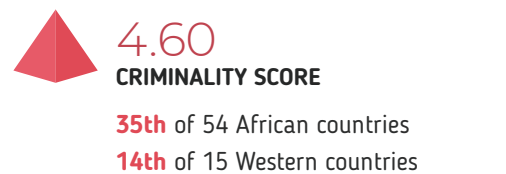
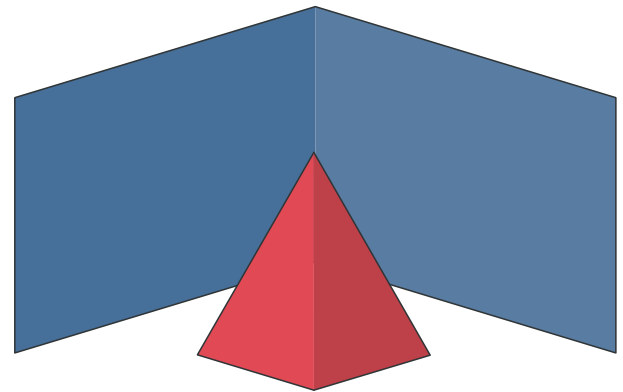


 **SENEGAL**

Senegal ranks 35th in the Index for **criminality**, with a score below the continental average.

The country's overall **criminality** score is driven by **criminal markets** and **criminal actors** in almost equal measure, with the latter scoring marginally higher than the former. Senegal's **criminal market** scores range from 2.5 to 7, demonstrating notable differences in levels of pervasiveness of the various markets. The markets with the most significant negative impact on society are in the environmental-crime sector. Deforestation and illegal gold mining are the main drivers of high scores. Senegal is one of only a handful of countries in Africa in which **foreign actors** are the most influential among the **criminal actor** categories. Senegal is increasingly becoming a destination of choice for foreign criminals, particularly those involved in the environmental crime markets, due to the high levels of development and stability in the country. These foreign criminal groups have strong links to domestic **criminal networks**, who are also prominent in the country.

In terms of **resilience**, Senegal performs extremely well, ranking 5th overall in Africa. All **resilience** indicators score 5 or higher, demonstrating moderate effectiveness at the very least in all areas. Senegal's **law enforcement** agencies are particularly effective, and the country's **non-state actors** are vocal and dynamic, with high levels of media freedom. The consistent and sustained prioritisation of the fight against organised crime by the Senegalese government has led to major successes in areas such as **international cooperation** and its capacity to combat **money laundering**.



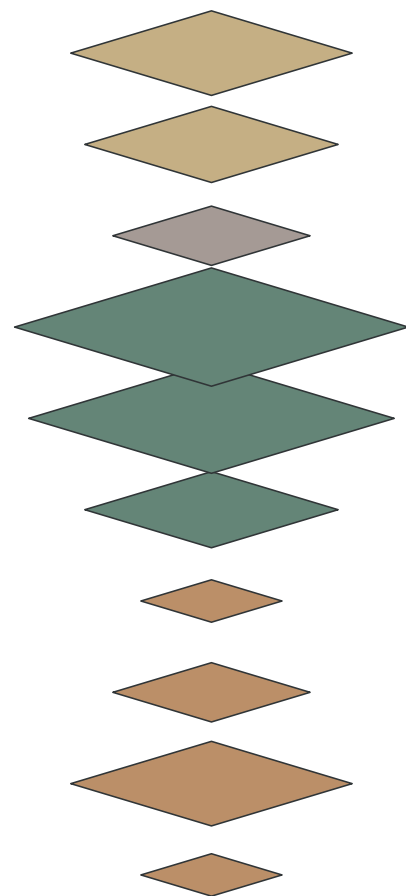
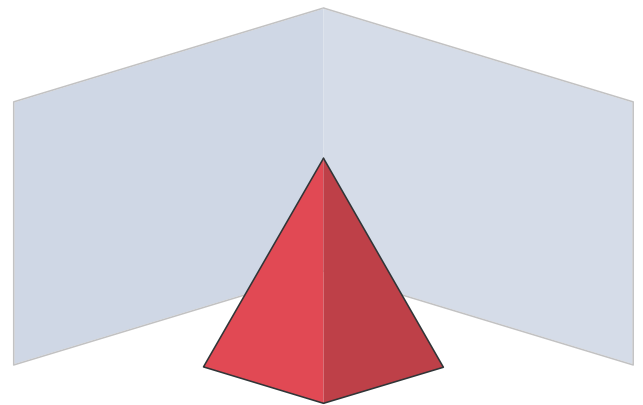
CRIMINALITY SCORE



CRIMINAL ACTORS	4.75
MAFIA STYLE GROUPS	3.5
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	5.5
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	4.0
FOREIGN ACTORS	6.0



CRIMINAL MARKETS	4.45
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	5.0
HUMAN SMUGGLING	4.5
ARMS TRAFFICKING	3.5
FLORA CRIMES	7.0
FAUNA CRIMES	6.5
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES CRIMES	4.5
HEROIN TRADE	2.5
COCAINE TRADE	3.5
CANNABIS TRADE	5.0
SYNTHETIC DRUGS TRADE	2.5



Criminal Markets

There are great disparities in the pervasiveness of the **criminal markets** in Senegal, with the scores ranging between 2.5 and 7, culminating in an overall **criminal markets** ranking of 33rd in Africa, scoring below the continental average. The most pervasive criminal market in Senegal is the illicit **flora** market, which has significantly grown in the last decade. The Casamance Forest, along the Gambian border, has been decimated by the illegal logging activities of both rebel forces in the country and

foreign actors. The destruction of the forest has had a severe detrimental impact on the living conditions of the population, who depended largely on agriculture and tourism. However, since the fall of Gambia's President Yahya Jammeh, who played a major role in the illegal timber industry, the Senegalese government has made genuine efforts to strengthen governance over the Casamance region.



