

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Senegal

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Senegal was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 until the end of February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Senegal's population increased from 3.2 million in 1960 via 7.5 million in 1990 to almost 17 million now.
- 2 Senegal's literacy rate improved to have reached a level of 52% recently, but with much better results for men (65%) than for women (40%).
- 3 Net enrolment figures for primary education are 75%. Enrolment figures for secondary and tertiary education are 38% and 13% currently. For secondary education women begin to dominate (39%; and men 36%). For tertiary education men still dominate (15%; and women 10%). In total Senegal currently has 200,000 students in higher education institutions.
- 4 The education index in Senegal improved from .198 in 1990 to .352 in 2018, which is low for African standards. The index ranges between 0 and 1. Regional inequality was high in 1990, but became less severe towards 2018.
- 5 Mean Years of Education for Adults improved from 2.2 to 3.1, still quite low, and regional inequality was high here as well, and also diminishing. Expected Years of Education for Children steadily improved from 4.5 to 9.0, and did so everywhere, and with less regional inequality as a result of a trend of spreading education to areas beyond Dakar.
- 6 At the end of 1960 Senegal had two public universities, and this increased to sixteen currently. In recent decades the number of private tertiary institutions exploded, with 65 of these in 2020. There was and is an extreme concentration in and around Dakar.
- 7 From 1963 onwards Senegal got eleven think tanks, also mostly in Dakar.

- 8 Museums in Senegal (we counted 13 of those) are more regionally spread out in the country.

Part 1: The Story

Senegal's demographic and education development

Senegal, officially The Republic of Senegal, is located in West Africa, bordered by Mauritania, Mali, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, and The Gambia which is nearly fully surrounded by Senegal.

Senegal was a French colony from the mid-1850s onwards under the name of Senegal, although the island of Gorée (next to Dakar) had already been under French control since 1677, functioning as a departure point for the Atlantic slave trade. The country became independent in 1960 as the Mali Federation. The Mali Federation broke up later that same year after which Senegal and the French Sudan (later named the republic of Mali) each proclaimed independence.

Senegal's population increased from 3.2 million in 1960 to 16.9 million in the second half of 2020. In 1960, only 23% of the Senegal's population lived in cities (only 737k people), while the urban population has increased to 49% or 8.3 million in 2020. Senegal's largest city is the capital Dakar.

Senegal's life expectancy increased from 38 years for males and 39 years for females in 1960 to 67 years for males and 71 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 18 years in 1960 to 16 years in 1985. Since then, it started to increase and is presently 18.5 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 7 live-born children, which increased to 7.3 in 1985. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.7 live-born children¹.

1 <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/senegal-population/>



Source: Geology.com

Literacy and enrolment

Senegal's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 2.7 million children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 16 (11 years). In 2017, 75% of the primary school age group attended primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-18) are 2.5 million. 38% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2017): females 39% and males lagging slightly behind at 36%. Finally, 1.5 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23 years old). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 8% in 2010 to 13% in 2018, with females at 10%, and males at 15%. In total Senegal currently has ca 200,000 students in higher education institutions. But there are also Senegalese students abroad. We copy Paul Schulmann's assessment, made in 2017: "Senegal sent 11,410 abroad, with 7,439 headed to France. The U.S., with under 700 students, was Senegalese degree seekers' second leading destination"³.

Of the youth (15-24 years old) 370k males and 553k females were regarded as illiterate in 2017. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 1.5 million for males and 2.8

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/sn>

³ African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs March 7, 2017 Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services.

million for females. For Senegal as a whole UNESCO regarded the literacy rate in 2017 as 52%, but for men much better (65%) than for women (40%).

Regional differentiation of education results in Senegal, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses ten regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Senegal as a whole increased with 210%, but regional differences are considerable: from 150% in Fatick to 260% in Diourbel. See map and table 1 in part 2: “the data”.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 2-4 in part 2.

Education index

Throughout the 1990-2018 period the education index improved considerably, and in all regions, with the exception of Dakar between 1990 and 2000. Dakar had the best education conditions in 1990 and 2018, but in between the region with the best education conditions was Ziguinchor in the southwest. By far the worst conditions of formal education existed throughout the period under review in Diourbel, but that was and is also the region with a high level of Islamic teaching (in and around the Islamic holy city Touba). On the other hand, the situation between 1990 and 2018 improved most in Diourbel (and least in the best area Dakar). As a result regional inequality of education conditions improved a lot during these 28 years.

