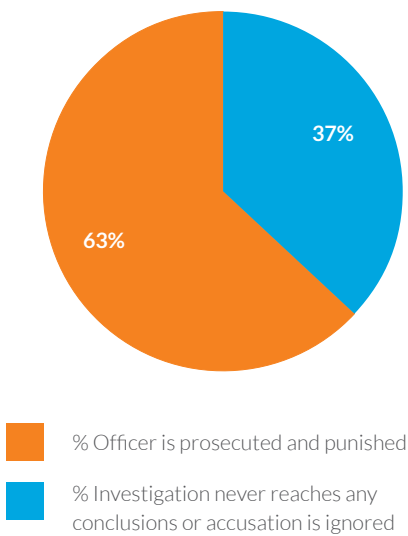
Perceptions of Accountability

A majority of Senegalese (63%) believe that a high ranking government officer guilty of stealing money would be prosecuted and punished.

Perceptions of Accountability

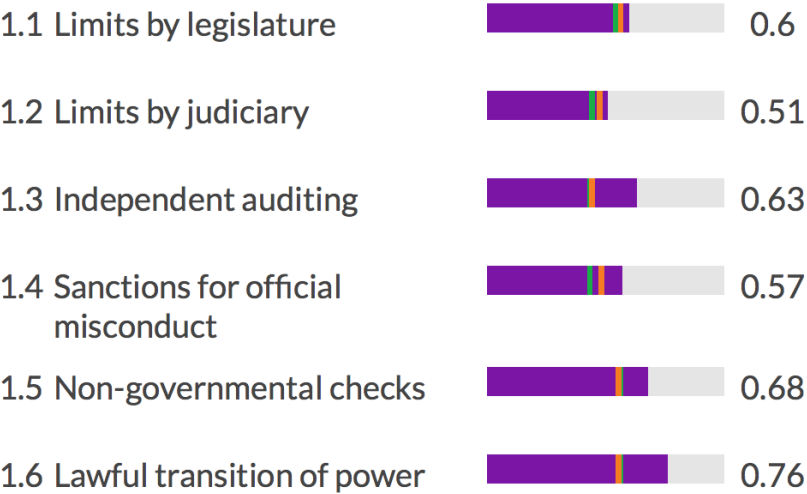
Assume a high-ranking government officer is taking government money for personal benefit. Also assume the press obtains credible information to prove it and publishes the story. Which outcome is most likely?

2015 PERCEPTIONS



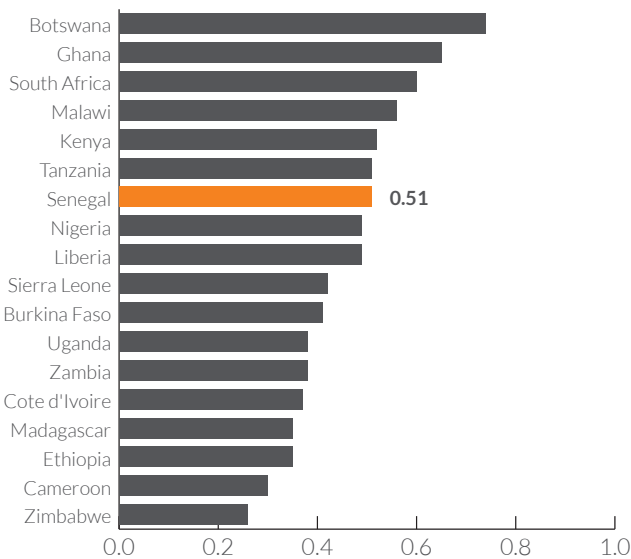
Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers	Senegal
Score	.63
Global Ranking	33/99
Regional Ranking	3/18
Income Group Ranking	3/24

Constraints on Government Powers



WJP Rule of Law Index 2014 Sub-Factor 1.2 Score: Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary

LIMITS BY JUDICIARY: INDEX SCORE (1=BEST SCORE)



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption of Corruption

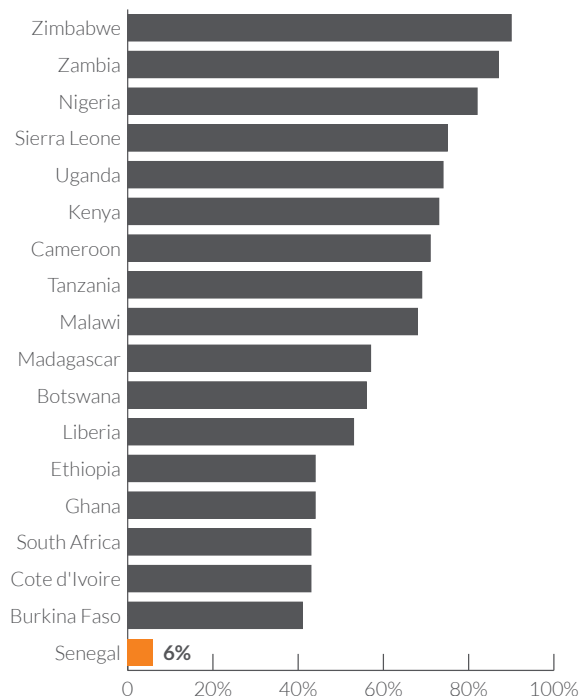
In regards to corruption, Senegal outperforms both Sub-Saharan African and lower middle income countries, ranking third and fourth in those groups respectively. Still, corruption remains an issue in Senegal. Although experiences with petty bribery have decreased in the past year, perceptions of corruption within the National Assembly and local government officers have increased.

Bribery and Corruption: Experience

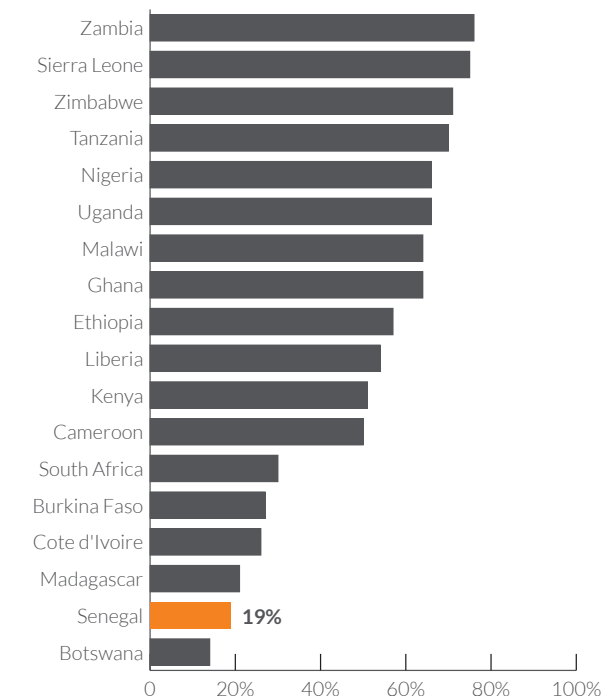
WJP asks respondents who have had contact with various government institutions whether they had to pay a bribe during their interaction. Six percent of respondents stopped by the police paid a bribe. Nearly one in five (19%) of Senegalese paid a bribe while requesting a government permit.

Bribery and Corruption: Experience

During the past three years did you or someone in your household have to pay a bribe to a police officer?



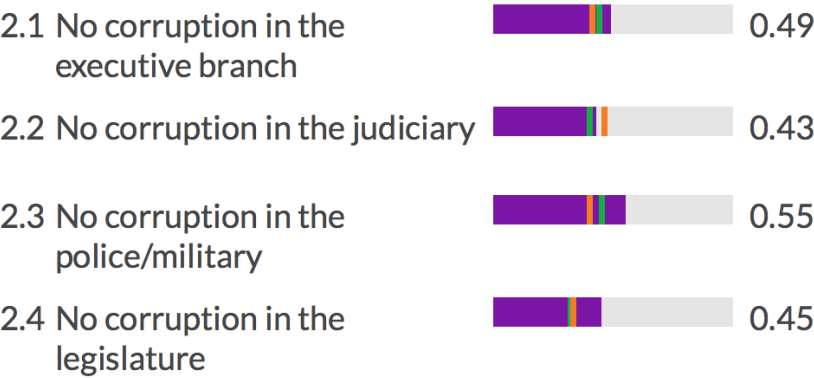
During the past three years did you or someone in your household have to pay a bribe to get a government permit?



