

Country WID Profile

(Senegal)

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(Senegal)
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Abbreviations (Senegal)

EPS	National Health Education Plan
ILO	the International Labor Organization
MFASSN	Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity
PAPA	Support Project to the Plan of Action in non-formal Education
PASA	Adjustment Program for the Agricultural Sector
PDIS	Integrated Development Plan for the Health Sector
PDRH2	Human Natural Resource Development Project
PEV	Expanded Vaccination Plan
PISA	Investment Program for the Agricultural Sector
PSSA	Special Support Program for Food Security
UNIDO	the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators (1998)	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate*	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$530	5.0%(’97 -’98)		1.1%	NA	5,6,7
Public Sector(’97-’98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	6.6%	33.0%	0.3%	15.1%	44.8%	2
Population(1999)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate(’90-’95)		
Total	9.3million	44%(1998)		2.70%		1
Women	4.8million	NA				1
Industry/GDP(1997)	Agriculture	Industry (Manufac./Indus.)		Service		
	18%	22%		59%		
Proportion of workers(’97)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
Total	68.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.0%		
Women	68.0%	1.6%	29.7%			8
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
Total	45%	10.3%(1996)	NA	NA		3,2
Women	42%	11.9%(1996)	NA	NA		4
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total(1991)		
Member of parliament	12.8%(19/140)			Managers	6.0%	
Ministries(1998)	15.6%(5/32)			Technicians	8.2%	
Deputy ministries	18.3%(11/60)					
Law for Women		Year	Details			
Marriage Law		1972				
Election Law		1960				
Discrimination # Women		1999				
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
CEDAW				○	1985	
Policy of WID						
Domestic Violence Law						
Employment Equality Law						
Governmental organization of WID						
National Machinery	Ministry of Family, Social Welfare and National Solidarity (MFASSN)					
Ministry of the Interior						

References

- 1) Syst_me des Nations Unies au S_n_gal. Evaluation Commune de la Situation du Pays
- 2) MEFP (9_me plan d'Orientation pour le Development Economipue et Social, 1996/2001)
- 3) UNDP Report '99
- 4) 1997 Human Developing Report
- 5) Entering the 21st century World Development Report 1999/2000 World Bank
- 6) Syst_me des Nations Unies au S_n_gal, ao_t 1998
- 7) Loi de Finances vot_e le 19 novembre 1999
- 8) Nidiaye et al, 1997, Senegal Profile Studies on WID: Preliminary Report,
Submitted of JICA Senegal Office

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile						Ref.
Life expectancy(1998)	Male 50.5 Female 54.2		Population growth rate	2.70%		1,3,4
Expansion of health service('96)	Population /Doctor	13,550	Population/Nurse and Midwife	11,476		2
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP)	NA					
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children		
Total	70 persons(1998)		BCG('90-'95)	90%		9,8
Female	NA		DPT('90-'95)	80%		8
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	80%		8
Total	121 persons(1998)		Measles('90-'95)	80%		9,8
Family planning	50%					
Contraceptive rate	25%(Urban) 2%(Rural)		Age at first marriage	16.1		1,5
Births attendance rate*	47% (1999)		Total fertility rate(1997)*	5.7		8
Maternal anemia rate*	12.9-15.9%		% of infants with low birth weight*	11%('90-'94)		2
Maternal mortality rate	510 persons per 0.1million					10
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	NA		
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt	NA	Malnutrition (Women)	15%		11
Community health service						
Access to safe water	urban NA rural NA		Access to adequate sanitation	urban NA rural NA		
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases			
Statistics(1997)	75,000 person		NA			12

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile						Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education (6 years), Primary education (6 years)					
Public expenditure on education						
% of GNP	NA					
Adult literacy rate('97)						
Total	45.8%					5
Male	44.5%					5
Female	24.8%					5
Primary education('99)	Net enrollment ratio		Female ratio of higher education			
Male	65.4%		education	NA		4,7
Female	58.1%		humanities	NA		4,7
<Educational Issues>			social sciences	NA		
Secondary education('95)	Net enrollment ratio*		natural sciences engineering	NA		
Male	27.2%		medical	NA		6,7
Female	16.8%					6,7
<Educational Issues>						
Higher education('95)	Enrollment ratio					
Total	20.0%					6,7
Female	12.0%					6,7

References

- 1) MFASSN (Plan d'Action pour la Femme, 1997-2001)
- 2) Ndiaye et al, 1997, Senegal Profile Studies on WID: Preliminary Report, Submitted of JICA Senegal
- 3) MEFP (9eme plan d'Orientation pour le Developement Economique et Social, 1996/2001)
- 4) Systeme des Nations Unies au Senegal. Evaluation Commune de la Situation du Pays
- 5) Rapport Mondial sur le D_veloppement Humain, 1999
- 6) UNISEF 1999 Education
- 7) MEN/DPRE 1997
- 8) UNISEF Annual Report 1997
- 9) UNISEF Annual Report 2000
- 10) Situation Economique du S_n_gal, 1997
- 11) MEFP/DPS, EDS III S_n_gal 1997
- 12) UN United Nations Report on AIDS 1998

2 General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women

General Situation of Women in Senegal

- 1) Women contribute greatly to production activities and they play a great economic and social role especially in the rural area
- 2) Despite their prominent role in agricultural production, women are generally not deeply involved in the dissemination of new farming techniques.
- 3) The number of women actively involved in informal sector has rapidly grown during the past few years, however, it is feared that the structural adjustment programs causes negative impacts.
- 4) Polygamy is widely accepted in rural areas; however, at the national level, more and more women are in a monogamous relationship.

Senegal, located in Western Africa, is one of few countries in Africa where democracy by multi-parties has taken root. Since its independence of 1960, Senegal has promoted policies on the basis of mild non-alliance while maintaining ties with France. Since most of its territory is less than 200 meters above sea level, tropical rain forest prevail in the south. However, almost all of national land is savanna.

Senegal is considered to be a low-ranking intermediate economy as classified by the World Bank. The economy has been dependent on mono-cultural agriculture, mainly peanuts, since the French colonial period. About 60% of labor force is involved in the agricultural sector (Ndiaye et al, 1997). Although the government is endeavoring to promote diversification in agriculture, results have fallen short of expectation. However, in 1998, the overall primary sector has known a 6.9% growth with the agricultural sub-sector representing 12.1% of the total compared to 1997. Senegal now faces a budget deficit, trade deficit and an increase in external debt due to a decrease in output attributed to successive droughts, a sharp decline of the international price of peanuts and an increase in raw materials and food imports.