Mean Years of Education for Adults

There are enormous differences within Senegal with regard to adult education levels, measured by ‘mean years of (formal) education’. Inequality diminished, though, because the situation in the best region (Dakar) only improved a little bit (after deterioration between 1990 and 2010), while the worst regions (first Diourbel, and then also Louga) improved more. Please also have a look at the situation in Ziguinchor with its relatively high, and improving levels, except between 1990 and 2000, but that was not an exception: adult education levels deteriorated almost everywhere in the country during that decade. Improvements started in 2000.

Expected Years of Education for Children

Children’s education prospects, as measured by ‘expected years of schooling’ improved consistently almost everywhere (the exception, again, was Dakar between 1990 and 2000). The best region, again, showed the slowest improvements (Ziguinchor), and the worst region, Diourbel, showed the fastest improvements, resulting in diminishing inequality. However, the formal education situation in regions like Diourbel, Louga and Tambacounda, is still quite problematic in 2018.

Senegal’s tertiary knowledge development

Senegal currently has 81 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 16 public ones and 65 private ones, a couple of them with a religious background. Tertiary education started in the early 20th century. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1995 onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities. Many tertiary institutions in Senegal are located in or near the capital city Dakar. The 4icu ranking of African universities lists two universities as among the 200 top universities of Africa: Université Cheikh Anta Diop and Université Gaston Berger.

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the table below.

Senegal’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	2	4	6	9	11	11	11	14	16	16
Private	0	0	2	4	15	22	32	52	58	59 + 6
Total	2	2	8	13	26	33	43	66	74	75 + 6 ⁴

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/bj/>), and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Two major public universities and one major private university:



⁴ Six private institutions have an unknown date of establishment

Université Cheikh Anta Diop, library building⁵

Université Gaston Berger⁶



École Supérieure de Commerce de Dakar,
Campus Point-E⁷

Note on the geography of higher education institutions in Senegal

If we combine the geographical information in tables 5 and 6 we get the following result, as given in table 7 in part 2. There is an extreme concentration of tertiary knowledge institutes (and think tanks, see later), in Dakar with close to four times the national average. Of the remaining regions Ziguinchor in the Casamance area follows, as well as Saint Louis in the north. Four regions do not have any tertiary knowledge institution yet. As has been said before, Diourbel (Touba) is a centre of Islamic learning, beyond the ‘formal’ tertiary knowledge institutions mentioned.

Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Senegal

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 17 think tanks or research institutes in Senegal, outside the university system; we found details for 11 think tanks. See part 2, table 8.

Museums in Senegal

Most of the 13 museums in Senegal known to us are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. See table 9

⁵ Source:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheikh_Anta_Diop_University#/media/File:Biblioth%C3%A8queCheikhAntaDiop.JPG

⁶ Source: <http://www.riskreductionafrica.org/partners-and-programmes-1/gaston-berger-university-st-louis-senegal.html>

⁷ Source: <https://www.supdeco.sn/-Etudier-a-Supdeco->



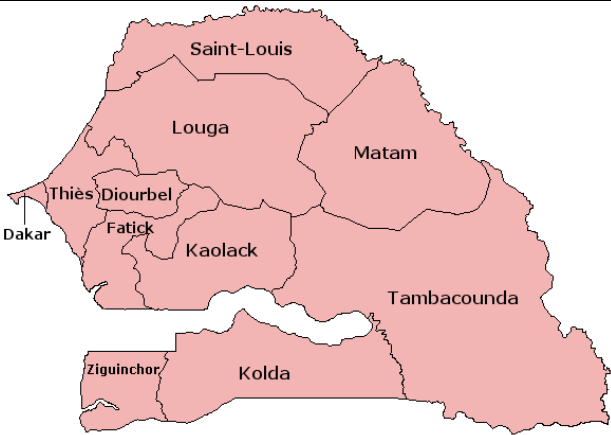
IFAN Museum of African Arts: <https://afrotourism.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/IFANMuseumAfricanArtsMuseum1.jpg>



Musée Historique de Gorée:
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_historique_du_S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal_%C3%A0_Gor%C3%A9e#/media/Fichier:Gor%C3%A9eMus%C3%A9eHistorique2.JPG