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	Senegal
Score	.48
Global Ranking	48/99
Regional Ranking	3/18
Income Group Ranking	4/24



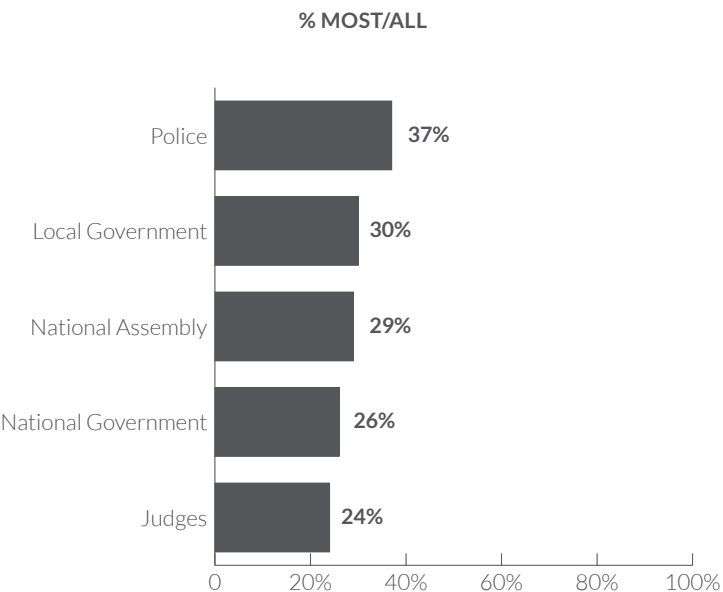
Absence of Corruption



Bribery and Corruption: Experience

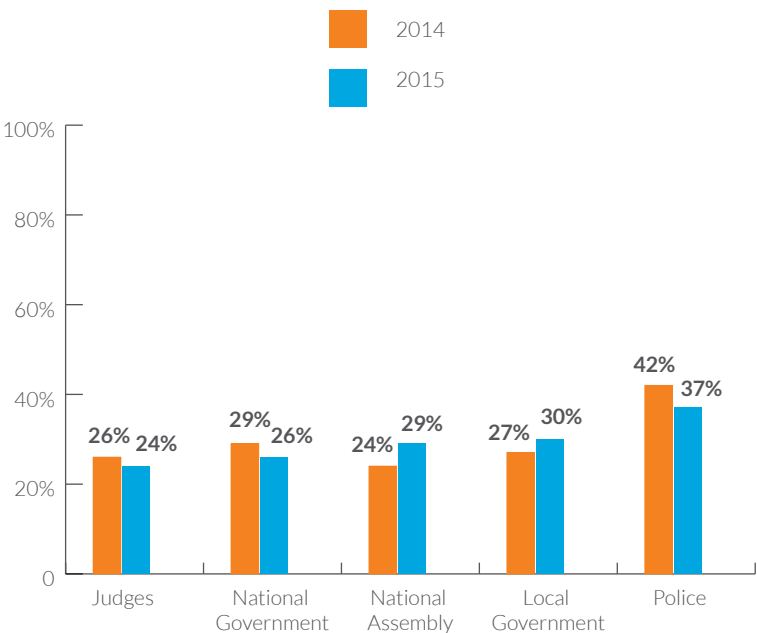
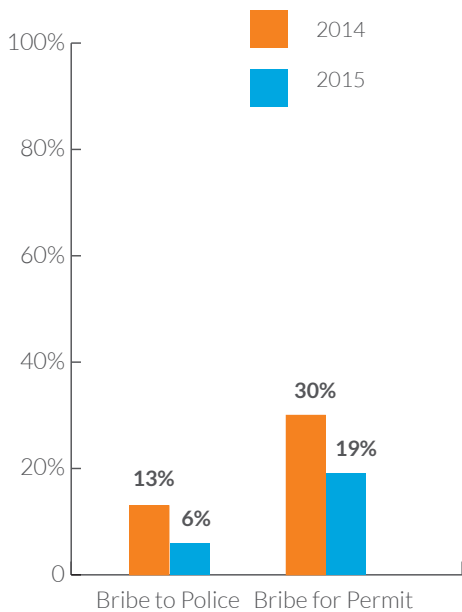
Members of the police and local government officers are viewed as the most corrupt.

WJP asks respondents about the level of corruption in governmental institutions. Senegalese believe the following percentage of individuals are involved in corrupt practices.



Bribery and Corruption: Change Over Time

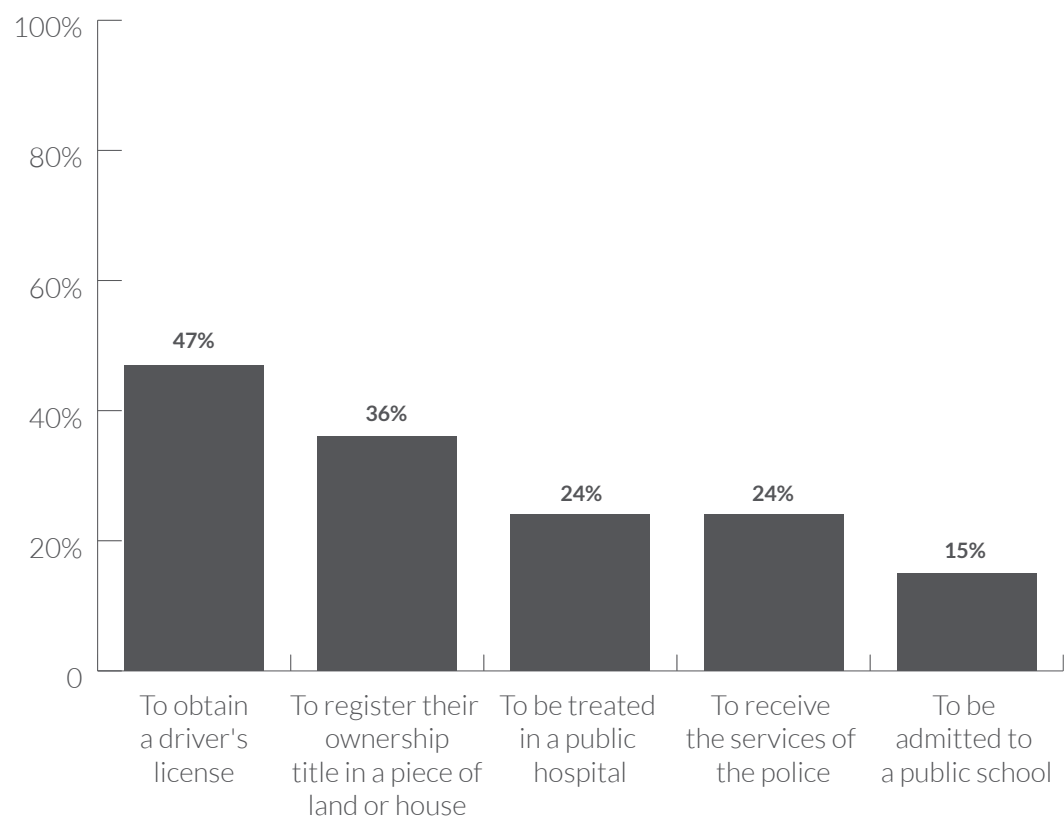
Experiences with petty bribery declined from 2014 to 2015. In general, perceptions of corruption in government institutions declined as well, with the exception of perceptions of the National Assembly and local government officers.



Bribery: Perception

47% of Senegalese believe that people in their neighborhood have to pay a bribe to obtain a driver's license. This is the highest among the procedures that were surveyed in the General Population Poll. Admission to a public school is perceived to be the lowest with 15% of respondents believing it necessary to pay a bribe to be admitted.

Do people in your neighborhood have to pay a bribe or other inducements for the following procedures or actions?



Factor 3:
Open Government

For Open Government Senegal receives middling scores in regards to Open Government, ranking 6th in Sub-Saharan Africa and 14th among lower middle income countries. Senegal ranks 70th out of all 99 countries indexed in 2014.

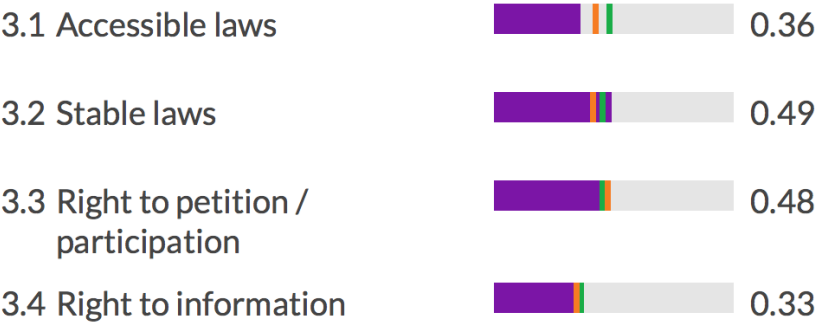
Right to Petition and Participation:
Perception

The vast majority (86%) of Senegalese feel they can gather with others and present their concerns to the government, while only one-third (32%) believe the government performs well in consulting traditional, civil or community leaders before making decisions.

