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Prepared By: Mamadou Bousso

Approved By: Barrett Bumpas

Report Highlights:

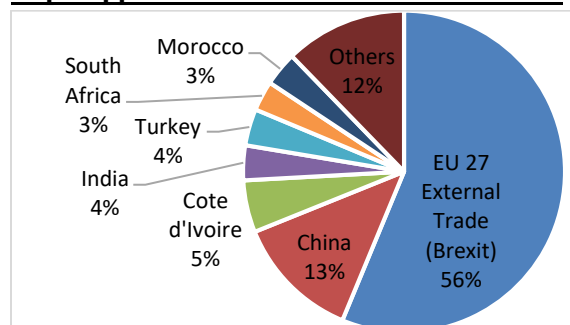
This report provides some useful information for U.S. companies interested in exporting food and agricultural products to Senegal. The report includes an overview of Senegal economic outlook, market structure and trends, import requirements, and top prospects of consumer-oriented products to explore for export opportunities.

Market Fact Sheet: Senegal

Executive Summary: The United States is the twenty third (23rd) largest foreign supplier of food and agricultural products to Senegal (\$6.4 million) and the fifteenth (15th) largest supplier of consumer-oriented foods in 2021 (\$4.3 million) with less than one percent of market share for each category.

Imports of Agricultural Products: In 2021, Senegal's imports of food and agricultural products were valued at almost \$3 billion among which \$1 billion for consumer-oriented products. The EU-27 accounted for about 60 percent of total consumer-oriented foods.

Top Suppliers of Consumer-Oriented Foods



Source: Trade Data Monitor, CY2021

Hotel, Restaurant, and Institution Sector:

The growing Senegalese middle-and-upper class now constitutes the bulk of patrons at higher-end establishments, representing 50 to 70 percent of regular clientele. Although a small percentage of the overall population, these consumers are willing to pay a premium for higher quality, more expensive foods.

Food Retail Industry: Modern retail stores are expanding in Senegal. These outlets sell locally produced food, as well as imported food from Europe, Asia, South Africa, Morocco, and neighboring ECOWAS countries. Most of these stores are in Dakar, and their main customers are middle- and upper-class Senegalese consumers and expatriates.

Quick Facts

Population: 17,196,308 (World Bank)

GDP: \$27.63 (2021 billion)

GDP/Capita: \$1,607.3

International Poverty Line (\$2.15): 9.3

Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$3.65): 37.4

Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$6.85): 74.4

Top 10 prospects of U.S. consumer-oriented products

- 1- Soup & Other Food Preparations
- 2- Condiments & Sauces
- 3- Spices
- 4- Fresh Vegetables
- 5- Non-Alcoholic Bev. (ex. juices, coffee, tea)
- 6- Dairy Products
- 7- Beef & Beef Products
- 8- Bakery Goods, Cereals, & Pasta
- 9- Processed Vegetables
- 10- Fruit & Vegetable Juice

2021 Consumer-Oriented Imports: \$1 billion (15th)

2021 Consumer-Oriented Exports: \$277 million (U.S 21st)

Top Five Senegalese Food Manufacturers

Patisen, GMD, NMA, SENICO, Nestle

Modern Retail Stores

Casino
Auchan
Carrefour
Super U
Hypermarket Exclusive

Hotels and Restaurants

Pullman Dakar Teranga Hotel,
King Fahd Hotel, The Palms,
Radisson Blu Hotel, Terrou-Bi
Novotel, Club Med, Marina Bay,
Group Fourchette Restaurants

Strengths	Weaknesses
Senegalese food manufacturing companies' perception of U.S. food ingredients is very positive.	No genetically engineered products or derived products are approved for food or feed use in Senegal.
Opportunities	Threats
Increased consumer purchasing power associated with growing middle and upper class. Imported products are viewed as better products than local products.	Although the regional market is growing, it is a price-sensitive market. Less expensive ingredients from other origins may be more competitive.