Part 2: The Data

Map and Table 1: Regions in Senegal and population in 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Dakar	1540	3810	2.5
	2 = Diourbel	690	1820	2.6
	3 = Fatick	550	840	1.5
	4 = Kaolack	950	1710	1.8
	5 = Kolda	610	1270	2.1
	6 = Louga	580	1000	1.7
	7 = St Louis	760	1620	2.1
	8 = Tambacounda	500	1050	2.1
	9 = Thiès	1020	2100	2.1
	10 = Ziguinchor	330	630	1.9
Total Senegal		7530	15900	2.1

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

Map: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ae/Senegal_Regions.png

Table 2: Senegal: Education index 1990-2018⁸

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Dakar	406	358	449	533	1.31
2 = Diourbel	62	85	135	187	3.02
3 = Fatick	161	198	321	382	2.37
4 = Kaolack	99	140	233	244	2.46
5 = Kolda	103	172	286	289	2.81
6 = Louga	93	117	161	215	2.31
7 = St Louis	155	169	251	288	1.86
8 = Tambacounda	99	137	213	223	2.25
9 = Thiès	215	220	309	368	1.71
10 = Ziguinchor	379	377	515	530	1.40
Total	198	213	301	352	1.78
Inequality	6.55	4.44	3.81	2.85	

Table 3: Senegal, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Dakar	5.6	4.2	5.0	5.8	1.04
2 = Diourbel	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.20
3 = Fatick	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.77

⁸ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

4 = Kaolack	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.14
5 = Kolda	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.13
6 = Louga	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.57
7 = St Louis	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.25
8 = Tambacounda	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.40
9 = Thiès	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.0	1.36
10 = Ziguinchor	3.0	2.4	3.5	4.8	1.60
Total	2.2	1.9	2.4	3.1	1.41
Inequality	11.2	8.4	8.3	5.3	

Table 4: Senegal, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Dakar	7.9	7.8	10.2	12.3	1.57
2 = Diourbel	1.6	2.4	4.0	5.4	3.38
3 = Fatick	4.2	5.8	9.8	11.0	2.62
4 = Kaolack	2.7	4.0	7.0	7.0	2.59
5 = Kolda	2.8	5.3	8.8	8.4	3.00
6 = Louga	2.5	3.5	5.0	6.5	2.60
7 = St Louis	3.6	4.5	7.2	8.0	2.22
8 = Tambacounda	2.4	4.1	6.5	6.4	2.67
9 = Thiès	5.1	5.1	8.4	9.7	1.90
10 = Ziguinchor	10.0	10.7	14.4	13.3	1.33
Total	4.5	5.4	8.0	9.0	2.00
Inequality	6.3	4.5	3.6	2.5	

Table 5: Public universities in Senegal

University	Year of establishment	Location
Université Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) (https://www.ucad.sn/) . Established in 1918 as 'école africaine de médecine', expanded in 1950 with a new science faculty and combined into the "Institut des Hautes Etudes de Dakar" together with the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN). In 1957, a new campus was constructed as the 18th French Public University. This became the University of Dakar. In 1987, its name was changed to honor the Senegalese philosopher and anthropologist, Cheikh Anta Diop. (4icu rank: 1 in Senegal, 33 in Africa (top 200 list) and 2550 worldwide)	1918	Dakar
École nationale d'Administration du Sénégal (ENA) (http://www.ena.sn/)	1960	Dakar
École nationale des Travailleurs sociaux spécialisés (ENTSS) (http://entss.sn/)	1962	Dakar
École nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse économique (ENSAE)	1966	Dakar

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École Inter-États des Sciences et Médecine Vétérinaires de Dakar (EISMV) (EISMV) (http://www.eismv.org/)	1971	Dakar
École polytechnique de Thiès (EPT) (http://ept.sn/) (4icu rank: 11 in Senegal and 11542 worldwide)	1973	Thiès
École supérieure multinationale des Télécommunications (ESMT) (https://www.esmt.sn/)	1981	Dakar
Centre Africain d'Études Supérieures en Gestion (CESAG) (https://www.cesag.sn/)	1985	Dakar
Université Gaston Berger (UGB) (https://www.ugb.sn/) Formerly the University of Saint-Louis, it was renamed for Gaston Berger, an important French-Senegalese philosopher, in 1996. (4icu rank: 2 in Senegal, 113 in Africa (top 200 list) and 5645 worldwide)	1990	St. Louis
Centre de Formation judiciaire (CFJ) (https://www.cfj.sn/)	1995	Dakar
École nationale des Arts (ENA) (http://www.ecolenationaledesarts.sn/)	1995	Dakar
Université Assane SECK de Ziguinchor (UASZ) (https://uasz.sn/) (4icu rank: 4 in Senegal and 9928 worldwide)	2007	Ziguinchor
Université Alioune Diop de Bambey (UADB) (http://www.uadb.edu.sn/) Formerly known as the Regional University College of Bambey, it was renamed Université Alioune Diop de Bambey, in tribute to Alioune Diop, founder of the magazine <i>Présence africaine</i> , in 2011. (4icu rank: 5 in Senegal and 10306 worldwide)	2007	Bambey
Université de Thiès (UT) (https://www.univ-thies.sn/) (4icu rank: 6 in Senegal and 10547 worldwide)	2007	Thiès
Université Amadou Mahtar Mbow (UAM) (4icu rank: 8 in Senegal and 10886 worldwide)	2012	Dakar
Université Sine-Saloum El Hadji Ibrahima Niassé (USSEIN) (http://www.ussein.sn/) (4icu rank: 10 in Senegal and 11377 worldwide)	2013	Dakar