Factor 3: Open Government	Senegal
Score	.42
Global Ranking	70/99
Regional Ranking	6/18
Income Group Ranking	14/24



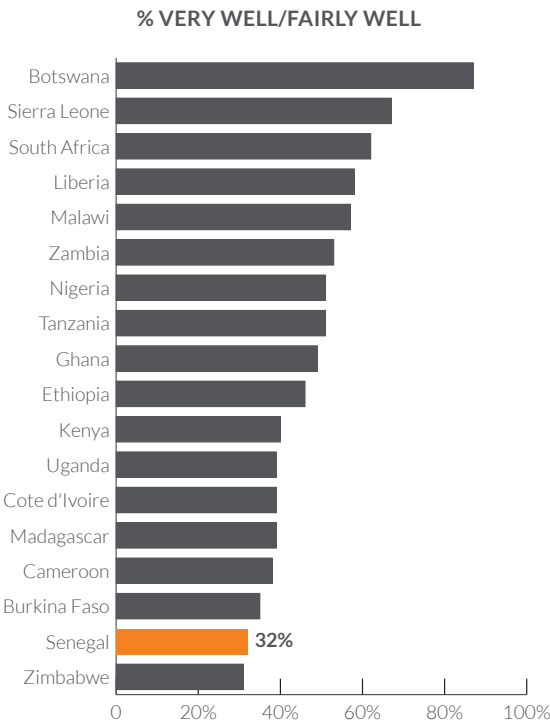
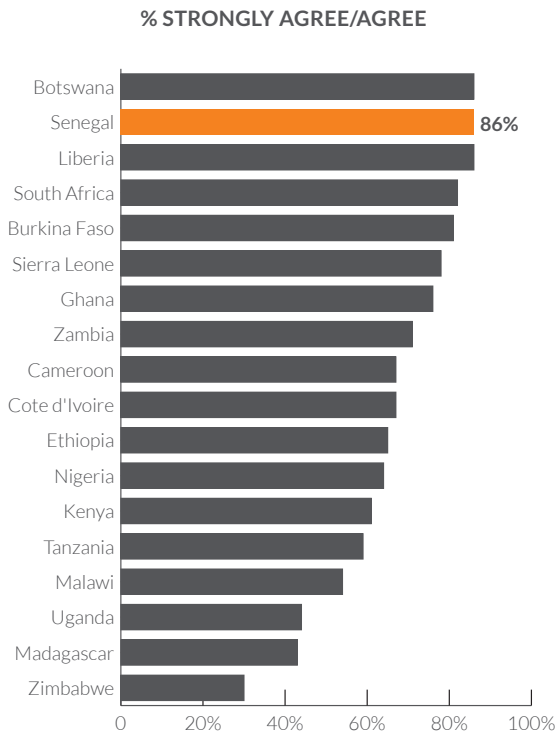
Open Government



Right to Petition and Participation: Perception

In practice, people in this neighborhood can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials

Please tell us how well you think your local government is performing in consulting traditional, civil, and community leaders before making decisions



Right to Information: Experience

Over the past year, 4% of Senegalese requested information from a government agency, and of that, 61% received the information they requested.

Right to Information: Below are the questions regarding information requested from a governmental agency.

Information Requested		Senegal
Have you made a request in any way for information held by a government agency?	Yes	4%
Received Information		
Did you receive the information you requested?	Yes	61%
Time		
Approximately how long did it take to obtain the information that you requested?	Less Than A Week	55%
	Between 1 Week and 1 Month	36%
	Between 1 and 3 Months	5%
	Between 3 and 6 Months	5%
Quality		
In terms of the specifics of the information you requested, how would you describe the information that was supplied to you:	Pertinent and Complete	91%
	Incomplete Vague, Unclear or Evasive	9%
Satisfaction		
How satisfied were you with the process of requesting the information?	Satisfied or Very Satisfied	70%
Corruption		
Did you have to pay a bribe (or money above that required by law) in order to obtain the information?	Yes	18%

WJP's Open Government Index, to be released in March 2015, is designed to measure the openness of governments in over 100 countries and draws from interviews with over 100,000 people around the world. Online country profiles will present scores for the four dimensions of open government and will allow users to compare scores and rankings to other regional and income-group countries. Each country profile will also include aggregated scores, rankings, and selected individual questions.

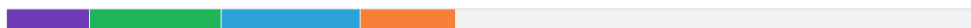


Senegal

Sub-Saharan Africa, Lower middle income group

0.46

OVERALL SCORE



Factor	Score	Global rank	Region rank	Income rank
Publicized laws and government data	0.34	91	11	19
Right to information	0.54	53	2	9
Right to petition and citizen participation	0.57	33	8	4
Complaint mechanisms	0.39	90	14	22

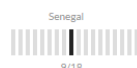
75/102

OVERALL RANK



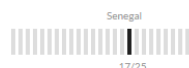
9/18

REGION RANK



17/25

INCOME RANK



Data presented in the charts on this page is preliminary. Final WJP Open Government Index data will be released in March 2015.

The first dimension of the WJP Open Government Index measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and are made accessible in all languages used by significant segments of the population. This dimension also measures the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online (i.e. active transparency), and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, administrative decisions, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner.



Publicized laws and government data

Legal rights

How well does the government inform people about their rights? (% very well or well)



Senegal	30%
Sub-Saharan Africa	49%
Lower middle income group	48%

Expenditures

How well does the government inform people about expenditures? (% very well or well)



Senegal	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	40%
Lower middle income group	43%

Quality

How would you rate the quality of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



Senegal	65%
Sub-Saharan Africa	65%
Lower middle income group	64%

Quantity

How would you rate the quantity of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



Senegal	62%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60%
Lower middle income group	60%

Accessibility

How would you rate the accessibility of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



Senegal	61%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%
Lower middle income group	56%

Reliability

How would you rate the reliability of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



Senegal	56%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60%
Lower middle income group	59%

Publicized laws and government data: Gender



Publicized laws and government data

Legal rights

How well does the government inform people about their rights? (% very well or well)



	Men	Women
Senegal	28%	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	49%	49%
Lower middle income group	47%	49%

Expenditures

How well does the government inform people about expenditures? (% very well or well)



	Men	Women
Senegal	35%	35%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41%	40%
Lower middle income group	42%	43%

Quality

How would you rate the quality of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Men	Women
Senegal	65%	65%
Sub-Saharan Africa	64%	65%
Lower middle income group	63%	64%

Quantity

How would you rate the quantity of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Men	Women
Senegal	63%	62%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60%	60%
Lower middle income group	60%	61%

Accessibility

How would you rate the accessibility of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Men	Women
Senegal	63%	60%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%	57%
Lower middle income group	56%	56%

Reliability

How would you rate the reliability of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Men	Women
Senegal	56%	55%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59%	60%
Lower middle income group	58%	59%

Publicized laws and government data: Income group



Publicized laws and government data

Legal rights

How well does the government inform people about their rights? (% very well or well)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	36%	26%
Sub-Saharan Africa	49%	50%
Lower middle income group	48%	48%

Expenditures

How well does the government inform people about expenditures? (% very well or well)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	44%	24%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41%	40%
Lower middle income group	43%	43%

Quality

How would you rate the quality of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	62%	72%
Sub-Saharan Africa	65%	66%
Lower middle income group	63%	65%

Quantity

How would you rate the quantity of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	58%	68%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%	61%
Lower middle income group	60%	62%

Accessibility

How would you rate the accessibility of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	57%	68%
Sub-Saharan Africa	57%	60%
Lower middle income group	56%	58%

Reliability

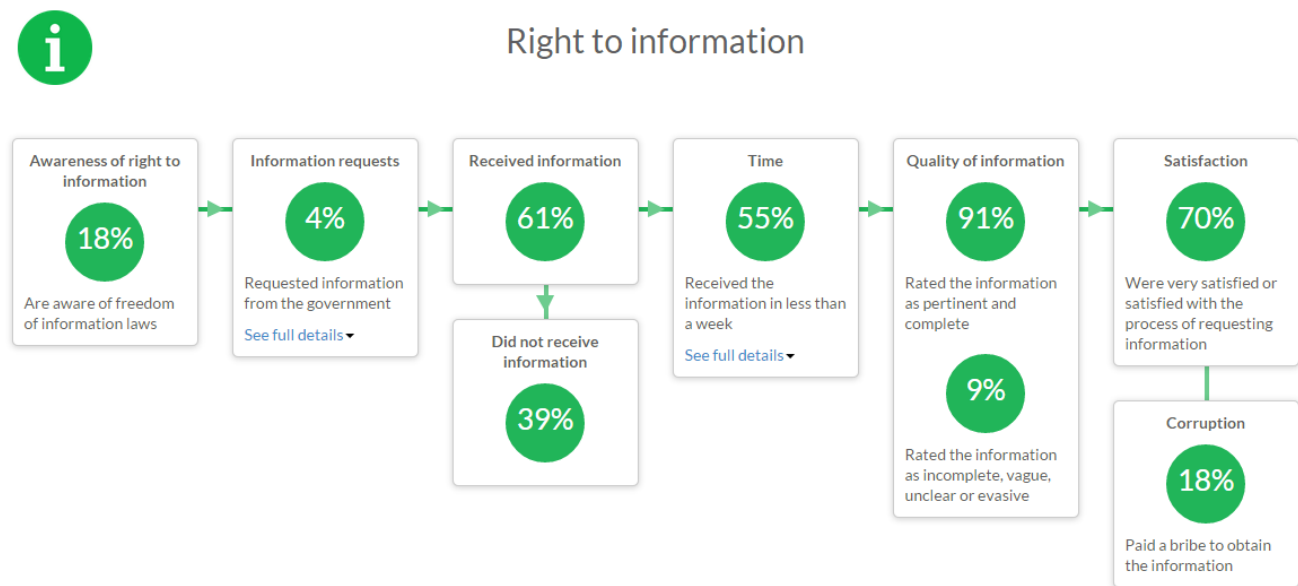
How would you rate the reliability of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	52%	62%
Sub-Saharan Africa	60%	60%
Lower middle income group	58%	61%