Women represent 52% of the total population of the country and 75% of the rural population. The female workforce has reached 42% (1997 Human Development Report). Women contribute greatly to production activities and about 16% of them are household leaders. They play a great economic and social role especially in the rural area, where they produce most of the household food and take care of the children. However, despite their prominent role in agricultural production, women are generally not deeply involved in the dissemination of new farming techniques. Therefore, measures supporting female production activities are very limited.

The informal sector is more easily accessible for women; therefore, the number of women actively involved in this sector has rapidly grown during the past few years. Furthermore, it is feared that the structural adjustment programs, implemented since 1980, have had a negative impact on women. In the public sector, female representation is less than 26% while 40% of the employees in the private sector are women (Système des Nations Unies au Sénégal, août 1998). Due to a reduction in administrative functions and governmental cutbacks, socially-related programs in many cases directly connected to female livelihoods had to be canceled. Consequently, women's living conditions are getting more and more

precarious.

A study conducted in 1996 revealed that women had the monopoly on fruits and vegetables trade; it also indicated that women represent 40% of small traders for horticulture products.

[Cultural and social background]

Traditional families are varied and based on the patriarchal, maternal or dual-descent systems of 20 ethnic groups, including the Wolof. Even if the maternal system is used by an group, assets are inherited by sons. The women's property rights are often neglected and the opportunities and space offered to women are very limited. However generally speaking, a certain degree of social participation, including politics is now being granted to women, particularly within some ethnic groups such as the Wolof and the Diola.

In a country overwhelmingly Muslim (93.8% of the population), the notion of family as a whole is still very important to the people. Since the most visible role for women is to be a good mother and a dedicated wife, those endowed with many children are held in high esteem. Accordingly, there is a strong tendency for women to marry young and the average age of first wedding being 16.1 years.

Polygamy is widely accepted in rural areas; however, at the national level, more and more women are in a monogamous relationship. The Family Code provides that the lowest age of marriage is 16 years; it also recognizes the married women's right to call for a divorce. The system that permitted a widow to marry a dead husband's brother was abolished, yet the right to choose monogamy/polygamy is still granted to men. However almost all the statute laws are written in French, so French-illiterate women cannot understand them, and therefore, awareness of their own rights remain low. Furthermore, the statute and customary laws coexist together so that actual application of the laws is extremely complicated.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) In November 1996, Senegal elaborated its National Plan of Action.
- 2) In the light of Beijing conference in 1995, Senegal made efforts towards a better involvement of women in the decision-making process nationwide.
- 3) New laws protecting and promoting women and girls' rights have been adopted or are being adopted.

[WID/Gender Policy]

The Constitution guarantees equality between men and women, the voting rights and all the basic human rights for citizens. In 1985, Senegal ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Senegal has also participated to all world conferences on Women.

In the National Development Plan, the 5th Socioeconomic Plan (1977 to 1981) set forth measures allowing for the first time, women to act as producers and people bearing economic responsibility. Therefore, a policy to promote female participation in national socioeconomic development was set up and included in the 6th Socioeconomic Plan (1981 to 1985). A Women's Council working on the Socioeconomic Development Process was established. However, in the late 1980s, WID/gender-related measures were crossed out of the 7th and 8th Socioeconomic Plans due to the Government's obligation to cut public expenditures as part of its adjustment policy.

In November 1996, Senegal elaborated its National Plan of Action. In the light of Beijing conference in 1995, Senegal also made efforts towards a better involvement of women in the decision-making process nationwide. New laws protecting and promoting women and girls' rights have been adopted or are being adopted.

2-3 National Machinery

Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity: MFASSN

National machinery	Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity
Number of Staff:	509
Budget	1.581374 billion (1999 in CFA)
Function and Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Implement the national policy in partnership with other ministries as defined by the President 2) Elaboration of a Family Policy 3) Encourage economic and social promotion of women 4) Promotion and respect of women and children's rights 5) Promotion of the handicapped and needy people 6) Promotion of community development 7) Set up a National Solidarity Fund 8) Set up 6,800 Women's Economic Groups (1,046,000 members)

Source: MFASSN, Projet Loi de Finance 2000, nov. 1999

In 1981, the Bureau in charge of Women's Affairs at the former Ministry of Public Health and Social Action replaced the late Secretariat of National Women's Issues established in 1978 and took responsibility of WID/gender-related policies. Later on, the Ministry of Woman, Child and Family Affairs (*Ministere de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille*: MFEF) was established in 1990 as an independent ministry. The Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity (MFASSN), as it is called now, was created in July 1998.

[Government Ministries Implementing Women-related Activities]

Ministry	Activities/Programs
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Natural Resources Development Project (PDRH2) among the objectives: to boost women literacy up to 65% in 1998 - Building of 3,500 classrooms (60% in Rural areas and 40% in urban centers); hiring of new teachers nationwide - Support Projects to the Plan of Action in non-formal Education (PAPA)
Ministry of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Health Policy (1989) - Vaccination Program (PEV) - Maternal Mortality Prevention Program - Program Against Women's Malnutrition - Family Planning Program - Program Against Std. and AIDS - Integrated Development Plan for the Health Sector (PDIS) for the 5 years - National Health Education Plan (EPS)
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment Program for the Agricultural Sector (PASA) aiming the promotion of women entrepreneurship especially in rural areas - Investment Program for the Agricultural Sector (PISA) - Special Support Program for Food Security (PSSA) initiated by FAO, and other international institutions.
National Family Planning Coordination Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of maternal and infant health through mastering of fertility and pregnancy-related risks among young girls and old women - Avoid multiple and/frequent pregnancies, improve the quality of the services in terms of contraception, fight against sterility and Std./AIDS - Collaborate with NGOs in the family planning methods

Source: - Plan d'Action de la Femme 1997/2001

- 9ème Plan d'Orientation pour le Développement Economique et Social, 1996- 2001

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) The adult literacy rate is 24.8% for females and 44.5% for males, which is sharply lower than the average rates of African nations in Sub-Sahara.
- 2) A 10-point difference (55% for boys and 45% for girls for 1998/1999) exists in the enrollment rates for primary education between men and women (MEN/DPRE, 1999).
- 3) In secondary education, the number of girls sharply decreases; the gross enrollment rate in secondary education of girls is only 6.7%.

[General Situation]

The educational system in Senegal comprises primary education (6 years), secondary education (7 years) and higher education. Education is compulsory for the first 6 school years. Although some people in higher income brackets who have obtained French-style education of the suzerain state enjoy a higher educational level, on the whole, the educational level is low. The adult literacy rate is 24.8% for females and 44.5% for males, which is sharply lower than the average rates of African nations in Sub-Sahara at 48% for women and 67% for men. In addition, a 10-point difference (55% for boys and 45% for girls for 1998/1999) exists in the enrollment rates for primary education between men and women (MEN/DPRE, 1999).

