

Is the Senegalese accelerated growth strategy pro-poor?“

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Objective

- The aim of this research is to assess the pro-poor content of the senegalese accelerated growth strategy.

Problem statement

- Ex-ante evaluation of growth options : major weakness of the last generation of policy options in Senegal.
- AGS based on 5 clusters: agriculture et agro-industrie, fishing-aquaculture, textiles, tourisme, ICT-teleservices
- Aim of policy makers through the implementation of the AGS : accelerate growth and expanding its bases to avoid random shocks.
- However, in any economy, there is a tied link between economic growth, inequality and poverty.
- Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the nature of the relation between growth and poverty in an economy that generates an average growth rate above the rate of population growth.

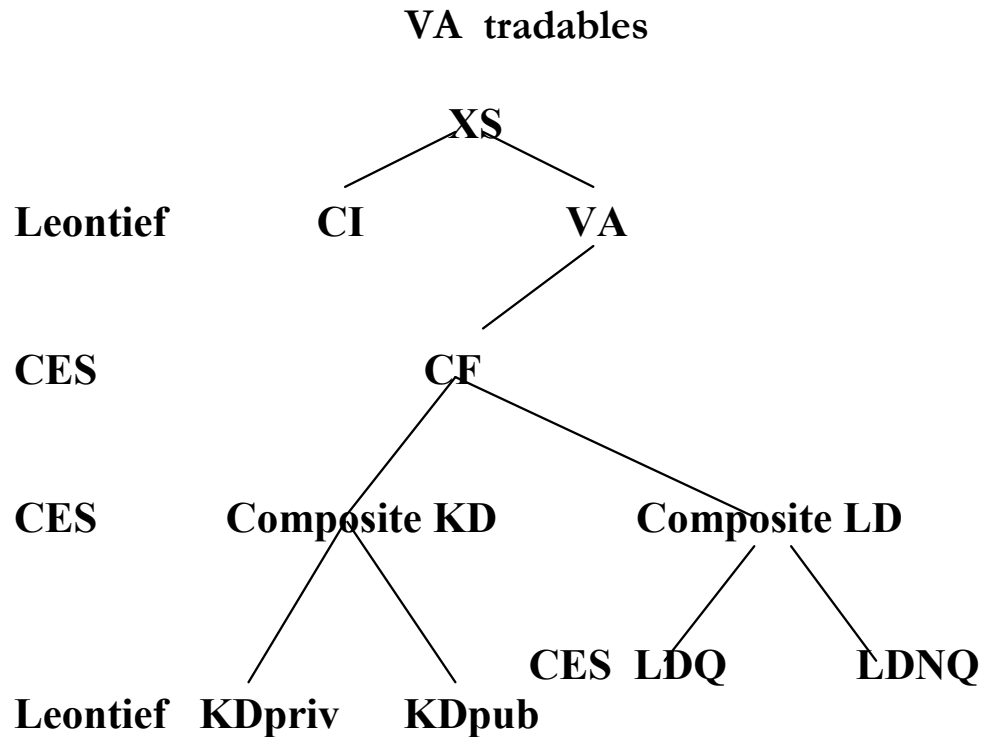
Litterature review

Two approaches of pro-poor growth :

- the relative one (Klasen, 2003; Kakwani and Pernia, 2000, McCulloch and Baulch, 1999; Kakwani and Son, 2002) and ;
- the absolute one (Ravallion and Chen, 2003; Kraay, 2003).

Methodology

- **Model** : extension of Exter-DS (Annabi, Cockburn et Decaluwé, 2004) based on Senrur (2005) calibrated on 2004 Senegalese SAM (Fofana et Cabral, 2007)



Results

- The results show that AGS growth pattern is not pro-poor nor under relative approach, nor that of the one of the absolute approach.

Table 1: Pro-poor growth measures

	BAU	SCA
A. Pro-poor growth index (PPGI)	0,91	0,91
D. Pro-poor growth rate (RPPG)	0,06	0,27
. Mean income growth rate	0,22	0,39

Source: Calculations based on simulations.

Results

- AGS increases the average annual income per capita of non-poor more than proportionately than the one of poor.

Tableau 2: Annual mean growth of income per capita by deciles (en %)

BAU	-0,16	-0,14	-0,11	-0,07	-0,01	0,04	0,11	0,21	0,32	0,41
SCA	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,17	0,22	0,26	0,30	0,38	0,46	0,54

Source : simulations.

MERCI!