Data and Information Sources: World Bank, Trade Data Monitor, Ministry of Economy & Finance, FAS Dakar research

SECTION I. DETAILED MARKET OVERVIEW

Senegal's economy is driven by mining, construction, tourism, fisheries, and agriculture, which are the primary sources of employment in rural areas. After registering a decade of strong growth, the Senegalese economy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the country remained resilient and started a robust recovery in 2021 driven by industrial production and the services sector. The governments' policy response consisted of a series of measures to limit pass-through from higher global food prices to domestic prices. A first package of revenue measures was adopted in September 2021, including the reduction/suspension of value-added taxes and customs duties on several key staple foods such as wheat, corn, vegetable oil, and sugar mostly consumed by the poor. Economic growth accelerated to 6.1 percent in 2021 despite the inflation which reached an estimated 2.2 percent, driven by an increase in food prices. Growth is likely to continue and is increasingly supported by investment and expectations that Senegal will become an oil and gas producer.

Although only 16.6 percent of the land is arable, agriculture employs 30 percent of the workforce, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and accounts for about 16 percent of GDP in 2021 according to the World Bank. Fishing is also an important source of revenue. The main agricultural crops are peanuts, black-eyed peas, cassava, watermelons, millet, rice, and corn. Along with unsustainable farming practices and overexploitation, Senegal's agriculture remains vulnerable to climatic hazards which are one of the main causes of land degradation and desertification, which both dramatically impact yields and lead to frequent harvest losses and consequently a drop of agricultural production almost every year.

Yet, Senegal imports approximately 70 percent of its food and agricultural needs due to population growth, rapid urbanization, increased food demand, and changing eating habits. For 2021, global exports of food and agricultural products to Senegal totaled \$2.9 billion, mostly from the EU-27 and India. The major products imported were rice (\$378 million), dairy products (\$335 million), palm oil (\$167 million), wheat (\$134 million), and fresh vegetables (\$123 million). The United States exported \$6.4 million of agricultural products to Senegal in 2021, ranking twenty fourth among suppliers and holding less than one percent of the market share. Senegal imported \$1 billion in consumer-oriented foods, mainly from EU-27 and China, while the United States accounted for \$4 million. Top exports of U.S food products include food preparations (\$2 million), condiments and sauces (\$825,000) vegetable oil (\$677,000) and seafood products (\$496,000).

1.1 Population and Key Demographic Trends

Senegal has a population of just over 17 million people and is a youthful country. According to the United Nations and World Factbook, about 43 percent of the total population is below 15 years old and 77 percent of the population is below the age of 35. Only 3 percent of Senegalese are over the age of 65. The median age is 19.4 years. Nearly half of the population is urban.

1.2 Size of Economy, Purchasing Power, and Consumer Behavior

The Senegalese economy started a robust recovery in 2021, supported by exceptional spending aiming to contain the negative impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Government of Senegal (GoS) put in place a comprehensive support and recovery plan called the Economic and Social Resilience Program (Programme de résilience économique et sociale, PRES) and a new version of the Adjusted and Accelerated Priority Action Plan 2 (PAP2A) to address food insecurity and inflation, during the

pandemic. Both programs were developed to implement the National Development Plan (Plan Sénégal Emergent, PSE), which aims to ultimately make Senegal an emerging economy by 2035.

In 2021, Recovery was also led by the resumption of the extractive sector, construction, and commercial activity connected to strong demand, as well as transport services. However, agriculture slowed to 4.6 percent growth in 2021, after a soaring rise of 23.4 percent in 2020. On the demand side, growth was sustained by final consumption and resumption of investment.

As for purchasing power and consumer behavior, the average Senegalese consumer has very limited financial resources. Nevertheless, there is a growing middle-and-upper class, and these people can afford to purchase high quality imported products. Euromonitor International identifies Senegal as one of the twenty “markets of the future” and the growth of this middle-and-upper class has led to the development of supermarket chains representing thus, a market access opportunity for U.S. exporters. Despite this export potential in mainly the capital city, there are disparities in terms of purchasing power between Dakar and the other regions. As for consumer behavior, Senegalese people view imported products as high-quality products even though there are some people who champion “eat local” slogan.