The government's top priority is to achieve total dissemination of primary education. In order to provide high quality secondary education, standardization of student class size and improvements of teaching methods are necessary. Furthermore, in higher education, contents that will enable the labor force to meet industrial and developmental needs should be defined. Another major step towards the eradication of illiteracy is the education of adults. At one time, textbooks were distributed by the government. However, Confronted with dwindling financial resources, distribution was abolished and now each family must purchase its own textbooks. Therefore, many low-income households cannot afford textbooks. Furthermore, the actual number of available textbooks is insufficient, the number of textbooks per student being only 3.3, significantly less than the ideal 6.2 textbooks required (Ndiaye et al, 1997).

Table: Basic Data on Education

Education	
Illiteracy rate	
. Women	78.0%
. Men	63.0%
Gross school enrollment	
. Girls	55.0%
. Boys	65.0%
Access to high school	
. Girls	16.1%
. Boys	27.6%
Access to University	
. Girls	1%
. Boys	4%
Percent of women teachers in public schools	42.7%
Percent of women teachers in elementary schools	26.5%

Percent of women teachers in secondary schools	15.3%
Percent of women teachers in high schools	12.7%

Sources: - National Plan of Action for the Senegalese Women 1997-2001. September 1996;
 - Implementation Plan of the National Plan of Action For the Senegalese Women, Dec. 1997.
 - Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique : ESP, 1992-93; EESEC, 1992-93; EDS, 1992-93
 - Présidence de la République/DPS : EOI, 1995
 - Direction de la Planification : IX Plan d'Orientation pour le Dévpt. Economique et social, 1996-2001.
 - Ministère de la Santé Publique et de l'Action Sociale : Division Statiques Sanitaires, 1993.

[Primary, secondary and higher education]

The net enrollment rates in primary school for 1997 were 67% for boys and 53% for girls. Compared to 1989, the rate for girls increased 4 points, which was the result of the tremendous efforts made by the authorities to encourage girls' enrollment (Système Nations Unies au Sénégal, août 1998). However, only 40% of girls obtained primary education (1997 UNICEF Annual Report). Furthermore, most of the girls dropped out of school, which is a major concern. About 6.3% of girls drop out of school before the end of grade 1, against only 3.8% for boys (Système des Nations Unies au Sénégal, août 1998). This situation stems from the traditional belief that girls' schooling is less important than boys'.

In secondary education, the number of girls sharply decreases to less than half the number of girls in primary education. The gross enrollment rate in secondary education was 10.2% in 1996. For girls, this rate is only 6.7% for the same period. The enrollment rates for girls are held in check for the following reasons: (i) a passive attitude toward female education is strong especially in rural areas, (ii) early marriage and pregnancy, (iii) education expenses for girls are considered due to early marriage, and (iv) educational content does not meet employment needs.

About 95% of the population are Muslim, which also has a big influence on education. Even though the woman's role as mother and wife is emphasized, education for women is to be promoted and is expected to contribute to the eradication of female illiteracy to some extent. On the other hand, many social groups are generally antagonistic to female education, considered to be related to the emancipation of women. So we should carefully observe how a religion influences women's education.

[Teachers and Teaching Materials]

Since teaching materials currently used lay a particular emphasis on female stereotypes, real improvements in this area are necessary. About 49.3% of the teaching personnel in kindergartens are women and over 46% of primary-school masters are female. Women also represent; 37% in secondary schools and 33.7% in the general secondary, 34% technical secondary school and 26.7 at the university level. Compared to women's low enrollment rate, the presence of women is mostly felt in basic and primary education level. (Plan d'Action de la Femme, 1997-2001, nov. 1999).

[Literacy education]

Since the 1970s, under the government's policy to promote literacy education, various

organizations including governmental organizations, NGOs and missionary groups have provided literacy education. However in the mid-1990s, the illiteracy rate was still very high, mostly among women. It was 82.1% in 1994 and, in 1998 it dropped to 64.3%. For men, the overall illiteracy rate is about 63% (Plan d'Action de la Femme. 1997-2001, nov. 1999). Since the areas of implementation and beneficiaries are limited, a great gender gap, and strong geographical disparities still exist.

[Vocational Training and Technical Schools]

The Ministry of Labor and Employment is responsible for vocational training in the 114 centers, and 6 technical high schools in 1994/95 (MEFP, 9ème Plan d'Orientation Economique et Sociale, février. 1997). The objective of the Ministry is to ensure the compatibility between training and employment. There are two areas in vocational training and technical education: Industrial Studies and the Commercial and Secretarial studies.

Female opportunities for training are limited compared to the male's. Furthermore, female education is primarily focussed on areas such as secretary, sewing, handcraft, education and health, etc.

Table-1 : Evolution of the Enrollment rate in Secondary Schools

Years	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Girls	57,326	57,746	60,176	68,511
Boys	92,178	93,987	96,814	105,902
Total	140,504	151,733	156,990	174,413

Source: Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Education, 1998/99

Table-2 : Evolution of the Enrollment rate in Higher Secondary Schools

Years	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Girls	18,739	19,615	19,330	21,319
Boys	34,819	35,838	35,101	36,255
Total	53,558	55,463	54,431	57,574

Source: Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Education, 1998/99

Table-3 : Evolution of the Enrollment rate in Technical Schools

Years	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Girls	2,050	1,380	1,705	1,496
Boys	3,411	2,676	2,910	2,650
Total	5,461	4,056	4,615	4,146

Source: Direction de la Planification et de la Réforme de l'Education, 1998/99

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) The maternal mortality still remains extremely high at 1,200 (per 100,000 live births) (UNICEF Annual Report, 1997).
- 2) Low quality in health personnel and inadequacy of medical treatment is a backdrop to the extremely high maternal mortality rate.
- 3) Malnutrition has become a serious problem among pregnant women and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age.

[General Situation]

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare has introduced health measures through which health and medical services are to be provided while promoting transfer of authority to local government. Access to health services is still inadequate in both urban and rural areas. However, 37% of personnel involved in medical services are concentrated in Dakar, the nation's capital city, where only 22% of the total population resides (see table below)

Table: Health and Basic indicators in Senegal

Health Facilities	Senegal	Dakar
Hospital	17	7
Regional Health Centers	52	10
Local Health Centers	733	96
Rural Health huts	1170	11
Rural midwife Centers	551	-
Private Clinics	24	17
Private Doctors	414	278

Source : (ENDA Santé -July 1997)

Many problems need to be addressed, such as, the shortage of medical equipment, the inefficient supply of pharmaceuticals, the lack of personnel capability to formulate policies and the insufficiency of funds to purchase pharmaceuticals. Despite this, the Health Ministry budget decreased from about 10% in 1969 to 5% in 1988 due to the structural adjustment program. Actually, in 1998 the Health Ministry budget was reduced by 10.99% compared to in 1997. This reduction was due to the transfer of competence to local authorities. In addition, it is reported that health and medical services have deteriorated in quality. Consequently, the negative effects brought by structural adjustment are acknowledged. To deal with these circumstances, a revival of traditional medicines such as plant remedies has been reported. The expenses on personnel account for two thirds (2/3) of the government budget and funding for facility investments or programs remain limited.

