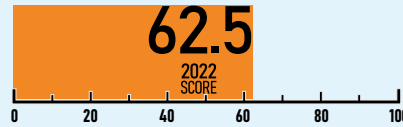




Senegal



62 2020 SCORE

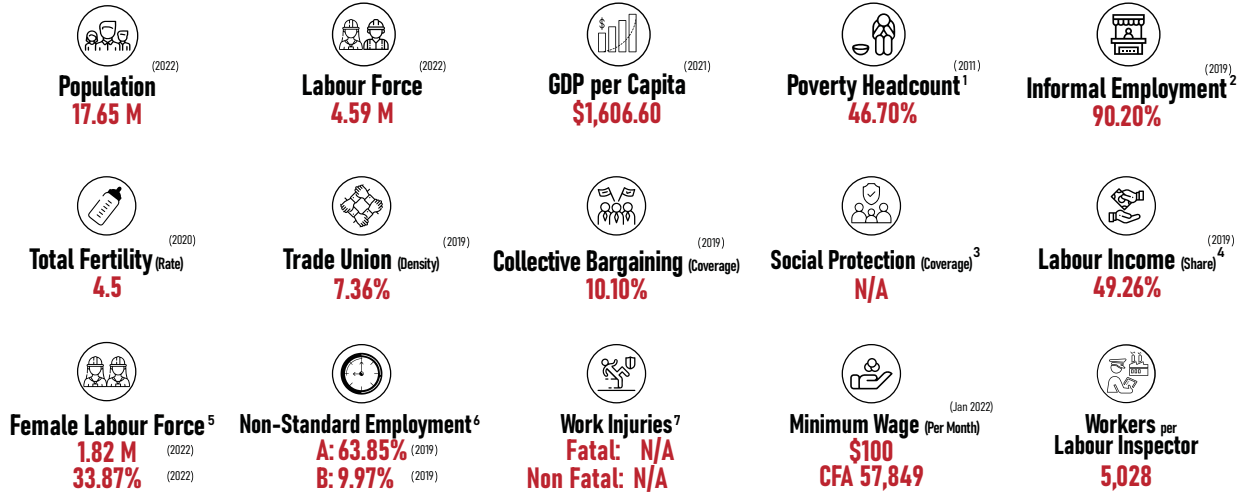
Sub-Saharan Africa

Lower-middle income

Limited Access to Decent Work

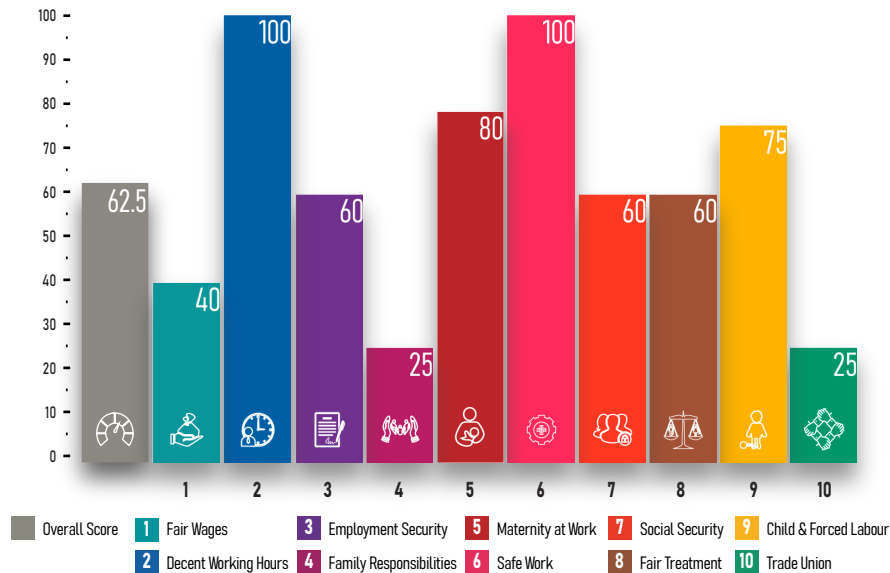


Contextual Indicators



Sources: World Bank
International Labour Organization
WageIndicator Minimum Wages and Living Wages Database
M = Million

Legislative Performance Indicators



Introduction

The Labour Rights Index 2022 (LRI 2022) is a de-jure index covering 135 economies and structured around the working lifespan of a worker. In total, 46 questions or evaluation criteria are scored across 10 indicators. The overall score is calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 being the highest possible score. The Index uses a rating system, ranging from "Total Lack of Decent Work" to "Decent Work". The Labour Rights Index aims at an active contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals, by providing necessary (complementary) insights into de jure provisions on issues covered in particular by SDG8 (Decent Jobs), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Strong Institutions). The Index is based on national labour legislation, applicable on 1 January 2022. The Index does not take into account COVID-19 related labour market measures in its scoring.