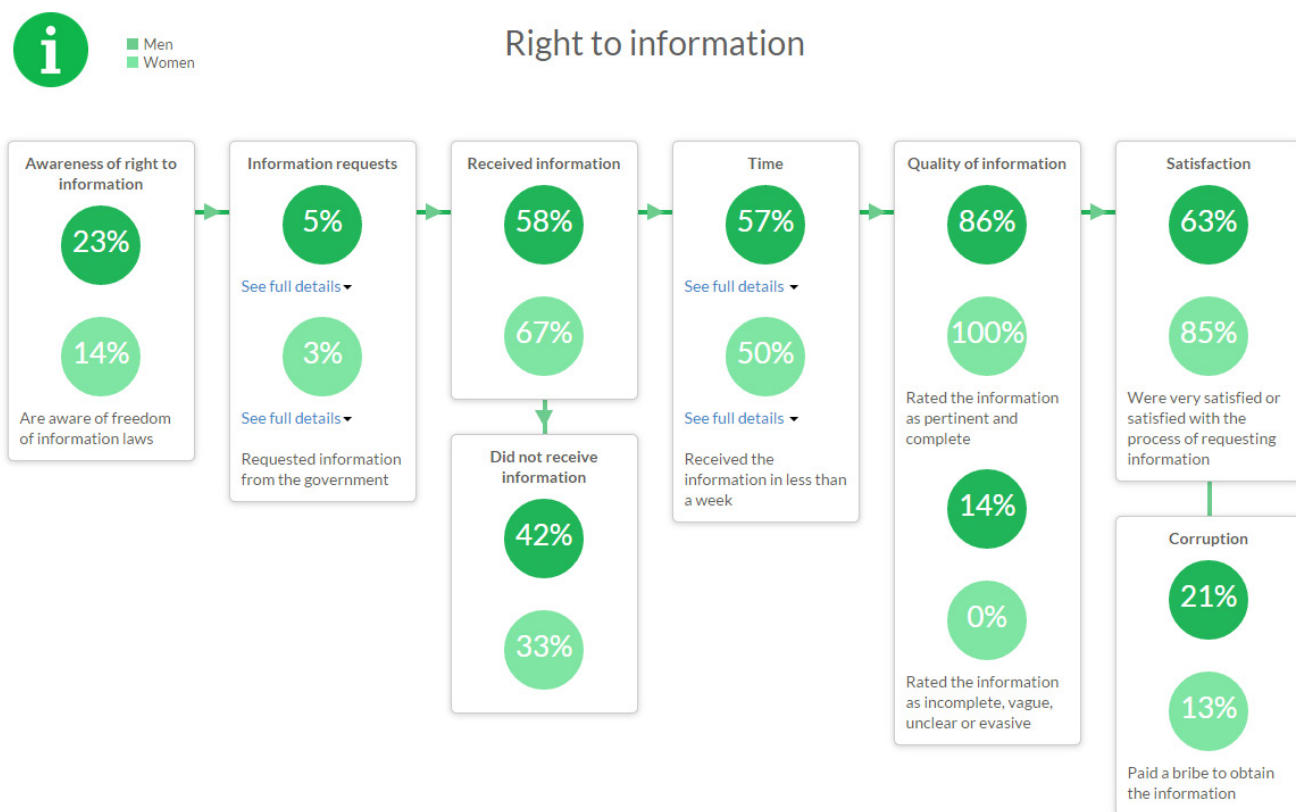
Data presented in the charts on this page is preliminary. Final WJP Open Government Index data will be released in March 2015.

The second dimension measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted (assuming the information is a public record). It also measures if these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, if the information provided is pertinent and complete, and if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. This dimension also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records – such as budget figures of government officials, ombudsman reports, and information relative to community projects – are accessible to the public upon request.

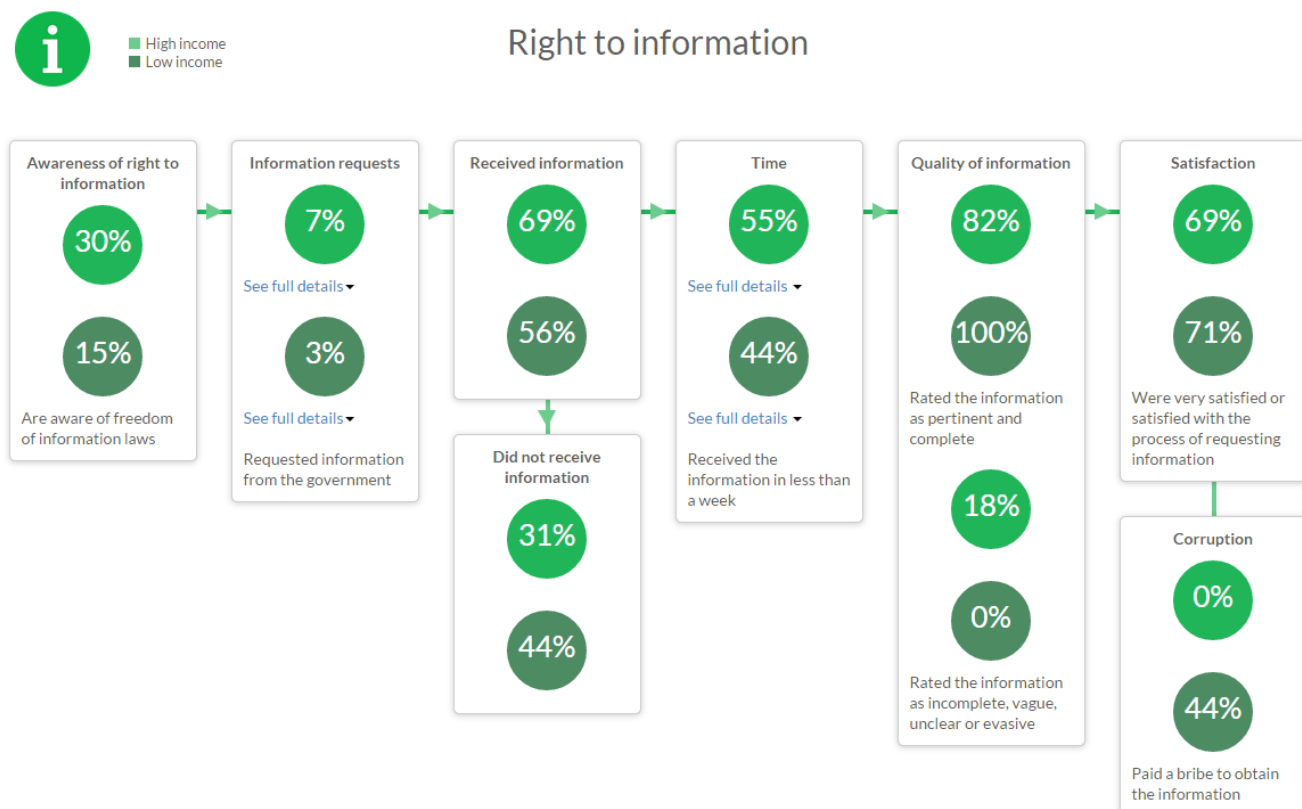


Data presented in the charts on this page is preliminary. Final WJP Open Government Index data will be released in March 2015.

Right to information: Gender



Right to information: Income group



Data presented in the charts on this page is preliminary. Final WJP Open Government Index data will be released in March 2015.

WJP Open Government Index: Right to petition and citizen participation

The third dimension measures whether people can, in practice, gather with others to share ideas regarding public officials or public services, and whether they can voice these ideas and concerns to the appropriate government officer(s) and member(s) of the legislature. It also measures whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions that affect the community and assesses whether members of the public are provided with the opportunity to express their views on decisions affecting the community.



Right to petition and citizen participation

Congress

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to members of Congress
(% strongly agree or agree)



Senegal	83%
Sub-Saharan Africa	68%
Lower middle income group	70%

Local government

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to local government officials
(% strongly agree or agree)



Senegal	86%
Sub-Saharan Africa	72%
Lower middle income group	74%

Petition

In practice, people can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition
(% strongly agree or agree)



Senegal	93%
Sub-Saharan Africa	82%
Lower middle income group	81%

Consultation

How well does the local government consult community leaders before making decisions?
(% very well or well)



Senegal	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	41%
Lower middle income group	43%

Data presented in the charts on this page is preliminary. Final WJP Open Government Index data will be released in March 2015.

Right to petition and citizen participation: Gender



Right to petition and citizen participation

Congress

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to members of Congress
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Men	Women
Senegal	83%	83%
Sub-Saharan Africa	67%	68%
Lower middle income group	70%	69%

Local government

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to local government officials
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Men	Women
Senegal	86%	86%
Sub-Saharan Africa	72%	72%
Lower middle income group	74%	74%

Petition

In practice, people can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Men	Women
Senegal	94%	92%
Sub-Saharan Africa	82%	82%
Lower middle income group	81%	80%

Consultation

How well does the local government consult community leaders before making decisions?
(% very well or well)



	Men	Women
Senegal	32%	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	42%	41%
Lower middle income group	43%	43%

Right to petition and citizen participation: Income group



Right to petition and citizen participation

Congress

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to members of Congress
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	83%	80%
Sub-Saharan Africa	67%	69%
Lower middle income group	69%	71%

Local government

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to local government officials
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	86%	83%
Sub-Saharan Africa	72%	73%
Lower middle income group	73%	73%

Petition

In practice, people can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition
(% strongly agree or agree)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	94%	87%
Sub-Saharan Africa	82%	81%
Lower middle income group	80%	82%

Consultation

How well does the local government consult community leaders before making decisions? (% very well or well)



	Low income	High income
Senegal	38%	23%
Sub-Saharan Africa	42%	40%
Lower middle income group	44%	43%

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Factor 4:
Fundamental Rights

In the area of fundamental rights, Senegal outperforms its regional and income group peers, ranking second among both Sub-Saharan African countries and lower middle income countries.