Malaria causes nearly half of all deaths in Senegal, the other leading causes of death being tetanus, epidemic meningitis, tuberculosis and measles.

[Children and Maternal Health]

Although the infant mortality rate fell from 174 (per 1,000 live births) in 1960 to 70 (per 1,000 live births) over the past 35 years and the average life expectancy at birth has grown

to 50 years of age, the maternal mortality still remains extremely high at 1,200 (per 100,000 live births) (UNICEF Annual Report, 1997). Therefore, the highest priority is to take measures in the health and medical areas. Great disparities in estimates can be seen (POPTech, 1991), particularly in rural areas. The causes for inviting such a high maternal mortality rate include early marriage (69% of females gave birth under 17 years of age), frequent childbirth, heavy labor, malnutrition and insufficient pre-maternal examinations. A lack of understanding of maternal health by both mothers and health workers exists.

The ratio of illiterate women taking pre-maternal examinations among women was 69%, compared to a ratio of 98% for women who completed secondary education. Accordingly, a positive correlation exists between educational level and the rate of taking pre-maternal examinations (Ndiaye et al, 1997). It still remains that despite assisted childbirth reaching 46% (1997 UNICEF Annual Report), low quality in health personnel and inadequacy of medical treatment is a backdrop to the extremely high maternal mortality rate.

Table : Basic data on Health in Senegal

Life expectancy	50.5 years
Women life expectancy	54.2 years
Maternal mortality (100,000 births of living births)	560
Mature women malnutrition rate	15%
Use of birth control methods by women	7.4% (3.3% in rural area)
Number of women per mid-wife	2844
Medical assisted births	47%
Practice of excision	20% to 70% according to the regions
Infant mortality rate (1,000 live births)	70
Girls	60
Boys	81

Source: :MEFP/DPS, EDS III Sénégal 1997

The vaccination program has produced satisfactory results in reducing infant mortality. As mentioned earlier, the infant mortality rate declined to 70 (per 1,000 live births) in 1995. However, no significant positive change has been noted since then. Since the geographical gap is great in the infant mortality rate, according to a survey implemented in 1991, the urban rate was 69.8 while the rural one was estimated at 102.3 (Medical cooperation file by country, 1993). Leading causes of infant death are diarrheic diseases, acute respiratory infections, tetanus and malaria.

Because increases in agricultural productions cannot keep up with the increase in population, both food production and caloric intake per capita have decreased. Consequently, malnutrition has become a serious problem among pregnant women and nursing mothers, and children under 5 years of age. The rates of anemic women of childbearing age are 12.9% to 15.9% depending on the regions. In particular, the incidence of anemia is significant among women during pregnancy and pre-natal period (Ndiaye et al, 1997). Causes include malnutrition, pregnant women, insufficient nutritive education and long lactation periods. And compounding the situation are problems such as low education among women, food shortages during the rainy season, malaria epidemics and a lack of access to medical facilities. Furthermore, to obtain safe water, women must draw water 4 to 5 times a day, so that the labor burden for drawing water has lead to the emaciation of

physical strength.

[Family Planning]

As in other African countries, children are regarded as a proof of wealth, so the inhabitants are fond of fecundity. Correspondingly, the number of household members, including in urban areas, is extremely high. Households with 5 to 9 family members accounted for 55% while households with less than 4 persons amount to only 9% (Medical cooperation file by country, 1993). According to a population survey conducted in 1986, the ideal number of children regarded by women is 6.8, exceeding the net specific fertility rate (6.1 children). Therefore, it became clear that women themselves desire a lot of children (POPTECH, 1991). Because of the reduction in the infant mortality rate, the population increased from 2.5% in 1968 to 2.9% in 1988. Promoting birth control practices by changing people's awareness of the desired number of children has become a major issue nationwide.

Although the number of people using contraception is increasing, the dissemination rate of contraception still remains low at 7%. (UNICEF Annual Report, 1997). In recent years however, knowledge of contraceptive methods and their use has gradually increased. Despite women's growing understanding of contraceptive methods, the majority of them want to have many children, which is a serious threat to birth control strategies in the country. The implementation of these strategies is closely related to the level of women's education. In addition, it is hard to obtain contraceptive products in rural areas, which is another major constraint to the effectiveness of the undertaking.

In 1994, 73% of the Family Planning centers were located in Dakar (about 40% of the total population) The remainder representing over 60% of the Senegalese population lives in rural areas and have access to only 27% of family planning facilities. Although the teachings of Islam do not prohibit contraception, the Ministry of Public Health plans to involve religious leaders in preaching for Family Planning.

Table : Married Women Using Contraception (%)

Method	National	Urban	Rural
Whatever method	26.7	n.a	7.4
Modern method	17.3	n.a	n.a
Pill	11.2	n.a	n.a
IUD	4	n.a	n.a
Injection	3.2	n.a	n.a
Diaphragm	1.7	n.a	n.a
Condom	5	n.a	n.a
Female Sterilization	0.5	n.a	n.a
Male Sterilization	-	n.a	n.a
Traditional method	14.5	n.a	n.a
Rhythm	3.9	n.a	n.a
Withdrawal	2.5	n.a	n.a
Long abstinence	5	n.a	n.a
Talisman	3.7	n.a	n.a
Others	1.3	n.a	n.a

[AIDS]

Since the 6 cases of AIDS discovered in 1986, there has been an increase of prevalence of the disease in the country. In 1997, more than 2,000 cases were officially registered. This is far from the actual situation of the epidemic. According to the United Nations Report on AIDS published in June 1998, the number of persons infected with the HIV/AID virus was estimated at 75,000 in 1997.

The level of prevalence within the adult population (15 to 49 years) is assessed at 1.77% for the same period. The number of AIDS-orphan children under 15 since 1986 is 49,000. The results of the surveillance of the HIV infection among targets (pregnant women, STD-infected men, groups having tuberculosis, prostitutes and the patients in hospitals) shows a higher prevalence among prostitutes (10- 40%).