Fauna crimes are also pervasive in Senegal, driven primarily by extensive illegal fishing. Fish, the country's main livelihood, is increasingly scarce due to severe overfishing in the country's territorial waters. While local fishermen are forced into illegal fishing practices due to the shortages, most of the illegal activity in the fishing industry in Senegal is actually carried out by foreign trawlers. In addition to illicit fishing, the illicit trade of animals in Senegal is a serious concern. The country is a key transit point for illicit ivory, as well as other wildlife, such as leopard and crocodile skins, and wild birds.

Although the illicit flora and fauna markets stand out in Senegal, there are various other criminal markets in the country that have also a negative influence on society and state structures. Senegal serves as an origin and destination state for **human trafficking**, in particular for forced child begging. Furthermore, Senegal is a hub for labour agencies recruiting for work in the Middle East, including the Gulf, and Europe, and these practices are poorly regulated, often resulting in exploitation and trafficking of the workers in the destination countries.

Cannabis, as is the case in many African countries, is the most commonly consumed drug in Senegal. The market is particularly pervasive in the south of the country, in the Casamance region, where cannabis is cultivated by the rebels of the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance. Nevertheless, the cannabis trade has not been associated with any notable gang violence. Senegal also operates as a transit point for regional cannabis flows, particularly through Dakar.

Criminal Actors

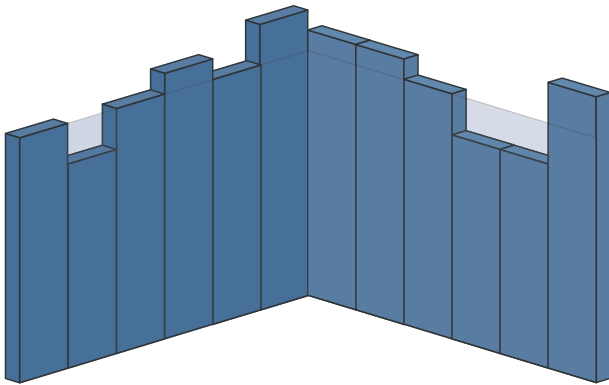
As with its **criminal markets** score, Senegal's **criminal actors** score, while higher, is nevertheless below the continental average, ranking 31st in Africa. All criminal actor types play some sort of role in organised crime in the country, but it is **foreign actors** who exert the most influence in Senegal. The country is becoming a key destination of choice for foreign criminal actors given its levels of development and stability. Foreign trawlers are largely responsible for the high rate of illegal activity in the fishing industry in Senegal. Furthermore, there is an entrenched network of foreign actors operating in numerous other criminal markets in Senegal, notably the drugs markets and the human trafficking market.

Many of the foreign criminal actors operating within the sphere of organised crime in Senegal have strong links to domestic **criminal networks** operating in primarily the drugs markets and money laundering. One of the primary activities that these networks engage in is the trade of stolen vehicles, which has proliferated in recent years.

Although **state-embedded actors** are prevalent in the majority of African countries, in Senegal their influence is relatively limited. Corruption within state institutions is occasionally exposed, but there is no evidence to suggest that state actors are involved in criminal markets in Senegal to any significant degree.



RESILIENCE SCORE



POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE	6.0
GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY	5.0
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	6.0
NATIONAL POLICIES AND LAWS	6.5
JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND DETENTION	6.0
LAW ENFORCEMENT	7.0
TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY	6.5
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING	6.5
ECONOMIC REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	6.0
VICTIM AND WITNESS SUPPORT	5.0
PREVENTION	5.0
NON-STATE ACTORS	7.0

Senegal is one of the most resilient states to organised crime in Africa, ranking 5th in the continent for **resilience**. It is a stable nation with robust institutions, and the government consistently prioritises the fight against organised crime, with the issue firmly on the country's national security agenda.

Senegal has ratified all the international treaties and conventions pertaining to organised crime, and the country's **cooperation** with neighbouring states is growing. The country's organised-crime **legislative framework** is robust, with numerous crime-specific laws in place, including ones pertaining to illicit timber trafficking, a powerful criminal market in Senegal.

Furthermore, the **judicial system** is generally independent when it comes to prosecuting perpetrators of organised criminal activity. The relative success of the criminal-justice system in Senegal is largely thanks to the effectiveness of **law enforcement** in the country, which is regularly cited as among the most professional and dynamic in Africa. However, agencies suffer to a certain extent from a shortage of skills, training and equipment to effectively tackle security challenges, so there is still room for improvement in this regard.

With regard to the economic and financial indicators, Senegal outperforms the vast majority of African nations. It has been designated as the country that has made the greatest progress among the members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union in terms of combating money laundering. The **economic regulatory environment** in the country is robust and conducive to the establishment of legitimate businesses, which reduces the incentive to engage in the informal economy.

Although Senegal scores notably higher for **victim and witness support** and organised-crime **prevention** than the majority of African countries, its scores of 5 reflect some weaknesses in the system. A treatment centre for victims of drug addiction was opened in Dakar in 2016. However, Senegal needs to improve the mechanisms by which victims of human trafficking can exit modern slavery. Furthermore, **non-state actors** are assessed to be among the most powerful in Africa, with a highly active civil society committed to tackling organised crime. There is a robust and free media environment in Senegal, although more attention needs to be given to organised-crime issues by journalists in the country.