Table 1– Senegal Key Trade & Demographic Data

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real GDP growth (annual percent change)	7.4	6.2	4.6	1.3	6.1
Inflation rate, average consumer prices (annual percent change)	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.2
Global Agricultural Exports to Senegal (USD billions)	\$1.89	\$1.79	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.95	\$2.90
Global Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Exports to Senegal (USD millions)	\$687.5	\$739.5	\$770	\$906	\$1,100
Total Population (millions)	15.4	15.9	16.29	16.74	17.19
Urban Population (millions)	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.3
GDP per capita (constant 2010 USD)	\$1,489	\$1,547	\$1,584	\$1,488	\$1,607
Unemployment Total (% of Total Labor Force), modeled ILO estimate	6.61%	6.53%	6.47%	7.10%	3.7%

Source: Trade Data Monitor, World Bank

1.3 Overall Business Climate

Senegal recovered well from COVID-19 in 2021 with growth exceeding expectation, helped by a swift and decisive policy response. However, Senegal’s economic outlook is highly uncertain. Reforms envisaged by GoS under the PSE need to be deepened for growth to resume its pre-pandemic trajectory. Services remain the main contributor to GDP, and the primary sector (agriculture, in particular) is the most dynamic engine of growth. Oil and gas projects have been delayed because of the health crisis and are not expected to contribute to revenues and exports before 2035.

1.4 Recent Food Trends

A large number of Senegalese households and informal economic units experienced income losses due to the pandemic. Reduced incomes combined with rising consumer prices and lower remittances from migrants has reduced the purchasing power of households. In September 2021, prices for basic foods increased again significantly. According to the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices in the Dakar region published by National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD), food and non-alcohol beverages increased 2.4 percent from 2020 to 2021. This growth was mainly driven by beef meat (10.6 percent), goat and mouton meat (11.2 percent), fresh fish (8.7 percent), eggs (20.2 percent), sugar (3.1 percent), and vegetable oil (3.5 percent).

In September 2021, in order to find a solution for Senegalese consumers and maintain relatively normal prices, the Government of Senegal organized a National Consumer Council that initiated several measures to stabilize the market. For further information, please refer to the [Impact of COVID-19 on Food Prices](#) voluntary report.

Moreover, one budding trend has been e-commerce as a growing portion of the urban population has started ordering groceries online. In fact, about 60 e-commerce businesses have opened in recent years.

1.5 Opportunities and Challenges Facing U.S. Exporters (Table 2)

Advantages	Challenges
Strategic coastal location making Senegal close to European and North American markets and a gateway for landlocked countries in West Africa	Global food price inflation could impact consumer purchase
Stability of the West African Economic and Monetary Union currency (CFA francs) and relatively healthy and competitive economy	U.S. exporters see the Senegalese market as a small market and Senegal is price-sensitive market
Off-shore oil and gas discoveries will reach production in 2023 and that could lead to economic growth	Insecurity in the Sahel, especially in Mali and Burkina Faso
Senegalese consumer perception of the quality of U.S. food products is very positive	Not many U.S. container consolidators
Development of supermarket chains and American food stores	Senegalese importers have trade facilitations with non-U.S. exporters which they cannot get from U.S. exporters
The country relies on imports as domestic production and processing are insufficient	Vulnerable to climatic and environmental shocks
Senegal's infrastructure is among the best in West Africa, with one of the region's most active maritime ports. Senegal also recently constructed a major international airport, and a new port is under construction	Senegal port fees are higher than neighboring African countries. Senegal also may impose additional taxes for certain food products
Opportunities exist for U.S. food products targeting niche markets, such as high value foods in the HRI sector	Lack of modern cold chain operations, including reliable electricity, for perishable food products creates challenges for transportation outside Dakar

Middle- to upper-class consumers are developing sophisticated buying habits and exploring new foods	No genetically engineered or derived products are approved for food or feed use in Senegal
More organized modern retail chains are entering the market	Lack of transparency in rules and regulations

Source: World Bank and FAS Analysis

SECTION II: EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Although Senegalese consumers’ purchasing habits are becoming increasingly like those in developed economies, there are still many considerations to be aware of when trying to market U.S. food products in Senegal. “Does my product have market access?” is the most important question exporters can ask as they research the Senegalese market. If yes, then the next thing to consider is pricing relative to Senegalese incomes. As a rule of thumb, a product is likely to be at least two to three times more costly than U.S. freight on board (FOB) prices after it reaches the retail shelf. Exporters should consider whether they are willing to start small, meet special labeling requirements, or ship mixed or partial containers, as will need to be persistent and patient. For more information, please read our [GAIN report](#).