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Rural women account for more than 75% of the labor force; their participation in the agricultural production activities represents 81%.
- 2) Women are not participating in the dissemination of agriculture.
- 3) Since women cannot meet most of the requirements in terms of security, collateral, etc., they only represented 10% of the beneficiaries of small-scale agricultural loans; and most of women rely on informal financing

[General Situation]

In 1994, the agricultural sector accounted for 17% of GDP and absorbed a little over 75% of labor force (Ndiaye et al, 1997). In 1998, the contribution of agriculture in the formation of the GDP was 23% representing about 60% of the labor force (Système des Nations Unies au Sénégal, août 1998).

In addition to the production of peanuts on 40% of all arable land (Kyodo News, 1996), leading agricultural products include sorghum, rice, corn and cotton. Fish is also one of the leading exports. In recent years, it has become difficult to obtain sufficient food production in line with the progress of soil erosion and desertification. However, cultivation through inappropriate methods further invites soil erosion, making the dissemination of sound farming techniques vital. Agricultural activities are being modernized to fight against the weather uncertainties. Farmers are urged to shift from traditional cash crop and subsistence activities to horticulture production, especially in the Niayes area. Irrigation techniques are being gradually implemented.

[Land-ownership]

The National Land Act stipulates that the land belongs to the State and can be used regardless to gender. However, in many cases the wealthy make decisions concerning land use/ownership and women are frequently disadvantaged.

Since women do not participate in the decision-making process, when irrigation facilities were to be set up at the village level, water channels were constructed on places where women produce rice or peanut. Although the Islamic law entitles women to inherit, a women generally has only half a man's portion of land and a widow is entitled to only one eighth (1/8) of her husband's assets (World Bank, 1992).

[Agriculture]

Rural women account for more than 75% of the labor force; their participation in the agricultural production activities represents 81%. In addition, they spend between 5 and 8 hours for domestic chores. The total number of hours of active daily life is between 12 and 15 hours. As far as production activities are concerned, women are involved in peanut and cereals production. In addition to reproductive activities, they actively participate in agricultural production. They are responsible for most of rice farming activities and play a great role in the production and distribution of fruits and vegetables. Women's role in cattle breeding can also be important as women have the right to own cattle. They have the monopoly of production and distribution of milk and dairy products. (Plan d'Action de la Femme 1997-2001, nov. 1999)

[Agricultural Extension Worker]

Women are not participating in the dissemination of agriculture. Actually all of the 600 persons involved in modern farming techniques dissemination agriculture are men (World Bank, 1992). Although the Ministry of Agriculture, in charge of improving irrigation, encourages coordinators to take appropriate measures for women, the Ministry's own policy towards a more active role for women is unclear. Since the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity also intends to promote a program to train disseminating personnel and dissemination toward women, the establishment of training institutions is to be seen.

[Accessibility to Micro Finance]

A Civil Commercial Code was enacted in 1963 to regulate and promote financial, economic and social activities. However, since women cannot meet most of the requirements in terms of security, collateral, etc., they only represented 10% of the beneficiaries of small-scale agricultural loans and 1% of the beneficiaries of total agricultural loans; and most of women rely on informal financing (Ndiaye et al, 1997). Although small-scale funding programs go along with support for starting-up business or training for production groups are being implemented by the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Social Welfare and National Solidarity and NGOs to improve such opportunities, tangible results are to be seen.

Informal systems, such as the *tontines*, (revolving funds) are widely used in Senegal and are favored by women who generally have too little skills in banking procedures or funding mechanisms. In rural areas, women are even more disadvantaged in terms of getting loans. Yet, they have relatively good saving capabilities and always reimburse their loans when given a chance to get funding.

[Forestry]

In recent years, forest resources are being exhausted, and women must spend more time than ever gathering wood for fuel. Since women are mostly involved in cultivation, collecting firewood, water and fodder, childbearing and rearing, they have been dependent on environmental conditions. When firewood is not available, some women experiment alternative fuels such as local plant stalks, plant residues and charcoal. Consequently, this leads to a lack of food and malnutrition that increase the child mortality. Rural women's workload also increases as environmental conditions deteriorate for example when women have to travel long distances to find water and/or wood.

[Fisheries]

In this sub-sector, women have the monopoly of fish processing and conservation. Traditionally, men own the equipment and go fishing and women were in charge of the distribution of fish. In terms of revenues, the highest incomes earned by women are found in the fishing sector. However, the economic and political strategies initiated are favorable to men. Actually, modern fishing requires financial means and adequate equipment; it also requires times and skills which are out of women's reach. Women are therefore left aside and confined to the distribution network that they supervise exclusively.

Some changes have been noticed in Guet Ndar, a traditional village of fishermen in St. Louis where women have gained a new status. These women have proven that when given access to inputs, loans and equipment, they can run their own business. Fisher-women not only continue to sell fish but also have succeeded in purchasing their own boats. According to a recent study made by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), one woman employs 4 to 10 men. From traditional fishing activities, women are steadily moving towards industrial activities. If they get financial and technical support, fisher-women can improve their competitiveness and even export more produce to other West African countries, they can certainly benefit from it.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) Generally female participation in labor is relatively low compared with that of men. In addition, both productivity and wages focus on lower-scale occupations. Most of women who engage in higher-ranking jobs are civil servants or quasi-civil servants in health and education sectors.
- 2) Many women work at night without any compensation (Ndiaye et al, 1997); the State has no reliable policy aiming at improving women's working conditions.
- 3) The number of female engaged in the informal sector is estimated to have reached 730,000 (Ndiaye et al, 1997).

[General Situation]

Concerning the distribution of labor force by sector, although the agricultural sector accounted for a little over 60% for both men and women, the number of people involved in the services industry has recently increased. A structural adjustment program has produced some results at the macro-economic level; however a reduction in civil servants or governmental expenditure has resulted in an increase of unemployment. In addition, improvements in the living standard have not yet been achieved. Accordingly, young people are dissatisfied with the lack of labor opportunities.

In order to minimize the negative effects of the government's structural adjustment program on employment, it introduced the Plan on Employment of Youth in 1993. However, the opposition parties and young people were not satisfied which lead to the development of a large-scale general strike. Furthermore, a strike by civil servants opposed to the privatization of public corporations, such as the water and electricity supply and telephone, is being carried out. The government-run transportation enterprise (SOTRAC) employees have recently gone on strike to protest against the authorities intention to sell off the company to foreign private interests.

[Participation in Labor]

In many cases, labor-related data are not classified by gender. Consequently, accurate information on women is often difficult to obtain. Generally female participation in labor is relatively low compared with that of men. In addition, both productivity and wages focus on lower-scale occupations.