Sources: see part 1

Table 6: Private Universities in Senegal

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Université Cheikh Ahmadou Bamba (UCAB) (https://ucab-edu.com/) (4icu rank: 23 in Senegal and 13159 worldwide)	1973	Touba	No
École supérieure d'Interprétation, de Techniques Administratives, de Management et de Gestion Hôtelière (ETSHOS-IMED). Formerly known as Ecole technique supérieure des Hôtessees et des Secrétaires (ETHSOS). (https://etshosimed.sn/programmes/)	1979 (1995)	Dakar	No
Groupe IPG/ISTI (https://www.ipg-isti.com/)	1981	Dakar	No
Institut Santé Services/Institut supérieur de Santé de Mbour (ISS FOP)	1987	Mbour	No

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Institut Polytechnique de Dakar (IPD) (http://ipd.sn/wp/) (4icu rank: 21 in Senegal and 129686 worldwide)	1991	Dakar	No
Institut supérieur d'Informatique (ISI) (http://www.groupeisi.com/)	1991	Dakar, a.o.	No
Complexe Saint-Michel (http://www.st-michel.sn/)	1991	Dakar	Yes
Institut supérieur de Management Business School ISM (ISM) (https://www.groupeism.sn/)	1992	Dakar	No
Sup'Info - International Academy of Dakar (SUP INFO) (http://www.groupeupinfo.com/)	1992	Dakar	No
L'Université de l'Entreprise (AFI – L'UE) (https://www.afi-ue.sn/)	1993	Dakar	No
Groupe École supérieure de Management de Projet/ Maîtrise de la Gestion des Projets en Afrique (ESMP/ MGP Afrique) (https://esmpsenegal.com/)	1994 (1997)	Dakar	No
École Supérieure de Commerce de Dakar (SUPDECO) (https://www.supdeco.sn/) (4icu rank: 3 in Senegal and 9319 worldwide)	1995	Dakar	No
Université Dakar Bourguiba (UDB) (http://udb-sn.com/) (4icu rank: 12 in Senegal and 12365 worldwide)	1995	Dakar	No
Université internationale des Métiers UIM-Unimetiers (UIM) (http://www.uim-unimetier.com/)	1995	Dakar	No
Institut africain de Management (IAM) (https://www.groupeiam.com/)	1996	Dakar	No
École des Hautes Etudes de Gestion (HEG)	1996	Dakar	No
Université du Sahel (UNIS) (http://unis.sn/) (4icu rank: 9 in Senegal and 11260 worldwide)	1998	Dakar	No
École internationale des Affaires L'École des Managers du 21 ^{ème} siècle (EIA) (https://eia.sn/)	1998	Dakar	No
Institut International de Management (2IM)	1999	Dakar	No
Institut privé d'Etudes et de Formation en Statistique appliquée et en Gestion et Evaluation de Projets (INEF SAGEP) (http://www.inefsagep.org/)	1999	Dakar	No
Institut polytechnique panafricain (IPP) (http://www.ippdakar.com/accueil)	1999	Dakar	No
Institut Africain de Commerce et de Marketing (IACOM) (https://www.iacom-formation.com/) . Also known as "L'université de la banlieue". (4icu rank: 22 in Senegal and 13053 worldwide)	2000	Dakar	No
École supérieure de Technologie et de Management (ESTM) (https://www.estm.sn/)	2001	Dakar	No
Institut technique de Commerce (ITECOM)	2001	Dakar	No
Institut supérieur de Commerce et de Management (ISCOM) (http://iscom.sn/)	2002	Dakar	No
MIT University Dakar (http://www.mit-university.net/) (4icu rank: 7 in Senegal and 10814 worldwide)	2004	Dakar	No
Institut supérieur de Développement local (ISDL) (https://www.isdl.sn/)	2004	Dakar	No
Institut professionnel de l'Entreprise (IPE)	2004	Dakar	No