A visit to Senegal to gain a first-hand feel of the market, particularly the food manufacturing sector as well as the modern retail and hotel, restaurants, and institutional sectors, is important to determine if product has market potential. The supply of imported goods in Senegal can be erratic and good market data may not exist, which may make it difficult to understand market trends. After conducting market research, if an exporter is still interested in the Senegalese market the next step is to locate a reliable importer/distributor. Agents should have extensive knowledge of government regulations and institutions involved in trade, as several government bodies may have a role in regulating certain foods or agricultural products.

Consider the following before selecting an importer/distributor:

- ✓ Do they have a strong distribution network and how is it structured?
- ✓ Who are their customers? Do they sell to modern retail establishments, hotels, or restaurants?
- ✓ What are their capabilities? Do they have experience handling perishable or value-added foods?
- ✓ Reputable agents with extensive experience in the market can also provide some certainty that they are interested in developing a long-term business relationship.
- ✓ Business relationships may start small before growing, with just a few pallets or cases of a product.
- ✓ Working through a consolidator may help to meet country specific labeling requirements.
- ✓ Good French language skills may be needed to establish strong business relationships.

Ensuring payment is another important consideration when establishing a relationship with an importer. Until a successful working relationship is established, exporters may wish to consider vehicles such as an irrevocable letter of credit. The USDA does not have the authority or expertise to mediate contractual disputes or serve as a collection agent when differences over payment arise. For firms that qualify, the Export-Import Bank of the United States provides exporter insurance.

West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) regulations note that transactions for imported products worth over ten million CFA (approximately \$16,700) must be domiciled in a licensed intermediary bank—a bank licensed by a WAEMU country’s Minister of Finance. This means that importers/buyers who import food and agricultural products worth over approximately \$16,700 into WAEMU member states (such as Senegal) are required to use licensed banks in WAEMU to facilitate payment to exporters. A ‘Foreign Exchange Transaction Form’ must be approved by a licensed intermediary bank in WAEMU before a payment can be made. For more information or details on exceptions, please review the [WAEMU regulation](#).

2.1 Market Research

Senegal is ranked low by the World Bank in ease of doing business (123rd among 190 economies). Below is a selection of online resources to help navigate the business environment in Senegal.

- The [Senegal Country Commercial Guide](#) discusses key economic indicators and trade statistics, which countries are dominant in the market, and other issues that affect trade. The Customs, Regulations & Standards chapter includes the barriers (tariff and non-tariff) that U.S. companies face when exporting to Senegal.
- [Senegal Country Commercial Guide](#)
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales’s (ICAEW) “[“Doing business in Senegal”](#)”, (a selection of articles, books and online resources to learn more about doing business in Senegal).
- World Bank’s [Doing Business in Senegal](#).**Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**
- World Bank’s Business [Law Library](#), which is the largest free online collection of business laws and regulations. Official government sources are added wherever possible. Translations are not official unless indicated otherwise.
- Market West Africa’s “[Conditions for Doing Business in Senegal.](#)”
- And [Contact information](#) for Senegal’s Chambers of Commerce.

2.2 Local Business Customs and Trends

French is the official language, but Wolof is the local dialect that is ubiquitous in everyday commerce. Most business and banks are open with regular hours on weekdays, though many will close midday for lunch. Some businesses close early for Friday prayers. The monetary unit of Senegal is Franc CFA. In 2021, the average annual exchange rate for Senegal was 554.53 CFA to one U.S. dollar.

For professional purposes, Senegalese in Dakar dress formally, and in most meetings business attire (suit and tie or dress) is appropriate. Women may wear professional business attire (like what one would see in a U.S. office) or traditional Senegalese outfits known as *bubus*. Business casual for men is a collared shirt with slacks and for women is dresses, skirts, or full pants and a shirt with sleeves. Business casual attire is appropriate for all events outside Dakar and are occasionally held outdoors.