Many women who engage in higher-ranking jobs are civil servants or quasi-civil servants. They are frequently employed in women traditionally-held fields: health and education. The number of female civil servants decreased sharply from 15% in 1986 to 1% in 1993 (Ndiaye et al, 1997). Many female civil servants were discharged due to structural adjustment or deterioration of governmental financing. In the Labor Code, although equal labor and wages are guaranteed, employers do not always observe the law. Women are excluded from occupations considered dangerous, such as mining, road construction, night work and the military.

[Employed labor]

Table : Basic data on Women's Employment in Senegal

Employment figures	
Women in formal jobs	7.6%
Women in informal jobs	23.6%
Unemployment rate	29%
Proportion of active women	39%
Women in the private sector	15.0%
Women in the public sector	9%
Top executive women in the private sector	4.0%
Women in agriculture	68.0%
Women in commerce	19%

Sources: - National Plan of Action for the Senegalese Women 1997-2001. September 1996;
- Implementation Plan of the National Plan of Action For the Senegalese Women, Dec. 1997.
- Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique : ESP, 1992-93; EESEC, 1992-93; EDS, 1992-93
- Présidence de la République/DPS : EOI, 1995
- Direction de la Planification : IX Plan d'Orientation pour le Dévpt. Economique et social, 1996-2001.
- Ministère de la Santé Publique et de l'Action Sociale : Division Statiques Sanitaires, 1993.

Many enterprises pay men wages daily; whereas, a piece-rate system of wages has been adopted for women. Although chemical factories are extremely dependent on female non-skilled workers, coexistence between female labor in employment and domestic labor is difficult due to long-hour constraints, insufficiency in means of transport, a shortage of social services including day care services, and inadequate access to water. Many female workers at factories are compelled to work for 12 hours straight with only 30 to 90-minutes break.

Many women work at night without any compensation (Ndiaye et al, 1997). The State has no reliable policy aiming at improving women's working conditions. And as mentioned earlier, female government jobs are concentrated in areas such as education and health. In private enterprises, many women engage in the services industry, such as the hotels, and commercial industries.

In addition to 14-week pre and post-maternal leave, one hour paid leave per day is granted for nursing during the 15 months after resuming work. Furthermore, a maternal allowance is paid to mothers until their children are age 2. Although rests for nursing, a system where mothers are able to work and leave to take children to daycare centers has not yet been improved. According to a survey conducted by the International Labor Organization (ILO), it is clear that employers regard motherhood as a hindrance to productivity (Ndiaye et al, 1997). The labor environment is very tough for mothers who intend to work.

[Informal Sector]

Informal productive and commercial activity supplies daily revenues being used to feed the family; it is the major provider of urban jobs and women represent 23.6% of people involved in the sector. It is generally assumed that the informal sector is a set of activities

that does not fall under the law. This interpretation is rapidly changing with the growing impact of these activities on the overall economy. Actually, 35% of Senegalese economic activities are informal (ESP, 1991).

Nowadays, men are no longer the only income provider, women and even children are also contribute. And they usually deal with that through informal economic channels. The role of women in providing food, clothes and education is now essential. Women lead about 16% of the households in the country. The number of female engaged in the informal sector is estimated to have reached 730,000 (Ndiaye et al, 1997). Moreover, in addition to collecting of gold and salt, they become actively involved in handicraft production, sewing, and the retail industry.

4 WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
Education					
Adult Literacy Education	Tostan (NGO)	CIDA			
Literacy Education (1,000)	MCAPLN	CIDA	1990~1993		
Education for Women Aiming at Health and Status Promotion (PDRH1)		World Bank	1992~1996		
Literacy Education (PPFJ)	MCAPLN/NGO	France	1991~1995		
Girls Education Promotion (PDRH5)	Ministry of Education/INEADE/NGO/AGETIP	World Bank	1993~1998		
Health					
Research Program to Decrease Maternal Mortality Rate (SEN 86/007)		UNDP	1988~1992		
Assistance for the Program to Decrease material Mortality Rate (Tambacounda) (SEN 93/003)	Ministry of Health and Social Activity	UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/PAM	1993~1996		
Rural Health Phase II; Care for Children (685-0242)	HIID	USAID	1993~1996		
National Program for AIDS Alleviation (SEN 88/001, SEN 92/003, SEN 94/003)		UNDP	1988~1995		
Family Health/Population Project (685-0248)	Ministry of Health and Social Activity/IST/ BUCEN	USAID			
Care for Children (685-0286)	Ministry of Health and Social Activity	USAID	1992~1998		
Family Planning Promotion	ASBEF	Netherlands	1991~1993		
Health Promotion in Sahel	Population Council	Netherlands	1993		
Hygiene Improvement in rural Area (SEN 92/002)	Ministry of Rural and Water Development/Ministry of Children and Family/NGO	UNDP/FENU	1993~1996		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery					
Recycle Center for Forestry Program (SEN/86/008)	MNP/FAO	UNDP/Netherlands	1988~1992		
Food Processing Technology and Management Development (SEN 91/PRO1)	Ministry of Children and Family/ILO/フランス	UNIFEM	1992~1994		
Saving and Credit Project (SEN 88/WO2)	CONACAP/ILO	UNIFEM	1988~1990		
Livelihood Capability Improvement Project	Ministry of Children and Family/ILO	UNIFEM			
Technical Assistance for Private Sector (SEN 88/WO3)	PAMEZ	CIDA			
Livelihood Assistance (SEN 85/002)	NGO/Ministry of Children and Family	UNDP	1988~1994		
Livelihood assistance (SEN 87/001)	Ministry of Children and Family/ILO	UNIFEM			
Strengthening Livelihood in Rural Area (SEN 87/002)	Ministry of Rural and Water Development	CIDA			
Home-garden Project		CIDA			
Assistance for Banana Producers (Tambacounda)	MDR/SAED	Netherlands	1985		
Village Irrigation Project	Ministry of Rural and Water Development		1984~1990		

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues
Rural Development along Watershed (SEN 82/002)	MPN/FAO	UNDP	1990~1995		
Rice Cultivation Technology Improvement		Netherlands	1988		
Technical Assistance Project for Rural Women's Group	Ministry of Children and Family/ILO	UNIFEM/ ZONTA	1995~1998		
Economic Activities					
Integration of Women into Agro-Industry Development (TR/G10/89/015)		Japan/UNIDO	1989~1992		