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Ecole sous-régionale Polytechnique et de Gestion de Tambacounda/Institut Africain de Management, Tambacounda IAM Tamba (ESPG - IAM Tambacounda) (http://espg-iamtamba.e-monsite.com/pages/qui-sommes-nous/qui-sommes-nous.html)	2004	Tambacounda	No
Hautes Etudes De Commerce et d'Informatique Université internationale de Dakar (HECI Dakar) (http://www.groupeheci.ac.ma/) A regional Centre of excellence of the Université Internationale / Réseau HEC Afrique.	2005	Dakar	No
École supérieure de Commerce et de Gestion (ESUP) (http://esupdakar.sn/)	2005	Dakar	No
Institut de Formation en Administration des Affaires (IFAA) (http://www.ifaa.sn/index.php/fr/)	2005	Dakar	No
École Supérieure du Bâtiment (BATISUP) (https://www.batisup.com/) (4icu rank: 18 in Senegal and 12904 worldwide)	2006	Dakar	No
Amadou Ba Hampaté University of Dakar (UAHB) (https://www.uahb.sn/)	2006	Dakar	No
Université Polytechnique de l'Ouest Africain (UPOA) (http://upoa.edu.sn/)	2006	Dakar	No
Groupe Estel/ Ecole Supérieure des Métiers du Management et des Langues (https://www.estel.sn/)	2006	Dakar	No
Institut supérieur de Management et d'Etudes commerciales-Institut Supérieur des Sciences et Technologies (ISMEC-ISST) (http://www.ismec.sn/)	2006 (2016)	Dakar	No
Institut Supérieur des Nouvelles Technologies de Commerce de Bâtiment et de Santé (SUP-TEC-BATIS) (https://suptecbatis.net/) (4icu rank: 25 in Senegal and 13300 worldwide)	2007	Dakar	No
NIIT Senegal - Institut international en Informatique (NIIT) (http://www.niit.sn/)	2007	Dakar	No
École Supérieure d'Electricité, du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics (ESEBAT) (https://www.esebat.com/) (4icu rank: 15 in Senegal and 12795 worldwide)	2008	Dakar	No
École Supérieure de Télécommunication d'Informatique et de Management (ESTIM) (https://www.estim.sn/) (4icu rank: 19 in Senegal and 12938 worldwide)	2008	Dakar	No
Euromed University (https://euromed.sn/)	2008	Dakar	No
Institut Interafricain de Formation en Assurance et Gestion des Entreprises (IFAGE) (https://ifage.net/)	2008	Dakar	No
Institut mariste d'Enseignement supérieur (IMES/UCAO)	2008	Dakar	No
Université catholique d'Afrique de l'Ouest/ Institut supérieur catholique de Gestion (UCAO) (http://www.fiuc.org/bdf_organisme-158_fr.html)	2009	Ziguinchor	Yes
Institut de Management et de Communication (IMC) (http://imc.sn/)	2009	Dakar	No
Dakar Air Academy (DAA) (https://www.dakarairacademy.net/)	2009	Dakar	No