2.3 General Consumer Tastes and Trends

In Senegal, rice, millet, sorghum, and maize constitute the staple food of households. Peanuts are both an important source of protein and commonly a cash crop. Imported rice is consumed daily by most households. Fish is the most dominant animal protein source and accounts for up to 40 percent of total intake of animal protein. However, meats have experienced tremendous consumption growth in recent years, due to a rise in the number of restaurants, fast-food businesses, and roasted meat shops called

“Dibiterie” in urban centers. Street food has become a fundamental segment of the food ecosystem. Poultry is largely produced and consumed in Senegal, though imports are limited. In November 2005, Senegal imposed a ban on imports of live poultry, including chicks and eggs (HS Code 0105); poultry meat and cuts (HS Code 0207); and fresh eggs and egg products intended for consumption (HS Code 0407 and 0408) from all origins due to concerns of avian influenza. For more information, please see our [Poultry Report](#). Nevertheless, meat is an integral part of the traditional dishes and culinary habits, eaten at least once a week, especially on weekends by most households at lunch or dinner.

SECTION III: IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATION/IMPORT PROCEDURES

3.1 Customs Clearance

All imported/exported good must be covered by a customs declaration to proceed to the necessary verification and, if required, apply the duties and taxes for clearance. Senegalese Customs “les douanes sénégalaises” clears all traded goods at the Port of Dakar, the Blaise Diagne International Airport, and road borders and uses an online system called Gaïndé for all customs operations. According to the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, customs clearance in Senegal generally takes one day. At the Port of Dakar, imports are generally transported from the port facility in two days; and efficiencies have been introduced to lessen the average truck turnaround time. For more information about customs clearance, read [here](#).

3.2 Documents Generally Required by Senegalese Authorities for Imported Food

In general, documents required for the import clearance process include a) two copies of the commercial invoices and /or a Pro Forma Invoice; b) a certificate of origin; c) a certificate of verification issued by the Customs (if applicable); d) a bill of lading; e) if applicable, an export certificate (e.g., health, phytosanitary etc.); and f) an Import Declaration for Food Products. Cotecna/Modelsis Group contract with the government of Senegal came to an on December 31, 2020. However, the new procedure for imports remains subject to the production of a dematerialized pre-import declaration commonly known as DPI. The DPI is required for any imported goods with an FOB value greater than or equal to one million CFA francs (about \$1,600, \$1=623.79 CFA francs), or for any customized container, regardless of the FOB value. Additionally, for any import of goods subject to direct debit, the DPI must bear the domiciliary bank stamped approval. As a transitional measure, all goods imported under the Program Verification of Imports (PVI) with DPI, with or without a Certificate of verification (AV), must be filed with valid documents. For details on import procedures and requirements for specific products, please refer to the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards report](#). For a listing of necessary export certificates, please refer to the latest [FAIRS Export Certificate report](#).

3.3 Labelling Requirements

Senegal’s labeling requirements are specified under ASN NS-03-068; this standard is based on the Codex General Standard for Labeling of Prepackaged Foods (Codex Stan 1-1985-Rev.1-1991). ASN NS-03-068 applies to all prepackaged foods for wholesale, retail, and catering purposes unless otherwise noted by Codex Alimentarius. These products must be labelled in French. Certain food products do not have any mandatory labeling requirements. In order to better understand all labelling requirements, please refer to the latest the latest [Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards report](#).

3.4 Tariffs, Other Duties, and FTAs

Senegal is a member of the WAEMU as well as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Through these organizations, Senegal has adopted broad economic, import, customs, tariffs, and export regulations. Please refer to the [WTO Trade Policy Review](#) of the West African Economic and Monetary Union and its [Annex 7](#), specifically on Senegalese policies in Part 8 of the Trade Policy Review Document. The [Senegalese Customs website](#) also includes pertinent information for importing and exporting. The U.S. Department of Commerce also publishes a country [commercial guide](#) describing bilateral and multilateral trade agreements that Senegal is party to, including with the United States.

Senegal applies five tariff bands at 0, 5, 10, 20, and 35 percent. Most food and agricultural product imports fall within the 5th band (35 percent), including:

- fresh, chilled, or frozen ovine, bovine, porcine, and poultry (please read section 2.3 for more information on the poultry ban) meat including offal, poultry eggs, sausages, and other similar meat products, or other foods manufactured with these meat and meat products,
- refined peanut, palm, sunflower, and coconut oil, cocoa powder, chocolate, and other food preparations,
- biscuits, waffles, wafers, rusks, toasted bread, and similar products,
- and yogurt, chewing gum, potatoes, onions and shallots, prepared tomatoes, ketchup, tomato sauces.