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
Government and International Organization	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)		Children's Situation in the World, 1998/1999/2000 (French)	United Nations, Dakar-Senegal
	UNDP (United Nations Development Program)		Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Humain 1997/1998/1999, *SEN-ONU (bulletin des systèmes des NU au Sénégal)	United Nations, Dakar-Senegal
	United Nations in Senegal		Evaluation Commune de la Situation du Pays, Août 1998	United Nations, Dakar-Senegal
	FNUAP (Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population)		Etat de la Population Mondiale, 1999 (6 Milliards l'heure de choix)	United Nations, Dakar-Senegal
	Ministre de la Femme de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale (MFASSN)		* Plan d'Action de la Femme, '97/2001 (nov. 99) * Evaluation - mi-parcours du Plan d'Action de la Femme; Reertioe des Groupements de Promotion Feminine au Senegal oct. 1997	823 10 88 Dakar
	Ministre de l'Economie, des Finances et du Plan (MEFP)		9eme Plan d'Orientation pour le Développement Economique et Social 1996/2001; Situation Economique du Senegal, ed. 1997; RGPH 1993; *EDS II et III, * Lois de finances 1998 et 1999	Rue Rene • Ndiaye 823 96 99, 823 48 45 Dakar
	Ministre de l'Education Nationale/Direction de la Planification et Reforme Educative (DPRE)		Situation Scolaire 1994 • 1999	Rue Docteur Calmette 821 07 62 Dakar
NGO	ASBEF		Situation de Planification Familiale	Rue Front de Terre 624 13 51, 824 52 61, 824 52 62
	SWAA Senegal		MST/SIDA	Point E rue 01 824 50 78
	ENDA-Tiers Monde		MST/SIDA	7, Rue Kleber 8210572

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Education and Training			
Impact Des Programmes D'Ajustement Structurel Sur Le Secteur De L'Education	Rurimwishiga (E.)	1991	Institut africain D'Etude pour Le Developpement Et La Planification (IDEP) Dakar
Le Role Des Femmes Dans L'Enseignement Supérieur Et La Recherche Au Senegal	Sow (F.) Sidibe (A.)	1990	UNESCO
L'Education En Afrique Subsaharienne	Banque Mondiale	1988	Banque Mondiale
Enquete Sur La Situation De L'Education Prescolaire En Afrique	UNESCO	1986	UNESCO
L'Ajustement Structurel Et Le Secteur De L'Education Scolaire	Ndoye (M.)	1991	IDEP Dakar
Rapport Sur L'Education Informelle Au Senegal	Toure (M.)	1991	UNICEF
Le Succes De L'Ecole Au Senegal, UN Pari Difficile Qui Peut Etre Gagne	Mondon Thelot	1989	UNICEF
Egalite, Education Et Questions Sociales	Daff (A.)	1994	CONGAD
Regionalisation Et Alphabetisation : Quelle Place Pour Les Femmes ?	Sylla (J.L.)	1996	CONGAD
Health and Medicine			
Les Aspects Psycho - Sociaux Des Mutilations Sexuelles : entre tradition et modernité • Communication Seminaire Coseprat	Sow (F.)	1992	
Bilan De Cinq Annees De Mortalite A Saint Lois Du Senegal A Partir Des Donnees D'Etat Civil	Diop (I.L.)	1990	Association Senegalaise Des Etudes Demographiques (ASED)
Les Mutilations Sexuelles : excisions et infibulation	Kouyate, Carvalho	1990	The Population Council
Les Pratiques Traditionnelles Au Senegal. Communication Cif Adis Abeba	Kouyate, Carvalho	1990	The Population Council
Femmes Et Politiques Alimentaires : actes du seminaire de paris	Office Francais Pour La Recherche Scientifique Et Technique D'Outre Mer (ORSTOM)	1985	ORSTOM
Femmes, Fecondite, Contraception En Milieu Rural Senegalais	Savane (M.A.), Niane (I.C.)	1983	Association Des Femmes Africaines Pour La Recherche Sur Le Developpement (AFARD)
Rapport De La Deuxieme Mission D'Identification Pour la Reduction De La Mortalite Maternelle Au Senegal	Programme Des Nations Unies Pour Le Developpement (PNUD)	n.d.	Ministre De La Sant • Publique Et De L'Action Sociale (MSPAS)
Synthese Du Programme National De Lutte Contre La Mortalite Maternelle Au Senegal	MSPAS	1990	MSPAS / CONGAD
Une Action D'Education Nutritionnelle Au Senegal	Cohen (M.)	n.d.	CONGAD
L'Excision : Tradition Mutilante Ou Valeur Culturelle	Epelboin (S.)	1984	Environnement Developpement Action (ENDA) / CONGAD
Seminaire D'Information Des ONG Sur Le Programme National De Planification Familiale	Association Senegalaise De Recherche Et D'Assistance Pour Le Developpement Communautaire (ASRADEC)	1991	CONGAD
Deuxieme Colloque Nationale Sur SIDA Et Religion : resonances de l'eglises chretiennes	AIDSCAP	1996	USAID / CONGAD
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
Rapport Des ONG A La Conference Des Nations Unies Sur L'Environnement Et le Developpement	CONGAD	1992	CONGAD
La Tenure Fonciere En Milieu Rural Wolof	Diop (A.B.)	1968	Institut Fondamental D'Afrique Noire (IFAN)
La Nouvelle Politique Agricole Au Senegal	Ministre Du Developpement Rural Et De L'Hydraulique (MDRH)	1984	MDRH
Evaluation Du Materiel D'Allegement Des Travaux De La Femme, Rapport General	Ministre Du Developpement Social (MDS)	1983	UNICEF
Femmes Du Sahel, La Desertification Au Quotidien	Monimart (M.)	1989	Organisation Pour La Cooperation Et Le Developpement Economique (OCDE) / Khartala
Les Projets Pour Les Femmes En Milieu Rural Senegalais	Savane (M.)	1983	AFARD
Integration Des Ameliorations Techniques Dans Le Secteur De La Transformation Artisanale Des Produits Marins Au Senegal	Perrault (L.)	1991	CONGAD
Amelioration Des Techniques De La Peche Au Senegal	Levesque (P.)	1992	DTP / ATEAS #N8
La Commercialisation De La Sardinelle Braisee Et Fumee A Partir De Joal	Kamara (S.)	1991	DTP / ATEAS #N5
Etudes Des Stocks Et Amelioration Des Ressources Cotieres Par La Peche Artisanale Senegalaise	Institut Senegalais De Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)	1991	DTP / ATEAS #N9
Transformation Artisanale Au Senegal : salubrité • des sites et qualite • hygienique des produits	Institut De Technologie Alimentaire (ITA)	1992	CONGAD
Bilan Des Resultats Obtenus A Thiaroye De Mars 1990 A Mars 1992	Ka (S.)	1992	CONGAD
Role Des Femmes Soninke Dans La Production Irrigee Et Renforcement D'Association De Femmes En Vue Des Cultures Irrigees : Reion De Bakel	Blijdorp (A.)	1987	CONGAD / Agence De Developpement De La Riziculture En Afrique Occidentale (ADRAO)
Economic Activities			
Crise Economique Et Emploi feminin Dans L'Industrie Du Senegal	Niang (L.)	1988	AFARD
La Technologie, Le Role Des Sexes Et Le Pouvoir En Afrique	Stamp (P.)	1990	Centre De Recherche Pour Le Developpement International (CRDI)
Senegal, Secteur Informel De Dakar	Vandik	n.d.	Harmatan
Etude Du Secteur Informel De Dakar Et Des Environs	Zarour	1988	USAID
Initiatives De Groupes Et Sterilisation Administrative : le role des teinturiere de Bargny	Ruelle (D.) Dieng (I.M.)	1980	CONGAD
Economie Populaire Urbaine : Senegal Promotion D'Activites Remuneratrices Et Creation D'Emploi	Moritz (A.)	1990	CONGAD
Social/Gender Analysis			
L'Emploi Des Femmes Au Senegal : Une Etude Comparative	Akadiri (K)	1995	Bureau International Du Travail (BIT)
Les Femmes Dans La Reforme Administrative Et Territoriale Au Senegal	Ba (F), Mbengue (A), Savane (M.), ThiONGane (A.)	1981	AFARD / BIT
Rapport Sur La Condition De La Femme Au Senegal	Club Soroptimist	1996	Club Soroptimist
L'Emploi des Femmes Au Senegal	Exhevin (C.)	1989	BIT
Rapport D'Evaluation Du Plan D'Action De La Femme Au Senegal	Ministre De La Femme De L'Enfant Et De La Famille (MFEF)	1985	MFEF
Bilan De La Decennie Pour La Femme : rapport du Senegal	MFEF	1990	MFEF
Analyse De Genre Dans La Recherche Agricole En Afrique	Sow (F.)	1992	MDRH