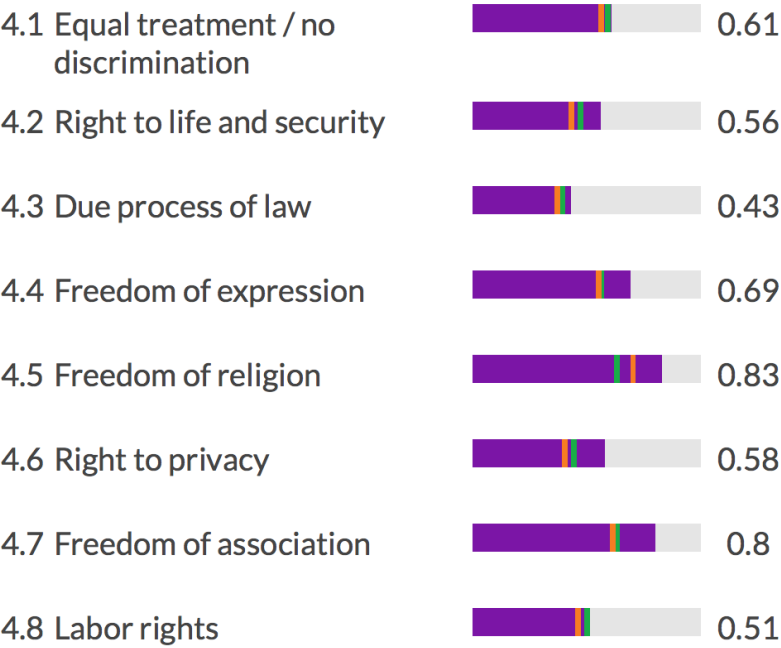
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights	Senegal
Score	.63
Global Ranking	39/99
Regional Ranking	2/18
Income Group Ranking	2/24

Discrimination: Perception

When facing the police, poor people are viewed as the most disadvantaged group, followed by foreigners and women.

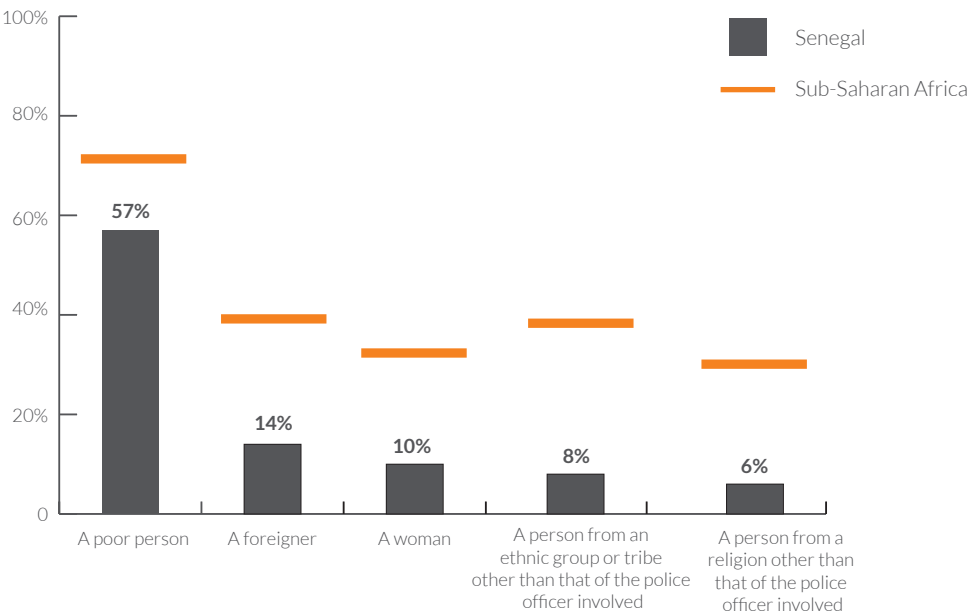


Fundamental Rights



Discrimination: Perception

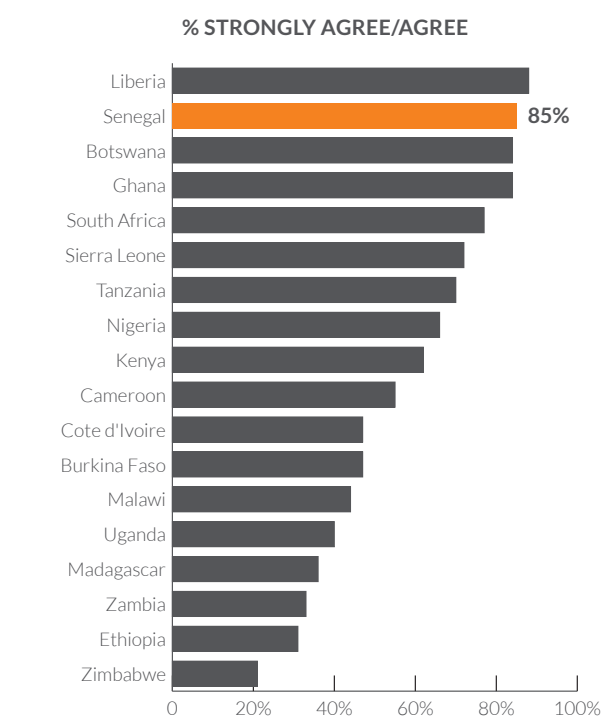
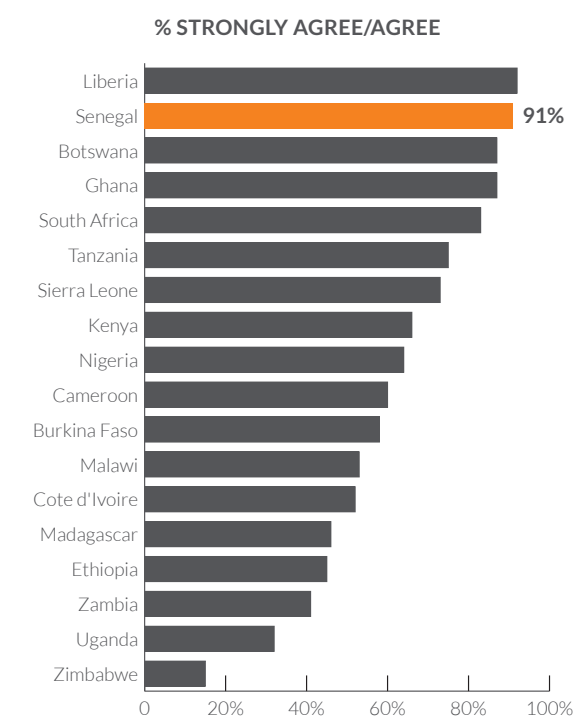
Imagine that the local police detain two persons equally suspected of committing a crime. In your opinion, which of the following characteristics would place one of them at a **disadvantage**? The suspect is:



91% of people in Senegal believe they can freely express opinions against the government, and 85% of people feel the media can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation. Both of these figures are the second highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Senegal, people can freely express opinions against the government

In Senegal, the media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation



Factor 5: Order and Security

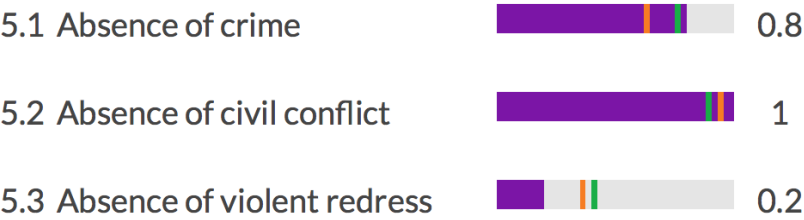
In the area of order and security, Senegal ranks 69th globally and 7th out of 18 countries in the Sub-Saharan Africa region.

Vigilante justice appears to be a problem in Senegal.