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École Centrale des Logiciels Libres et des Télécommunications (EC2LT) (https://www.ec2lt.sn/) (4icu rank: 13 in Senegal and 12388 worldwide)	2009	Dakar	No
Institut Privé de Formation et de Recherches Médicales de Dakar (IPFORMED) (http://www.ipformed.org/) (4icu rank: 17 in Senegal and 12882 worldwide)	2009	Dakar	No
Collège Université islamique Collège Université Islamique Aboul Abass Ahmed Tidiane (CUIM)	2009	Dakar	Yes
Institut international des Sciences et de la Technologie (IIST) (http://www.iist-hilight.com/)	2010	Dakar	No
École supérieure de Commerce et des Affaires ESCA Groupe EKR (ESCA) (https://ekr-esca.com/)	2010	Dakar	No
Université Euro-Afrique (UEA) (https://www.uea.edu.sn/) (4icu rank: 14 in Senegal and 12623 worldwide)	2011	Dakar	No
African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) (AIMS-Senegal) (https://aims-senegal.org/). Satellite institute of AIMS South Africa.	2011	Mbour	No
Enseignement Supérieur de la Gestion des Finances et de l'Administration (ENSUP) (http://www.opef.sn/ecoles/010eb5a2-7118-4d3f-9f2b-fa77a920365c)	2011	Dakar	No
Institut César	2011	Dakar	No
Ecole Supérieure Internationale Privée - Academie de Sherbrooke (ESIP Sherbrooke Dakar) (2012	Dakar	No
Institut Universitaire de l'Entreprise et du Développement (IUED) (http://www.iuedsenegal.org/) (4icu rank: 16 in Senegal and 12830 worldwide)	2014	Dakar	No
Dakar American University of Science & Technology (DAUST) (https://daust.org/en/)	2017	Somone	No
École Supérieure de Génies (ESGE-SA) (https://www.esgi.fr/) (4icu rank: 20 in Senegal and 12968 worldwide)	Unknown	Dakar	No
Université Kocc Barma Saint-Louis (UKB) (http://www.ukb.sn/) (4icu rank: 24 in Senegal and 13201 worldwide)	Unknown	St. Louis	No
Institut supérieur de Commerce et d'Administration des Affaires (ISCA)	Unknown	Dakar	No
Institut supérieur des Sciences de la Santé (SUP de Santé) (Unknown	Dakar	No
Université de l'Atlantique (UNIVERSAT)	Unknown	Dakar	No
Ensup Afrique	Unknown	Dakar	No
École supérieure des Sciences appliquées (ESSA) (https://www.essa-dakar.com/)	Unknown	Yoff	No

Sources: see part 1.

Table 7: Geographical distribution of Senegal's higher education institutions in 2018⁹

⁹ Table 7 looks at all university locations, including the subsidiaries.

SHDI Region, and cities	Public tertiary institutions	Private tertiary institutions	Total tertiary institutions	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
1 = Dakar (Dakar, Yoff)	11	59	70	18.4
2 = Diourbel (Bambey, Touba)	1	1	2	1.1
3 = Fatick			0	0
4 = Kaolack			0	0
5 = Kolda			0	0
6 = Louga			0	0
7 = St Louis (St Louis, Mbour)	1	2	3	1.9
8 = Tambacounda		1	1	1.0
9 = Thiès (Thiès, Somone)	2	1	3	1.4
10 = Ziguinchor	1	1	2	3.2
Total	16	65	81	5.1

For population numbers in 2018 (needed for the calculation of the last column) and for the map: see table 1, earlier in part 2.

Table 8: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Senegal

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (https://www.uneca.org/idep/)	1963	Dakar
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (https://codesria.org/?lang=en)	1973	Dakar
Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur les Énergies Renouvelables (CERER) (http://cerer.ucad.sn/)	1980	Dakar
West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research (CORAF/WECARD)	1987	Dakar
Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD)	1993?	Dakar
Consortium de Recherches Économiques et Sociales (CRES) (http://www.cres-sn.org/)	2004	Dakar
Dakar International Forum on Peace and Security in Africa (https://dakarforum.org/en/) More a conference than a think tank.	2014	Dakar
Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) (https://www.ipar.sn/?lang=fr)	Unknown	Dakar
Enda énergie (https://www.endaenergie.org/fr) Not sure if this is a company or a think tank.	Unknown	Dakar
Institute de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) (https://www.ird.fr/senegal/)	Unknown	Dakar
ITA Food Technology Institute	Unknown	Dakar

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks (for: 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report) and Google.com

Table 9: Museums in Senegal

Museums	websites	Location
IFAN Museum of African Arts		Dakar
Musée Historique de Gorée Perhaps the same as Maison des Esclaves Gorée		île de Gorée
Musée des Civilisations Noires	http://www.mcn.sn/	Dakar
Musée Boribana		Dakar
Musée de la Culture Diola		Oussouye
Musée de la Femme Henriette- Bathily		Dakar
Musée de la Mer		île de Gorée
Musée des Forces Armées Sénégalaise		Dakar
Musée Géologique Africain		Dakar
Musée Régional de Thiès		Thiès
Musée Régional de Tambacounda		Tambacounda
Musée Senghor Fondation		Dakar
Le musée Kadioute de Boucotte		Boucotte

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, Google.com). Not included: cultural centres

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