Senegal's overall score is 62.5 out of 100. The overall score for Senegal is lower than the regional average observed across Sub-Saharan Africa (64.4). Within the Sub-Saharan Africa region, the highest score is observed for Guinea (80.5).

¹ Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), as measured under SDG 1.2.1

² Share of informal employment in total employment (%), as measured under SDG 8.3.1

³ Proportion of the country population covered by social protection floors, as measured under SDG 1.3.1

⁴ Labour income (income of employees + partly income of the self-employed) as a percentage of GDP, as measured under SDG 10.4.1

⁵ The female labour force is shown in absolute number along with the female labour force participation rate

⁶ Non-Standard Employment has been defined as Part-Time Employment (A) and Temporary Employment (B)

⁷ Rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, as measured under SDG 8.8.1

The country rating is based on the overall score of 0-100, with the following coding:

(90.5-100) Decent Work | (80.5-90) Approaching Decent Work | (70.5-80) Reasonable Access to Decent Work | (60.5-70) Limited Access to Decent Work | (50.5-60) Basic Access to Decent Work | (0-50) Total Lack of Decent Work

LABOUR RIGHTS INDEX 2022

	Question ⁹	Answer	Legal Basis	Trend ¹²
1. Fair Wages	Does the law prescribe minimum wage rates in the country?	No	§80-86 & 109 of the Labour Code, 1997; Decree No. 96-154 1996	●
	Does the law require regular payment of wages?	Yes	§114-115 & 129-131 of the Labour Code, 1997	●
	Does the law require overtime compensation be at least 125% of the regular hourly rate?	No	§11(e) of the Decree n. 2006-1262 2006	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for working on a weekly rest day?	No	§4 of Decree on the modalities of remuneration of overtime No. 70-184 of 1970	●
	Does the law require additional compensation for night work?	Yes	Decree on the modalities of remuneration of overtime No. 70-184 of 1970	●
2. Decent Working Hours	Does the law stipulate general working hours as 48 hours or lower?	Yes	Decree No. 70-184 of 1970; Decree n. 2006-1262 2006; §49, National Interprofessional CBA 2019	●
	Does the law restrict maximum working hours including overtime to 56 hours per week?	Yes	§1 of the Decree n. 2006-1262 2006	●
	Does the law require a weekly rest of at least 24 hours?	Yes	§147 of Labour Code, 1997; Decree n. 2006-1262 of 2006	●
	Does the law require paid public holidays?	Yes	§52 of the Inter-professional Collective Agreement 2019; Loi n° 2013-06 du 11 décembre 2013	●
	Does the law require at least three working weeks of paid annual leave?	Yes	§148-155 of Labour Code, 1997; §70, 71 & 72 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
3. Employment Security	Does the law require written employment contracts or at least written employment particulars?	No	§30-32 & 44 of Labour Code, 1997	●
	Does the law restrict the hiring of fixed-term contract workers?	Yes	§ 41-45, 49 & 76 of Labour Code, 1997; §19-B of Code des Investissements	●
	Does the law limit the length of probation period including renewals to a maximum of 3 months?	Yes	§38 of Labour Code, 1997; §23 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law require a 30-day notice before contract termination?	Yes	§47-59 & 143-144 of Labour Code, 1997; §75, 76, 77 & 86 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law require severance pay at the rate of at least 2 weeks of wages for every year of service?	No	§80 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
4. Family Responsibilities	Does the law require parental leave for parents?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require at least one week of paid paternity leave for fathers?	No	§27 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law require flexible work arrangements for workers with family responsibilities?	No	§148 of the Labour Code, 1997	●
	Does the law require paid nursing breaks?	Yes	§144 of the Labour Code, 1997; §8 of Decree No. 2021-1469 of November 3, 2021	●
5. Maternity at Work	Does the law prohibit inquiring about pregnancy during recruitment?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require paid maternity leave of at least 14 weeks?	Yes	§143 of the Labour Code, 1997; §9 of Decree No. 2021-1469 of November 3, 2021	●
	Does the law require cash maternity benefit be at least 67% of a worker's former wage?	Yes	§17, 20, 27 & 132 of Social Security Code, 1973; ISSA Country Profile for Senegal	●
	Does the law require maternity benefit be paid through contributory social insurance or universal benefits system?	Yes	§17, 20, 27 & 132 of Social Security Code, 1973; ISSA Country Profile for Senegal	●
	Does the law protect workers from dismissals during or on account of pregnancy?	Yes	§143 of the Labour Code, 1997	●
6. Safe Work	Does the law require provision of free personal protective equipment to workers from employer?	Yes	§172 of the Labour Code, 1997; §98 & 100 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law require the employer to train workers on health and safety issues?	Yes	§177 of the Labour Code, 1997; §92 of the National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law restrict work that is prejudicial to the health of the mother or the child?	Yes	§146 of Labour Code 1997; §1 & 20 of General Order No. 5254; §1-7 of Decree No. 2021-1469 of November 3, 2021	●
	Does the law provide for employment injury benefit?	Yes	§71-88 of the Social Security Code, 1973	●
	Does the law provide for an old age pension?	Yes	§84 of the National Interprofessional CBA 2019; Decree No. 75-455 of April 24, 1975	●
7. Social Security	Does the law provide for a dependants/survivors' pension?	Yes	§83 of the National Interprofessional CBA 2019; Decree No. 75-455 of April 24, 1975	●
	Does the law provide for unemployment benefit?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law require paid sick leave for the first 6 months of sickness?	No	§87 of the National Interprofessional CBA 2019; Decree No. 75-895, 1975; ISSA Country Profile for Senegal	●
	Does the law provide for invalidity benefit?	Yes	Decree No. 75-455 of April 24, 1975; ISSA Country Profile for Senegal	●
	Does the law require equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	§25, Constitution of Senegal 2001; §105, Labour Code, 1997; §20 & 46, National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
8. Fair Treatment	Does the law prohibit sexual harassment in employment?	Yes	§319-bis of the Penal Code 1965	●
	Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment matters? ¹⁰	Yes	§25, Constitution of Senegal 2001; §105, Labour Code, 1997; §19, National Interprofessional Collective Agreement, 2019	●
	Does the law allow women to do the same jobs as men?	No	§142 of Labour Code 1997; General Order No. 5254, 1954 concerning the Work of Women and Pregnant Women	●
	Does the law guarantee basic labour protections for gig economy workers?	No	No applicable legal provisions could be located	●
	Does the law prohibit employment of children?	Yes	§145 & 146, Labour Code 1997; §6 of the Decree on Penalties for Violations of Labour Code 1962	●
9. Child and Forced Labour	Does the law set employment entry age equal to or higher than the compulsory schooling age?	No	§3 of Law No. 2004-37, 2004	●
	Does the law prohibit the employment of children in hazardous work under the age of 18 years?	Yes	§1 of Ministerial Decree 3751 of 2003; Ministerial Decrees No. 3748, 3749 & 3750	●
	Does the law prohibit forced labour?	Yes	§04 & 279 of Labour Code 1997; Ministerial Decrees No. 3749; §1 of the Law on Trafficking in Persons, 2005	●
10. Trade Union	Does the law allow workers to form and join unions of their own choice?	No	§25, Constitution of Senegal 2001; §6-8 & 16-21, Labour Code 1997; CEACR, C87, Obs 2020	●
	Does the law allow workers to bargain collectively with employers through their representative unions?	Yes	§25, Constitution of Senegal 2001; §80-99, 85-bis, 205-210, Labour Code 1997	●
	Does the law provide for the right to strike?	No	§25, Constitution of Senegal 2001; §2, 70 & 271-276, Labour Code 1997; CEACR, C87, Obs. 2020	●
	Does the law prohibit employers from terminating employment contracts of striking workers?	No	USDOS CRHRP 2021	●