Factor 5: Order and Security	Senegal
Score	.67
Global Ranking	69/99
Regional Ranking	7/18
Income Group Ranking	14/24



Order and Security

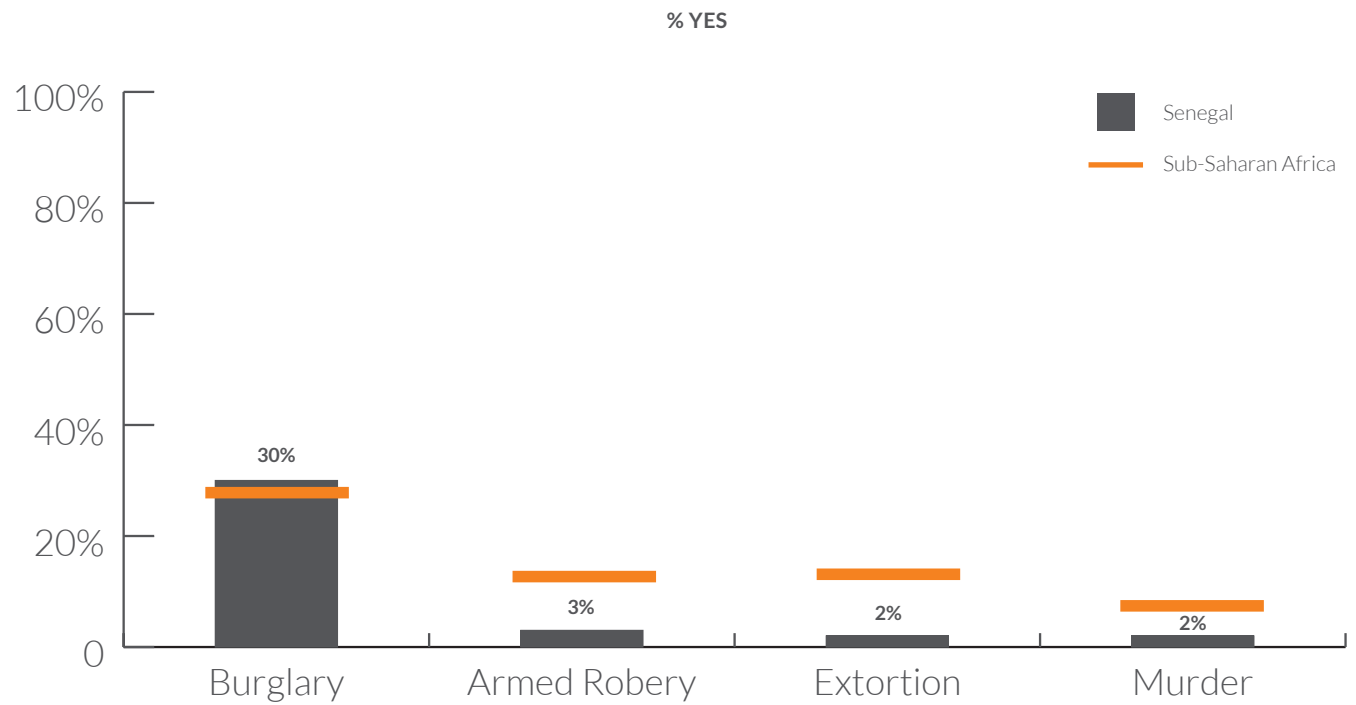


Crime: Experience

Senegal has higher burglary rates than the Sub-Saharan African average. Rates for the other three crimes measured are below the regional average.

Crime: Experience

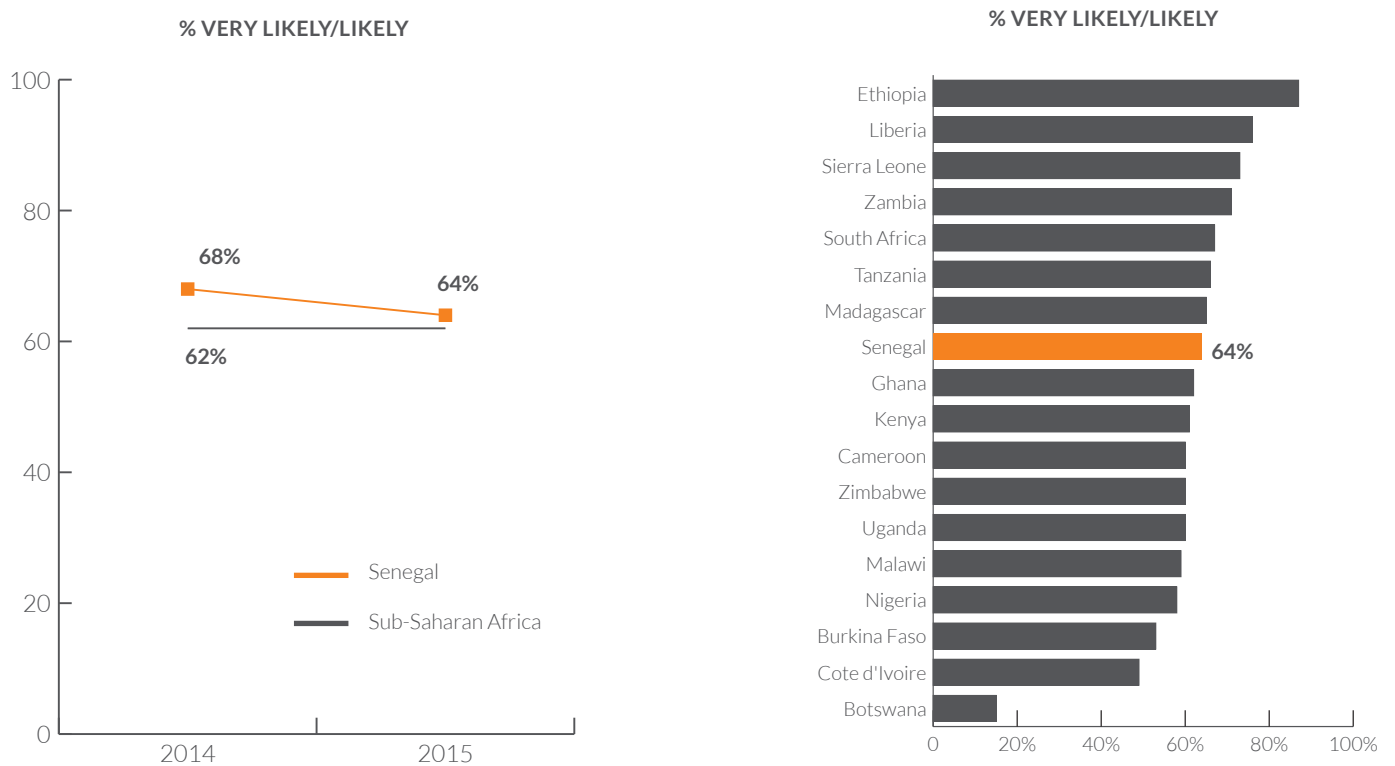
In the past three years, were you or anyone living in your household a victim of:



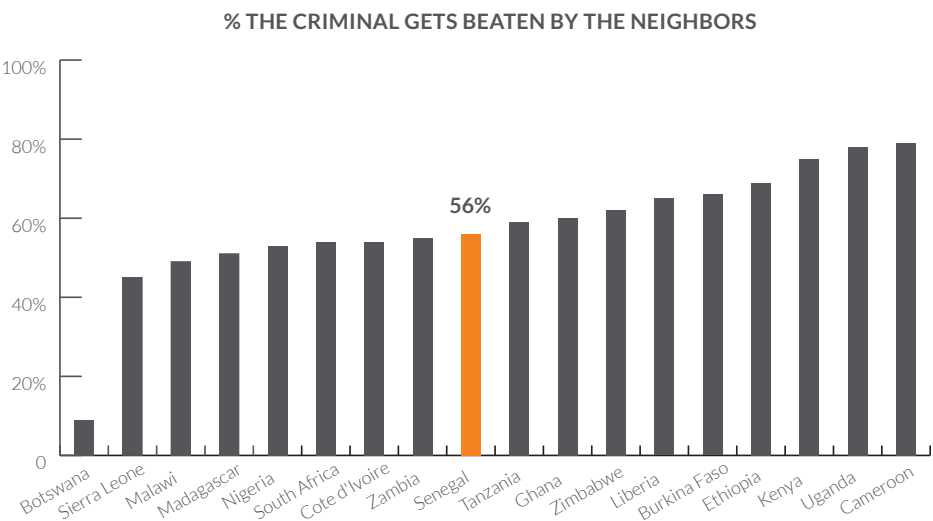
Violence to Address Disputes: Perception

The use of violence to address disputes is perceived to be an issue in Senegal. 64% of Senegalese believe that if someone were in a dispute with a neighbor, one or both parties would resort to violence in the process of settling the dispute. This is a 4 percentage point decrease from 2014, but higher than the Sub-Saharan Africa regional average. Similarly, 56% of Senegalese believe that if a criminal were to be apprehended by neighbors after committing a serious crime, the criminal would be more likely to be beaten by the neighbors than turned over to the police without harm.

Assume that someone in this neighborhood has a dispute with another resident. How likely is it that one or both parties resort to violence in the process of settling the dispute?



Assume that a criminal is apprehended by your neighbors after committing a serious crime. Which is more likely to happen: the criminal gets beaten by the neighbors or the criminal is turned over to the authorities without harm?



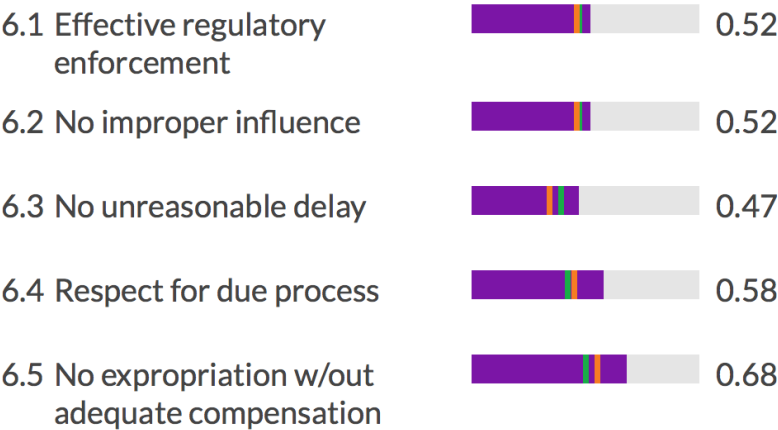
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

In the area of regulatory enforcement, Senegal ranks 33rd globally, 2nd compared to its regional peers, and 2nd when compared to other lower middle income group countries.

