

SENEGAL 2025

# CITIZEN'S BUDGET

# Budget Goal:

To build a stronger and more self-reliant economy, aligning with the Senegal 2050 National Transformation Agenda.



# Introduction

The 2025 budget has been formulated within the context of a political transition, reflecting the new administration's vision. This transition marks a shift from the governance framework established under the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE) (2014–2023), which aimed to position Senegal as an emerging economy by 2035 through three strategic pillars:



**Structural  
Transformation  
of Growth**



**Human Capital  
and Social  
Protection**



**Institutional  
Governance,  
Peace, and Security**



# What is A Government's Budget?

A government budget is a financial roadmap that outlines how much money the government expects to collect (through taxes and other sources) and how it will be spent over a specific period, typically a year. This plan is critical to funding national priorities such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. It

is a comprehensive tool that guides policy, promotes fiscal responsibility, fosters transparency, and contributes to economic stability and citizens' well-being. Understanding the government budget empowers citizens to participate actively in shaping their communities and holding their leaders accountable. v



# Government Budgeting Process In Senegal

The 2025 budget sets out the government's financial plan for the year, detailing estimated revenue and expenditure. In Senegal, the fiscal year runs from 1 January to 31 December of the following year. The main stages in the budget process are as follows:

- 1** Programming (led by the Ministry of Finance and the Budget Programming Directorate)
- 2** Budget marathon (conducted at the National Assembly in collaboration with the ministries, departments and agencies - MDA)
- 3** Approval (involving the opening of authorisations and credits)
- 4** Publication of quarterly implementation reports
- 5** Settlement Act, which assesses the governance of the fiscal year.

Each stage involves different stakeholders in specific activities. If the government's budget plans are modified, the government may propose an amending Finance Act.



# Government's Focus For 2025

In 2025, the budget is set to build a stronger and more self-reliant economy, aligning with the Senegal 2050 National Transformation Agenda. This vision aims to drive the necessary reforms for sustained national progress.

The new budget framework is structured around four key pillars of Senegal's National Development Strategy:



## **Competitive Economy—**

Focuses on developing key growth sectors, establishing competitive regional hubs, attracting investment, and fostering innovation.



## **Human Capital and Social Equity—**

Seeks to enhance education, vocational and technical training, and strengthen social protection systems for improved access to essential services.



## **Sustainable Planning and Development—**

Promotes environmentally sustainable development and responsible resource management.



## **Governance and African Commitment—**

Aims to reform national institutions to uphold the rule of law, strengthen citizen protection, promote civic engagement, and reinforce democratic principles.

# Priority Areas of The Government

The senegalese will give priority to the following  
sectoral areas this year:



## **Energy Sovereignty—**

Ensuring sustainable and  
independent energy production.



## **Food Sovereignty—**

Strengthening agricultural  
productivity and food security.



## **Youth Employability—**

Expanding job opportunities and  
skill development programs for  
young people.



## **Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Territorial Development—**

Implementing policies for climate resilience,  
environmental conservation, and sustainable  
land management.



## 2025 Macroeconomic Targets

The government anticipates that this budget will bring about the following:

The GDP Growth rate is now projected at 8.0%, revised from 8.8%, due to slower activity in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

**8.0%** 

**19.3** 

The tax burden (pressure) is revised downward to 18.9%, compared to 19.3% in the original 2025 budget.

**7.82%**

The budget deficit has increased to 7.82% of GDP, compared to 7.08% initially, but with a commitment to reduce this to 3% in line with WAEMU convergence criteria by 2027.



Inflation measured by the GDP deflator remains modest.



# A Few Public Projects To Be Implemented in 2025



These are the projects that the government intends to implement this year, categorized by ministries and agencies :

## **2025 Capital projects**

### **Ongoing Projects From Previous Years**

Several approved projects from 2024 remain incomplete due to the political transition and differing budgetary priorities between the outgoing and incoming administrations. The governance and policy direction shifts have impacted project execution, delaying key infrastructure and

development initiatives. BudgIT Senegal, through its service delivery arm, Tracka, is actively monitoring these projects to ensure accountability and improved service delivery. Their efforts focus on tracking progress, identifying bottlenecks, and advocating for the completion of critical public projects.