Commodities not originating from ECOWAS countries are subject to several additional duties including a) a Statistical Charge (RS) duty of one percent; b) a Community Solidarity Levy (PCS) of the WAEMU of one percent; c) an ECOWAS Community Levy of 0.5 percent; and d) a Senegalese Loaders' Council (COSEC) duty of 0.4 percent. Senegal also levies a special import tax (TCI) on sugar and wheat flour from third countries, 10 per cent of the trigger price or by equalization. A simplified and harmonized value-added tax (VAT) regime is applied to most food and agricultural products at 18 percent. VAT exemptions are available for unprocessed and staple food products, such as rice and wheat, which are subject to a special tax regime. Excise duties are imposed on alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (excluding water) in ECOWAS countries. In Senegal, excise duties are levied on alcoholic beverages (40 percent) and aerated beverages (3 percent). For more information about the TCI, special tax regimes or excise duties, please check the [World Trade Organization report](#).

3.5 Trademarks and Patents

In Senegal, the government body responsible for managing intellectual property rights is the Ministry of Industries and Mines through the Industrial Property and Technology Service. Trademarks, industrial designs, and patents are regulated by national legislations that reference the Banjul Agreement on Trademarks, Patents, and Industrial Designs of 1997 (revised in 1999).

SECTION IV: MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

4.1 Food Retail

Currently, Senegal has one hypermarket (with two locations). Modern retail stores currently active in the market include Hypermarket Exclusive, Auchan, Casino, Super U, and Carrefour. These companies import food products directly from Europe, the United States, and Asia. Most of these stores are in Dakar, and their main customers are middle- and upper-class Senegalese consumers and expatriates.

However, the expatriate population is small, constituting approximately one percent of the total population. Some of the retail establishments have opened smaller retail outlets in neighborhoods around Dakar for greater convenience, offering local and imported products. However, most Senegalese, especially those who live outside Dakar, still buy their food from informal “boutiques” and traditional, open-air markets.

4.2 Food Processing

More than 80 percent of the food-processing sector is located around Dakar, due to proximity of the port, airport, and good road infrastructure. Large food manufacturers produce the following for the local and regional market: tomato sauce/tomato paste, jams/jellies, bouillon, refined sugar, flour, biscuits, juice, soda, water, beer, milk powder, yoghurts, milk drinks, confectionery products, and processed meat products. Peanut oil, juice, and canned fish are exported to international markets. The food manufacturing industry imports many ingredients from Europe. A pervasive sentiment among consumers is imported processed foods are higher quality than what is produced domestically. Thus, most processed foods available in the market are imported.

4.3 Food Service - Hotels, Restaurants, and Institutions

Until recently, upscale restaurants in Dakar primarily catered to expatriates and tourists. However, according to FAS/Dakar contacts familiar with consumption trends, the growing Senegalese middle- and upper-class now constitute the bulk of patrons at these establishments, representing 50 to 70 percent of regular clientele. These consumers are willing to pay a premium for higher quality, more expensive foods. Senegalese middle- and upper-class consumers are travelling more frequently for business, study, and leisure. When these consumers return to Senegal, they want to have the same international dishes that they experienced abroad. Post sources believe that Senegalese consumers in Dakar prefer international cuisine while dining outside the home and enjoy trying new foods. Many of these high-end restaurants are in hotels. Dakar, Mbour, Saint-Louis, and Cap Skirring are the important tourist destinations in Senegal and have the largest concentration of upscale hotels. For more information on the HRI sector, please see this [GAIN report](#).

SECTION V: AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

5.1 Agricultural and Food Import Statistics

Information on U.S. agricultural exports to Senegal for all categories, including bulk, intermediate, and consumer-oriented products, may be found [here](#).

5.2 Best High-Value, Consumer-Oriented Product Prospects Categories

Information on processed food exports from the U.S. to Senegal may also be found [here](#).

SECTION VI: KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Office of Agricultural Affairs

United States Department of Agriculture

U.S. Embassy Dakar

Route des Almadies. B.P. 49 Dakar, Senegal.

Email: agdakar@fas.usda.gov

Website: www.fas.usda.gov

[American Chamber of Commerce](#) in Dakar

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[Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture](#) in Dakar

Attachments:

No Attachments