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement	Senegal
Score	.55
Global Ranking	33/99
Regional Ranking	2/18
Income Group Ranking	2/24



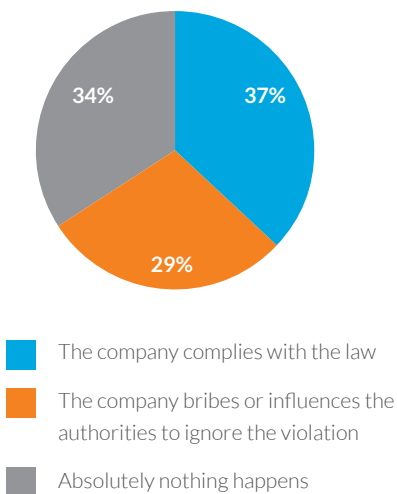
Regulatory Enforcement



Regulatory Enforcement: Perception

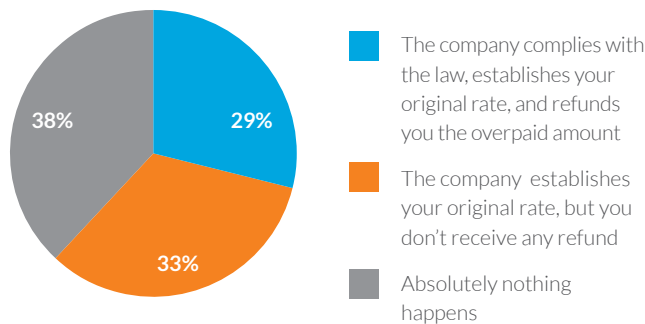
37% of Senegalese believe that if a company were polluting a river beyond legally permitted levels the company would be forced to comply with the law. 63% believe the company would be able to remain in noncompliance either through the use of bribes or because of the law would not be enforced.

Assume that the Environmental protection authority in Senegal notifies an industrial plant that it is polluting a river beyond the legally permitted levels. Which of the following outcomes is most likely?



29% of Senegalese believe that if an electricity company accidentally overcharged a household the company would later comply with the law and refund the overpaid amount. 71% believe that the household would receive no refund.

Please assume that one day the electricity-service-provider charges you a rate that exceeds the amount established in your contract. After complaining to the company, a company representative tells you that there had been a mistake, but assures you that the issue has been resolved. Still, in order to avoid disconnection, the representative advises you to pay the “wrong” amount and get a reimbursement of the overcharge, which you do. The next month, you receive another bill with the wrong higher rate, and no reimbursement for the previous overcharge. You file a complaint with the National Consumer Protection Agency. Which of the following outcomes is most likely?










Factor 7: Civil Justice

Senegal's civil justice ranks 39th globally and 3rd among its income group peers.

Senegal performs well in the areas of lack of discrimination and no unreasonable delays. However, the level of corruption and improper government influence remain areas of concern in Senegal.

Factor 7: Civil Justice	Senegal
Score	.55
Global Ranking	39/99
Regional Ranking	4/18
Income Group Ranking	3/24

Civil Justice

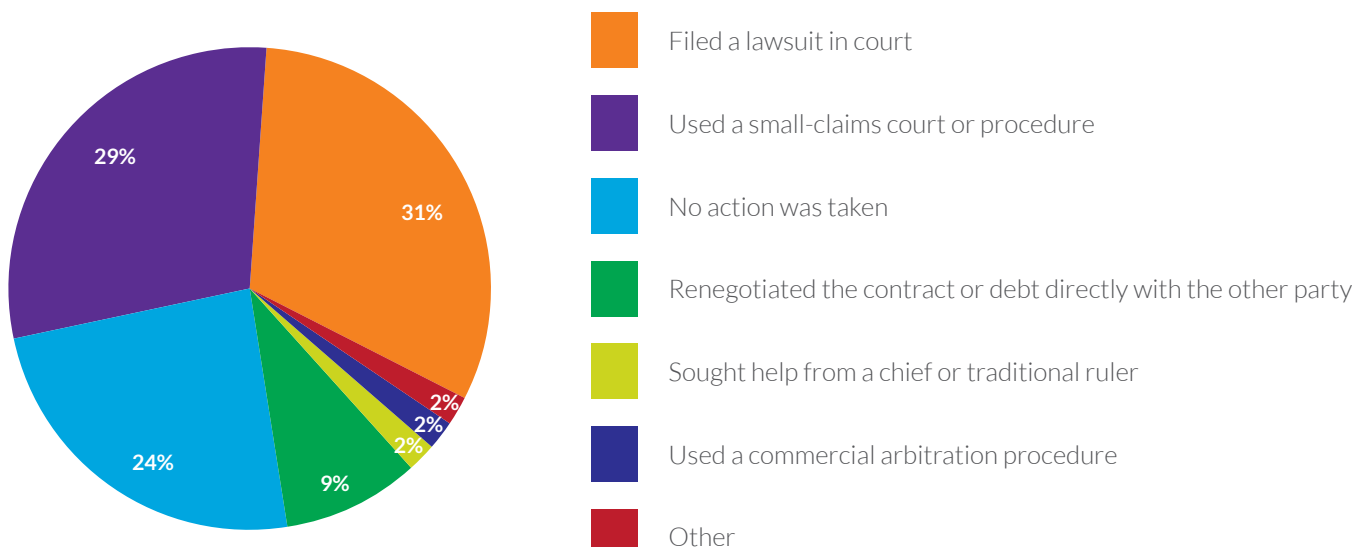
7.1 Accessibility and affordability		0.5
7.2 No discrimination		0.66
7.3 No corruption		0.47
7.4 No improper gov. influence		0.41
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.63
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.59
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs		0.62

Justice: Experience

When faced with an unpaid debt or unfulfilled contract, nearly two-thirds of Senegalese filed a lawsuit in court or used a small claims court or procedure.

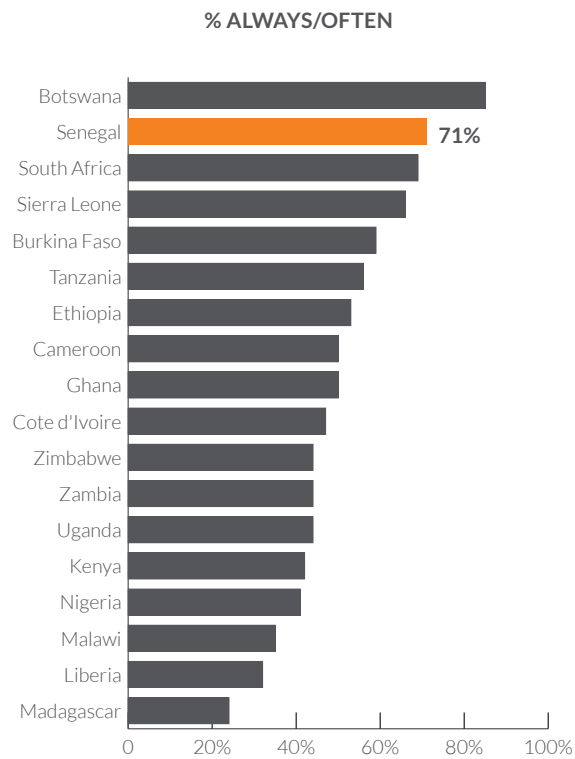
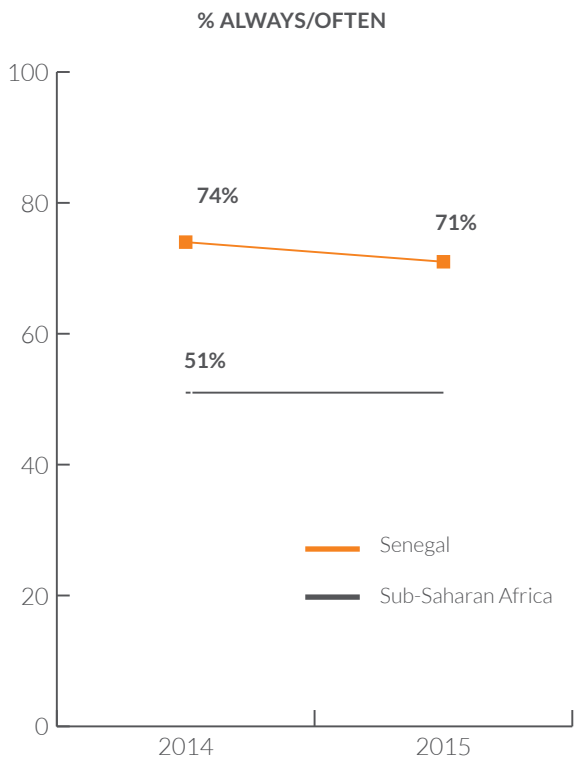
Justice: Experience

Which one of the following mechanisms was used to solve the conflict?



Nearly three-quarters (71%) of respondents believe that Senegalese courts “always or often” guarantee everyone a fair trial. This represents a 3 percentage point decrease from 2014 to 2015. However, Senegal responses are above average when compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries.

The courts in your country guarantee everyone a fair trial



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

For Criminal Justice, Senegal ranks 54th out of 99 countries, is on par with its regional peers, and ranks 7th out of 24 when compared to other lower middle income group countries.