Below is a detailed breakdown of the outstanding projects from

the previous year:

## **2024 Capital projects**

### **Regional Distribution of Key Projects**

In the 2025 budget, presented in the Initial Budget and revised through the Loi de Finances Rectificative (LFR) 2025, local authorities continue to play a crucial role as a key branch of the State entrusted with managing essential services funded by transferred powers.



**40.7bn** ▼

**Fonds d'Équipement des Collectivités  
Territoriales (FECT)**

**33.8bn** ▼

**The Decentralisation Endowment Fund (FDD)**

However, according to the LFR 2025, the financial resources allocated to them have faced a significant decline compared to initial projections.

The estimated total funding reduction is 5.1 billion CFA francs, as detailed below:

- Fonds d'Équipement des Collectivités Territoriales (FECT) sees a drop of 2 billion CFA francs, decreasing from 42.7 billion CFA francs in 2024 to just 40.7 billion CFA francs in 2025. plummeting from 36.9 billion CFA francs in 2024 to a mere 33.8 billion CFA francs in 2025.
- The Decentralisation Endowment Fund (FDD) experiences an even steeper cut of 3.1 billion CFA francs, These reductions could severely impact local governments' capacity to execute their mandates effectively, affecting infrastructure development, social services, and local economic initiatives.





## EDUCATION

Provision for Youth and Adult  
Basic Education

University Social Work



## HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAM

Social Protection Program

Program of promotion of Primary  
healthcare

Mother Child health programme



## WATER AND SANITATION

Integrated water resources  
management program

Clean water program

Storm water sanitation and  
management program



## INFRASTRUCTURE AND LAND AND AIR TRANSPORT

Road infrastructure  
development, management  
and maintenance

Development, management  
and maintenance of the rail  
network

Securing the productive base  
and developing rural  
infrastructure

Increase in production and  
development of agricultural  
land

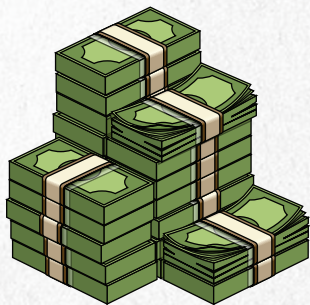
# Visualizing The 2025 Budget





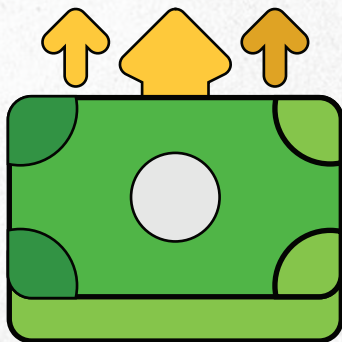
## How Much Will The Government Spend In 2025?

It is now expected that the government will spend CFAF 6,580.2 billion in 2025, down from the initially projected CFAF 6,614.8 billion.



# 6.58tn

## Where Will This Money Come From?



The government intends to raise a total revenue of CFAF 4,668.9 billion in 2025 from its internal and external income streams. About 88% of the total revenue is expected to come from tax revenue (CFAF 4,099.6 billion), while non-tax revenues and budgetary grants together account for about 12%.