L'Education En Afrique Subsaharienne	Banque Mondiale	1988	Banque Mondiale
Le Role Des Femmes Dans L'Enseignement Superieur Et La Recherche	Sow (F.) Sidibe (A.)	1990	UNESCO / Centre Africain D'Etudes Superieures En Gestion (CESAG)
Etude Comparative Sur Le Role Et La Place De La Femme Senegalaise Dans Le Developpement	Council Economique Et Social	1975	Council Economique Et Social
Survey Of Women's Daily Work Load	Peace Corps	1991	USAID / Peace Corps
Plan D'Action De La Femme : 1997 - 2001	MFEF	1996	MFEF
Analyse De la Situation Des Femmes Et Des Enfants Au Senegal	UNICEF	1995	UNICEF
Rapport National Sur Les Femmes	MFEF	1993	MFEF
Senegal : WID Country Assessment and Strategy	World Bank	1991	World Bank
Others			
Enquete Population Main D'Oeuvre Migration, Senegal	Minist r e De L'Economie Des Finances Et Du Plan (MEFP)	1980	Direction Statistique Et Prevision
Enquete Sous Emploi Et Chomage En Milieu Urbain	MEFP	1991	Direction Statistique Et Prevision
Tableau De Bord Annuel De La Situation Economique Du Senegal	MEFP	1996	Direction Statistique Et Prevision
Situation Economique Du Senegal	MEFP	1988	Direction Statistique Et Prevision
Les Familles Dakaroises Face A La Crise	IFAN / ORSTOM	1995	CONGAD
Social, Trajectoire D'un Etat	Diop (M.C.)	1992	Conseil Pour Le Developpement De La Recherche En Sciences Sociales En Afrique (CODESRIA)
Les Associations Rotatives D'Epargne Et De Credit	Dixon, Muller, Anker	1989	BIT
Les Comportements D'Epargne Dans La Societe • Africaine : cas du Senegal	Dupuy (C.)	1990	Association Des Universites Partiellement Ou Entierement De Langue Francaise (AUPELF)
L'Emploi Des Femmes Au Senegal (rapport de mission)	Echevin	1989	BIT
Les Organisations Non Gouvernementales Au Sahel, quelques perspectives	Gapila (J.Y.)	1984	ENDA
Strategies Du Gouvernement Du Senegal Visant A Mieux Repondre Aux Besoins Des Femmes Rurales	MFEF	1991	MFEF
Etudes Prospectives Social 2015	Ministre Du Plan Et De La Cooperation (MPC)	1989	MPC
Situation Economique, Condition De Vie Et Strategie De Survie Au Senegal	Niane (TH.)	1990	UNICEF
Seminaire National Sur Le Role Des Cerp Dans Le Developpement Economique Et Social Du Senegal	Ministre De L'Interieur (MINT)	1993	CONGAD
Les Caisses Populaires : Etude De Cas, la caisse d'epargne et de credit de Grand Yoff	Kebe (M.)	1994	CONGAD
Gestion Des Etablissements Humains Au Senegal : Diagnostique Et Plan D'Action	Comite National De L'Habitat	1996	CONGAD
Atelier De Planification Strategique Pour Les Organisations Membres Du Réseau Siggil Jigeen	Dieng (M.)	1996	CONGAD
Regards De Femmes	Ndiaye (S.)	1993	Femmes Developpement Entreprise En Afrique (FDEA) / CONGAD
La Fafs, Un Outil De Promotion Des Femmes, in Femmes ? Bulletin Trimestriel #N2	Federation Des Associations Feminines Du Senegal (FAFS)	Nov.94	FAFS
Suivi Du Sommet Mondial Sur Le Developpement Social, Document De Travail	FAFS	1996	FAFS
Cinquieme Conference Regionale Africaine Sur Les Femmes, Rapport De La Reunion Du Comite Technique D'Experts	Nations Unies, Conseil Economique Et Sociale	Nov.94	Collectif Des ONG Femmes / CONGAD
Cinquieme Conference Regionale Africaine Sur Les Femmes, Plate Forme D'Action Africaine	Nations Unies, Conseil Economique Et Sociale	Nov.94	Collectif Des ONG Femmes / CONGAD
Cinquieme Conference Regionale Africaine Sur Les Femmes, Forum Des ONG, Travaux Des ONG, Suivi Du Forum	Agence Culturelle De Cooperation Technique (ACCT)	Sep.95	Collectif Des ONG Femmes / CONGAD
Declaration De Bejjin, In CONGAD Info #N19 pp14 • 16	CONGAD	1996	CONGAD
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UNESCO, 1995, World Education Report 1995, UNESCO.

World Bank, 1992, Senegal : Gender Issues, World Bank.

◆Interview (From previous report formulated in March 1997)

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7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to _reproduce for the next generation_ including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among
Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel,
or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for
under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school
with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net
enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school
age against the people at the school age.