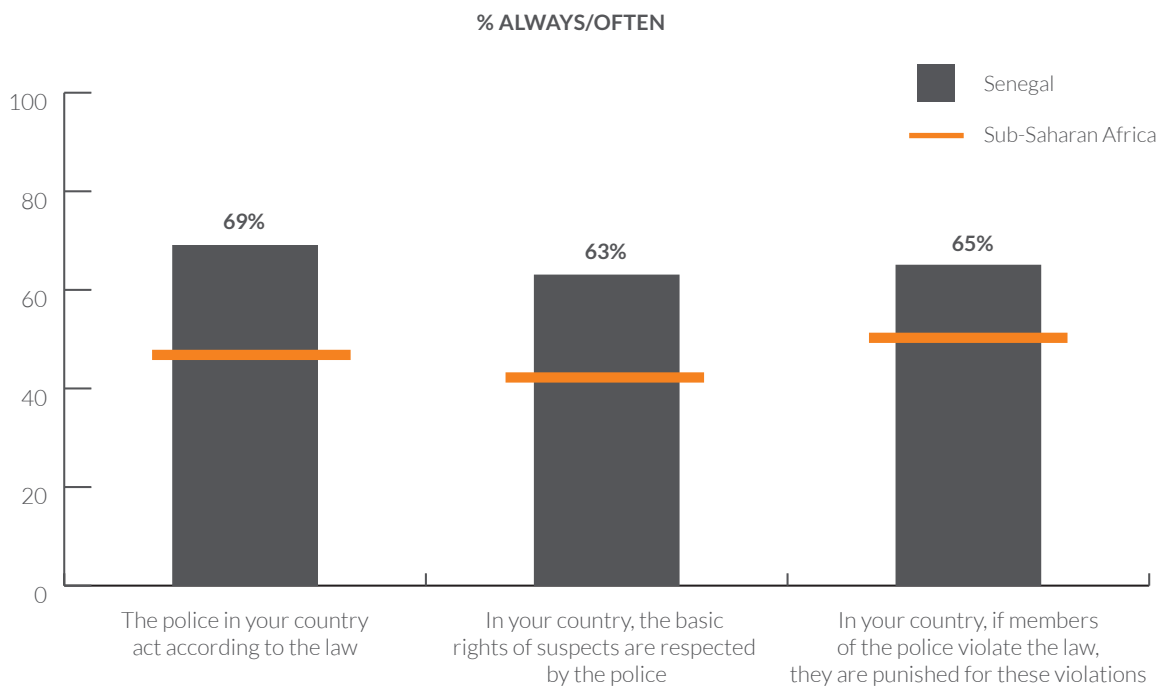
An ineffective correctional system, discrimination, and improper government influence within the criminal justice system remain areas of concern in Senegal.

Police Performance: Perception

Over two thirds (69%) of Senegalese believe the police act according to the law. 63% of respondents believe the basic rights of suspects are respected by the police. 65% of respondents believe the police are punished if they violate the law. These figures are above average when compared to other developing Sub-Saharan African countries.

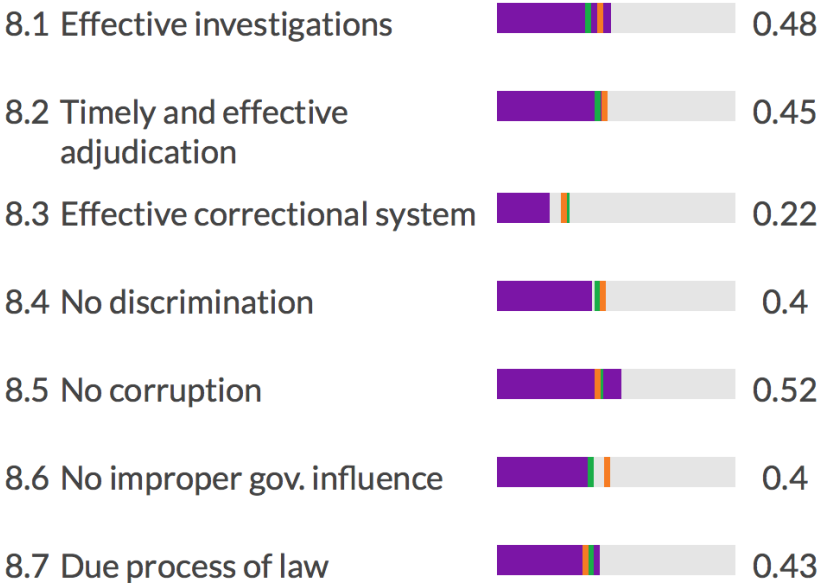
Police Performance: Perception

In talking to people about their local government, we often find important differences in how well the government, police, and the courts perform their jobs. Please tell me how often you would say that:



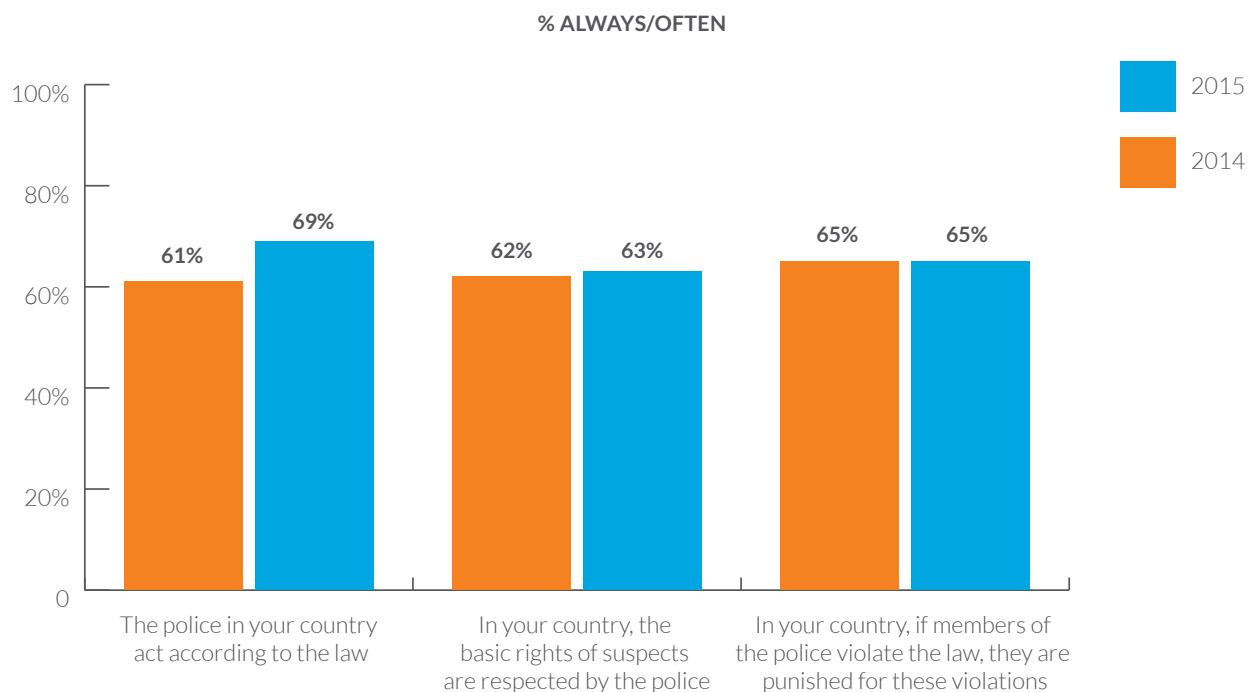
Factor 8: Criminal Justice	Senegal
Score	.42
Global Ranking	54/99
Regional Ranking	7/18
Income Group Ranking	7/24

Criminal Justice



Perception of Police Performance Over Time

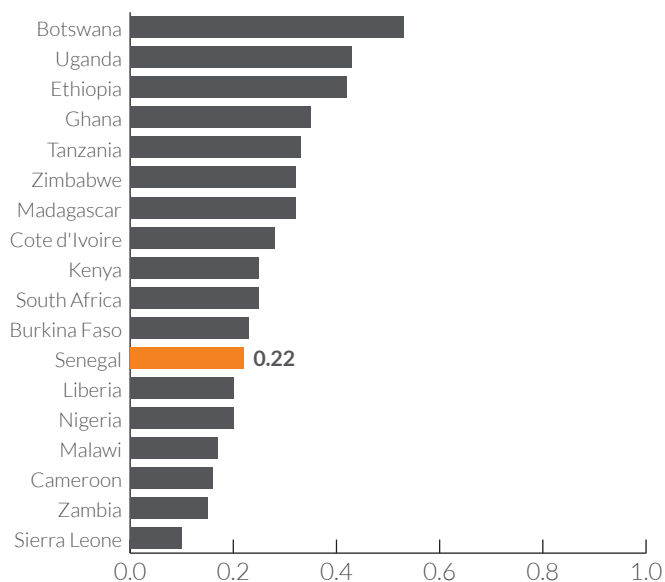
Perception of Senegalese police performance has stayed about the same from 2014 to 2015.



Perception of Correctional System

When questioned on their perceptions of the effectiveness of the correctional system (e.g. prisoner conditions, recidivism, and security) criminal justice lawyers in Senegal are largely negative, placing Senegal 12th of the 18 Sub-Saharan African countries.

EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM: INDEX SCORE (1=BEST SCORE)





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