# 4.66tn

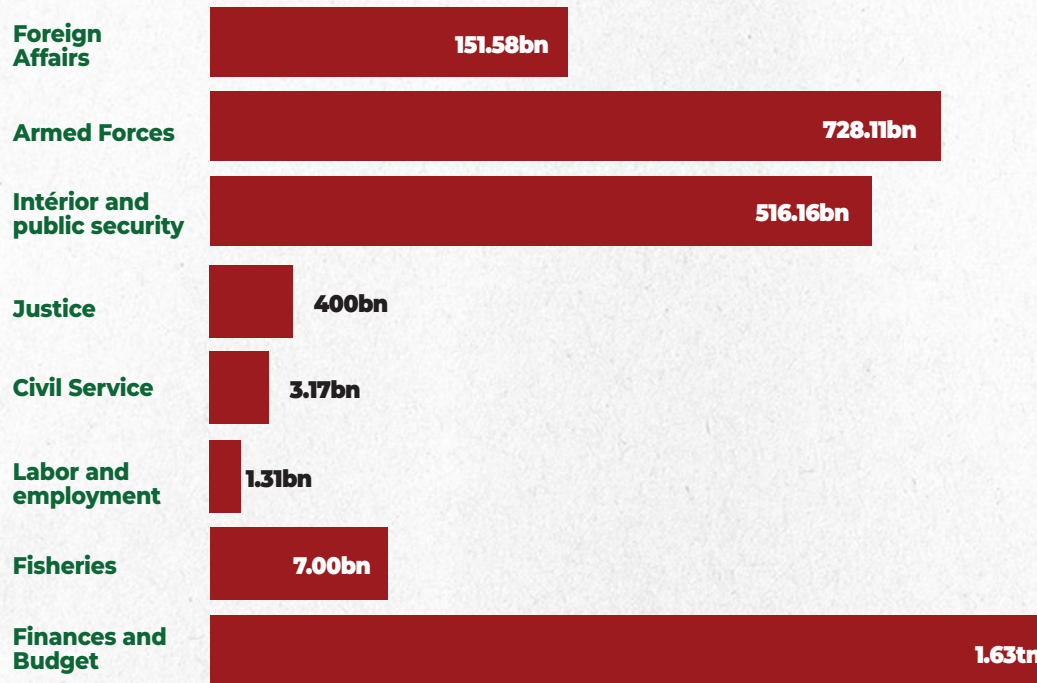
TAX REVENUE ABOUT  
**88%**

**12%+**

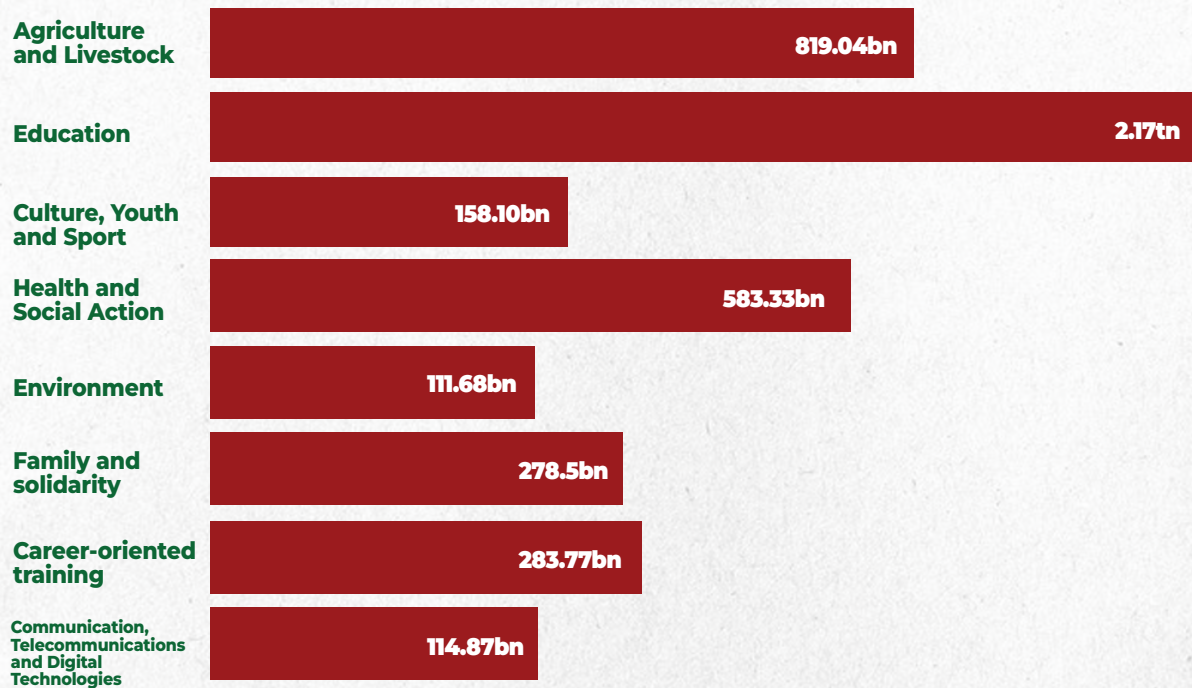
NON TAX  
REVENUE  
ABOUT



## Sectoral Analysis

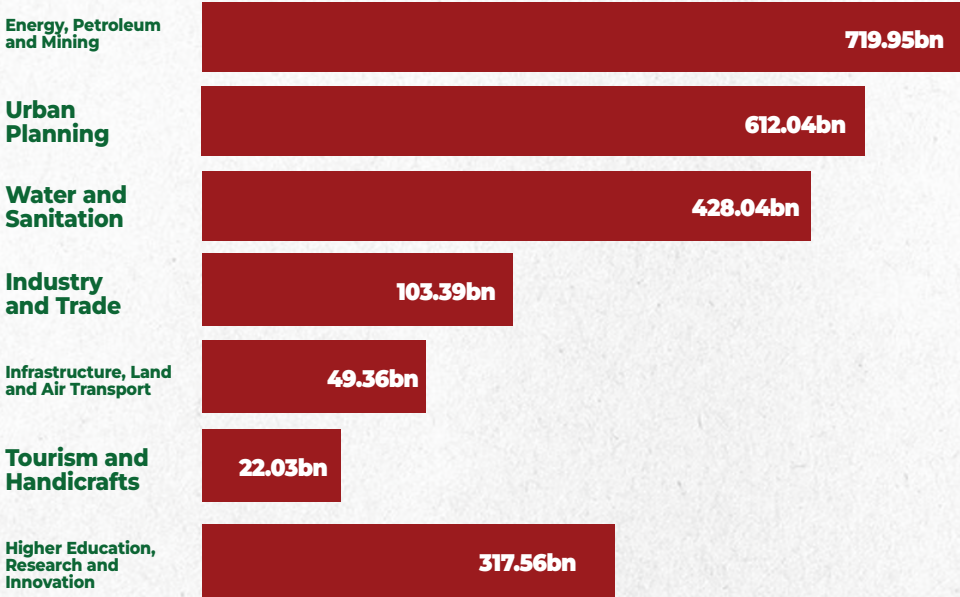


# Sectoral Analysis



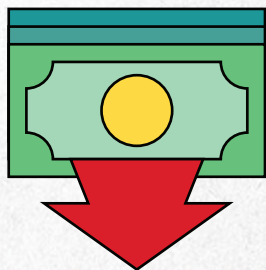


# Sectoral Analysis



## The Expenditure Figure Seems To Be Greater Than The Revenue Figure

Yes, the expenditure still exceeds the expected revenue by CFAF 1,695.9 billion. This represents the budget deficit, which has increased by CFAF 95.5 billion compared to the original projection.



# 1,695.9bn



## How Then Will The Government Finance The Deficit?

The government intends to finance the deficit primarily by borrowing from domestic and international sources. The total borrowing requirement is now CFAF 5,715.5 billion, significantly up from the CFAF 4,573.9 billion projected in the initial 2025 budget.

## What Are The Implications of Borrowing To The Citizens

As the government embarks on excessive borrowings to meet its revenue shortfalls, it is obliged to pay these debts with interest on a future date. This implies that citizens would have to pay more taxes in the future and developmental projects would have to be forfeited to pay for these debts and their accrued interest.



# How Can Citizens Participate In Budget Decision-Making?

**To participate in the budget decision-making process;**



Citizens should also attend public hearings or budget forums organised by the government or CSOs.



Citizens should follow government news and announcements related to the budget.



Citizens should use social media platforms to raise awareness about budget issues, share information, and mobilise others to take action.



Citizens should utilise advocacy groups and platforms to express their views and concerns about the budget.



During elections, research candidates' positions on budgeting and public finance. Vote for those prioritizing transparency, citizen participation, and a budget that reflects the community's needs.