Covid 19 and Labour Market in Senegal*

Total Covid Cases	0.09 Million
Total Covid Deaths	1,968
Partial Vaccinated	14.0%
Fully Vaccinated	6.6%

Wage Subsidies	✓
Social Security Contributions (deferrals/waivers)	✗
Paid Sick Leave	✗
Add. Unemployment Benefits	✗

Protection from Dismissals	✓
Telework/flexible work	✓
Improved Health Access	✗
Training (activation measures)	✗

⁹ The Index has 10 indicators and 46 evaluation criteria or questions.

¹⁰ The prohibited grounds for discrimination are "race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, age, disability and trade union membership". A score of 1 is assigned only if a country has prohibited discrimination on at least 7 of the above 10 grounds.

¹¹ A country's score on LRI's Trade Union indicator must also be read together SDG indicator 8.8.2 which measures the level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on ILO textual sources and national legislation. It has a range from 0 to 10, with 0 being the best possible score (indicating higher levels of compliance with FACB rights) and 10 the worst (indicating lower levels of compliance with FACB rights). The score of Senegal on SDG 8.8.2 is 1.65 (2020)

The Index uses Observations/Direct Requests from ILO CEACR and the US Department of State's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (US DOS CRHRP) to measure a country's compliance on the Trade Union indicator.

¹² In order to measure the trend in country's legislative performance over the last edition of the Labour Rights Index (2020), the legislative table indicates improvement or worsening of labour rights in country through the following colours.

- Score increase
- Score decrease
- Score adjustment
- No change